"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; Thursday increasingly cloudy, warmer; east winds.
Full report on Page 24.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,487. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1916.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

POPE PREPARES NEW PEACE PLEA AS FINAL EFFORT

Pontiff's Allocution on Dec. 4 Will Avoid Polish and Belgian Questions.

HARDEN ARRAIGNS TEUTONS

Calls Their Talk of Ending War Insincere Unless Their Aims Are Changed.

LONDON'S VIEW OF 'COSMOS'

Any Move to End the War Now Vehemently Denounced—Don't Believe President Will Try.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 21.—The Pope is working daily with Cardinal Gasparri on an allocution which he will deliver in a secret consistory on Dec. 4. This allocution will be one of the most important documents issued by the Papacy since the beginning of the war. The Pope consulted on the subject also Cardinals Delai, Falconio, Vannutelli, and Serafini.

The allocution will show, it is said, the perfect impartiality of the Holy See, which desired altogether to prevent the war, but, having failed, used all means at its disposal to shorten the conflict, meanwhile making arrangements to alleviate the sufferings caused by the war without any distinction of nationality or creed of the belligerents. The allocution, it is reported, will make another desperate appeal in favor of peace, inviting the faithful throughout the world to continue their prayers with that as the object.

The discussion with the Cardinals dealt with the extent of the allocution, whether to include passages concerning the autonomy of Poland, the deportation of Belgians, and efforts made toward the conclusion of peace by several neutral States, especially by President Wilson and King Alfonso, but so far it seems the opinion prevailed not to enter into particulars for fear of compromising the supreme interests.

According to the Vatican reports, among the innumerable messages of greeting received by the Pope today on the occasion of his birthday this year, those wishing success for his action in favor of peace are almost three times as numerous as last year.

INSINCERE, SAYS HARDEN.

Urges Germans to Put Government Into People's Hands.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 22.—The Amsterdam correspondent of The London Times writes that in a new article in Die Zukunft Maximilian Harden condemns German efforts to provoke peace discussion as insincere and useless.

He argues that for Germany to say "we do not want annexation," but to reject the independence of every State is meaningless, because annexation nowadays is possible in forms not covered by the ordinarily accepted meaning of the word, and under the appearance of independence a State may, nevertheless, be handed over to the power of its stronger neighbor. Moreover, the statement that Germany fears no tribunal of inquiry does not mean that Germany is willing to submit her case to an impartial jury for trial of all causes of the war.

Harden urges Germany to understand the real objects of the Entente and say that they are the first to bring Germany into line with the political system of Western Europe and to end what the Entente powers certainly consider to be a survival in Germany of bellicose feudalism; secondly, to introduce into Germany parliamentary government, so that the people shall really have something to say in the policy of the country; thirdly, the establishment as the central basis of German negotiations of the clear determination to keep the peace and not, as hitherto, the determination to be ready for war; fourthly, to restrict armaments in proportion to population, and fifthly, to establish a real international arbitration based upon such guarantees as will insure the punishment of the rebellious.

Harden indicates that an offer to endeavor to fulfill these conditions would find a fruitful response before Christmas. Meanwhile he prides himself that the German preparations for a Spring campaign are following the lines which he recommended "immediately after the disaster of the Marne and Kitchener's sober three-year prophecy."

LONDON'S COMMENTS ON 'COSMOS' ARTICLES

Called "A New Peace Kite"—Asquith's Guildhall Declaration Still Stands.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—A summary of the first "Cosmos" article in THE NEW YORK TIMES was published in this morning's Times and Daily Mail. The subject is not mentioned in any other morning paper.

The Times displays a dispatch from its Washington correspondent, giving the summary, prominently under the headlines, "The Peace Kite, No Allied Breeze to Carry It—New York Suggestions." The headlines are followed by an italicized paragraph saying:

"In courtesy to THE NEW YORK TIMES and in recognition of the natural desire for peace entertained by a respectable body of opinion in the United States, we publish the following dispatch. The British reply is still contained in Premier Asquith's Guild Hall declaration: 'We shall never sheathe the sword, which we have not lightly drawn, until Belgium recovers in full measure all and more than all that she has sacrificed, until France is adequately secured against the menace of aggression, until the rights of the smaller nationalities of Europe are placed upon an unassailable foundation, and until the military domination of Prussia is wholly and finally destroyed.'"

The London Times's Washington correspondent in the course of his dispatch says:

"There can be no doubt, as already indicated in this correspondence, that the dream was theory is gaining ground here. The theory is not based upon any

Continued on Page 4.

REPORTS 8 SHIPS SUNK BY U-BOAT IN CHANNEL

But British Admiralty Denies German Statement That French Warship Was Destroyed.

BERLIN, Nov. 21, (via London.)—A German submarine sank, in the English Channel, Nov. 14, a French guard vessel and seven merchantmen, one of them a Norwegian, according to an official communication issued today. The communication says:

One of our submarines in the English Channel on the 14th sank a French guard vessel, apparently a torpedo-boat destroyer of the Arc or Sabre class, and besides six enemy merchantmen. The same U-boat sank the Norwegian steamer Ulivang, which was carrying war material for the French Government.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—This communication was issued by the British Admiralty tonight in connection with the Berlin report of the sinking of a French guard vessel:

"The British Admiralty states on authority of the French Ministry of Marine that no French war vessel was sunk on the 14th in the English Channel."

GERMAN AUTHORITIES UNCIVIL TO U. S. CONSUL

D. I. Murphy Reports Discourtesy to Himself and Wife at Warnemuende.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 21, (via London.)—Dominic I. Murphy, American Consul General at Sofia, Bulgaria, reached here today after a journey through Germany from Stockholm, whither he went recently with his wife to visit their daughter.

Despite the fact that Mr. Murphy had a special pass from the German Legation at The Hague, it is stated that the German authorities at Warnemunde treated the couple with incivility on their way to Stockholm and again on their return, notwithstanding the intervention of Dr. Maurice F. Egan, the American Minister to Denmark, and also of the German Minister to Stockholm, who had assured Mr. Murphy that the treatment accorded him and his wife would not be repeated.

Mr. Murphy will leave here for Sofia on Wednesday.

ALL ON SIBIRIA SAVED FROM GOODWIN SANDS

Fifty-three Persons Rescued by English Lifeboat after Twenty-four Hours of Peril.

DOVER, England, Nov. 21.—The passengers and crew, fifty-three in all, of the American steamer Sibiria, stranded on the Goodwin Sands, were landed at Deal today by the Kingsdown lifeboat.

They had a distressing experience during the twenty-four hours they were on the steamer awaiting assistance, in momentary peril of the vessel being engulfed in the treacherous quicksands.

Fruitless efforts were made yesterday by lifeboats from neighboring stations to rescue the passengers. Several men of the lifeboat crews were injured and the boats narrowly escaped destruction.

The Sibiria is still aground.

A violent southeasterly gale drove the ship on the sands, near the spot where the Italian steamship Val Sellice, whose crew was rescued yesterday, grounded. Attempts were made all day yesterday by the Deal and Ramsgate lifeboats to rescue those on the Sibiria who were huddled together on the bridge. Two lifeboats were driven back badly damaged.

Last evening volunteers were called for to man the South Downs boat, the only one remaining intact. A British patrol boat towed the lifeboat as near as possible to the Sibiria. The searchlights of the patrol boat were fixed on the stranded ship, showing that all but the bridge had disappeared. While trying to get alongside the steamship the lifeboat was thrown on its side by the heavy sea and filled with water, but righted itself. The fight continued until the rescue was effected.

The lifeboat was again taken in tow by the patrol boat, which brought her to the Downs.

ARCHANGEL EXPLOSION KILLED 341; HURT 667

Large Number of Victims Explained by Fact That Blowup Occurred at Dinner Hour.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 21, (via London.)—It is announced officially that 341 persons have been killed and 667 wounded by an explosion at Bakaritsa. The statement follows:

"According to supplementary information, the number of persons killed by the explosion at Bakaritsa was found, after clearing the débris of masonry, to be 341, while the number of persons injured, according to reports received from hospitals, amounts to 49 officers and officials, 43 soldiers, 131 civilians, and 25 women. Of the crews of British merchant ships, 27 were killed and 25 injured.

"The large number of victims is explained by the fact that the explosion occurred during the dinner hour, when the men were resting in huts wrecked by the explosion."

LONDON, Nov. 21.—A Reuter's dispatch from Petrograd says it is authoritatively announced that only two vessels were destroyed in the recent explosion in the harbor of Bakaritsa, near Archangel. These were the British steamer Baron Driesen and the British coal steamer Earl of Forfar, moored beside the Baron Driesen. Russian authorities make a categorical denial of the German report that seven munitions-laden ships were destroyed, and the Russian Admiralty declares that the German report, attributing the fire explosion on board the Baron Driesen to a submarine, is absurd, adding that German submarines cannot possibly penetrate to Bakaritsa harbor.

BERLIN, Nov. 21, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Reports received from Swedish sources say that at least twenty steamers caught fire in the recent series of explosions near Archangel and were forced to stay in the harbor until it was ice-bound, says the Overseas News Agency. According to these reports it is estimated that ammunition valued at 50,000,000 rubles, ($40,000,000); 30,000 bales of cotton belonging to the Moscow Association of Cotton Mills, and 15,000,000 rubles, ($7,500,000) worth of rubber were burned. A new automobile train, for Petrograd and Moscow, is reported to have been nearly destroyed.

PEERLESS FARM SAUSAGE MEAT

Try to-morrow a breakfast—a real treat. Made in the cosiness of Smithtown. Most.—Adv.

U.S. STEEL RAISES WAGES $28,000,000 FOR 260,000 MEN

Grants to Employes Third Rise of Year, Making Total Advance 33%.

$9 A MONTH MORE TO ALL

Action Announced by Chairman Gary Is Taken to Meet High Cost of Living.

CLERICAL FORCES TO SHARE

New Scale Effective on Dec. 15—Other Steel Concerns Likely to Follow Suit.

To meet the increased cost of living the United States Steel Corporation decided yesterday to increase the wages of its employes at steel-works and blast furnaces 10 per cent., with a proportionate advance in case of workers in the mines and transportation companies. This is the third increase made this year for a total of 33 per cent. over the wages in force Jan. 1. After the weekly meeting of the Finance Committee, Chairman E. H. Gary issued this statement:

Ordinarily the question of wages would not come up for consideration or decision at this time of the year, but in consequence of the abnormal conditions now existing it has been decided to increase the wage rates of our iron and steel companies about 10 per cent., to take effect Dec. 15. As to other departments, increases will be equitably proportioned.

The clerical forces in the various offices of subsidiary companies are expected to share in the speech. All this about 24,000 men are employed by the corporation, and the average monthly wage, when the increase is in operation, will be nearly $90. The increase in dollars will approximate $9 a month, taking calculations on the official wage records of the corporation which showed the average monthly pay of the men to be close to $80 when the second advance in the year became effective on May 1. In the increase announced to-day the men in case of the low paid, the comparative payroll will be increased by the three advances about $9 per month a year.

There are in round numbers 260,000 workers now employed at the steel furnaces and blast mills, whose average wage was $80 a day. After Dec. 15 they will get $88 a day, figuring 300 working days to the year, the corporation pays out to the men employed on its payroll in the neighborhood of $312,000,000 a year on the new basis, comparing with $280,000,000 being distributed similarly at the January rate to the 240,000 workers then employed.

In this issue is presented the monthly record of employes and payroll for the first half of this year and the average number of employes and total payroll in the five previous years:

1916.	Employes.	Payroll.
January	256,158	$17,952,000
February	260,198	19,450,400
March	247,045	21,101,125
April	248,849	19,940,414
May	256,676	23,078,000
June	260,208	22,978,686
Total wage for 6 months		$124,799,625

Wages for Last Five Years.

1915	191,128	$176,900,864
1914	179,338	162,379,906
1913	228,908	207,206,116
1912	221,023	189,851,031
1911	206,748	161,419,041

It is expected that the Republic Iron and Steel Company, the Lackawanna, the Cambria, and other big producers of iron and steel will put the same advance into operation. They followed the lead of the Steel Corporation when the other increases were voted last January and April.

While wages have advanced 33 per cent., the prices for steel products have risen in a year from $28 to $60 per cent. In voting the two previous wage increases, the Finance Committee of the Steel Corporation considered as one factor the rising cost of living throughout the country. Presumably the same item had influence in yesterday's action.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 21.—The increase in wages announced by the United States Steel Corporation affects five corporations and approximately 75,000 men in the Pittsburgh district, according to officials of the Carnegie Steel Company. The corporations are the Carnegie Steel Company, the National Tube Company, the American Bridge Company, the American Sheet and Tinplate Company, and the American Steel and Wire Company. By the increase ordinary laborers will be paid a minimum wage of 21½ cents an hour. Local independent steel manufacturers indicated tonight that a similar increase in wages would be granted their employes.

40,000 MILL HANDS GET WAGE INCREASE

American Woolen Company and Arlington Mills Grant a 10 Per Cent. Advance.

BOSTON, Nov. 21.—A 10 per cent. wage increase in all the mills of the American Woolen Company, which employs 35,000 hands in New England and New York State, was announced at the headquarters of the company here tonight. At the same time the Arlington Mills, whose big cotton plant at Lawrence employs 5,000 hands, announced "a higher scale of wages," the amount of which was not specified. It was believed that the new scale would be similar to that made public last night by the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of New Bedford, granting their 35,000 employes a 10 per cent. raise.

Franklin W. Hobbs, president of the Arlington Mills, in announcing the new scale of his company, said:

"The increase is in accordance with the policy of the corporation to adapt its scale of wage to improved conditions of business, and keep it at least on a parity with the best wage scale among its competitors in New England."

ADAMS, Mass., Nov. 21.—Wage increases of 10 per cent. effective Dec. 4, were announced today by several cotton mills in this vicinity. Notices to this effect were posted by William H. Plunkett, who controls four mills in this town; W. C. Plunkett & Sons, Greylock Manufacturing Company, with mills at Greylock, Williamstown, and North Pownal, Vt., and the Hoosac Cotton Company of North Adams.

Several thousand operatives are affected. The promised increase will be in addition to the calendar year's making the total advance 20 per cent.

Continued on Page 5.

Submarine Deutschland Sails in Daylight; Has $2,000,000 Cargo; Crowds View Start

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Nov. 21.—The German merchant submarine Deutschland left here suddenly at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, and when last seen was far beyond Race Rock Light on her way to Bremerhaven.

On her previous return voyage, the submersible stole away from Baltimore under the cover of night, but today, for some inscrutable reason, Captain Paul Koenig took his vessel out in sunshiny mid-afternoon when any allied warship on watch could discern the low craft.

The boldness of Koenig's second venture is generally accounted for by the fact that once out of the Thames River and past Race Rock Light, there was deep water on all sides, so that an enemy cruiser apparently had slight chance to get him. When he passed out the Virginia Capes on his first trip back to Germany his emerging point was to some extent localized.

The tug Alert and the steam fishing vessel Frank H. Beckwith, chartered by the T. A. Scott Company, convoyed the submarine as far as the light. Both of them kept astern of her, making a repetition of the fatal accident of last Friday morning, when she sank a tug, causing the drowning of five of the crew, impossible. On the deck of the Beckwith, huge megaphone in hand, stood Captain Frederick Hinsch, shore superintendent for the Eastern Forwarding Company, the American agents for the Deutschland's owners.

Though the manifest of the ship's cargo has not been made public, it is fairly well established that she carries nearly a thousand tons of crude rubber, nickel, crude tin, and "iron alloy," estimated to be worth $2,000,000. She also has seven pouches filled with mail, brought here by members of the German Embassy at Washington.

The Deutschland apparently was ready to sail late last night or early this morning, but for some unknown reason plans were changed. Two tugs had steam up all night ready to act as convoys, but finally they were dismissed at 2:30 o'clock this morning. During the forenoon there was unusual activity on the state pier and on board the Willehad, the submersible's mother ship.

The Alert and the Frank Beckwith went up the harbor to the pier at 2 o'clock. Fifteen minutes later the steel net guarding the pocket was hauled up and the pontoon bearing a fence fifteen feet high was pulled to one side. When the Deutschland was ready to start the waterfront was lined with spectators. Housetops were crowded, and there was a rush for ferryboats and small craft.

The great whaleback poked her stern out into the river, her convoy keeping respectful distance. Then she swung her nose slowly down stream, turning almost in her own length, and slid away. The ferryboat Governor Winthrop stopped to give her passengers a good look, several tugs edged near, the decks of a couple of Government transports became alive with watchers, and from the side of the United States naval cruiser Columbia a small launch loaded with officers shot out into the river.

In the conning tower of the submarine were Captain Koenig and Chief Officer Krasni, while the twenty-seven others of her ship's company posed about her clean, cleared decks. She carried no pilot. Her telescoped masts were snug in their grooves in the deck floor, her wireless aerials had not been strung up, and it was evident it needed but the command "diving stations" and the touch of a lever or two to send her quickly below the surface.

So artfully had the Deutschland been repainted that she blended amazingly with her surroundings. The whole of her had been colored a wave green at least as far as the water line, and she melted into sky and sea at a startlingly short distance.

The submarine rounded Race Rock at 3:45 o'clock and headed for the sea, apparently intending to pass east of Block Island not far from No Man's Land off Martha's Vineyard. Before dark she was beyond the three-mile limit and there was activity about her decks that indicated that her masts were about to be raised, her wireless strung, and her running lights illuminated, unless she decided to submerge.

RUSH 8-HOUR CASE AS LABOR PREPARES

Government Attorney Springs a Surprise by Forcing Action at Kansas City.

EXPECT DECISION TODAY

Industrial Armies Practically Join Forces at Baltimore Convention—Compare Warns Men of Wealth.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—There was swift maneuvering today by all concerned in the fight on the Adamson eight-hour law.

In speeches made before the Federation of Labor convention in Baltimore by the chiefs of the four railway brotherhoods and Samuel Gompers, President of the federation, sentiments were expressed which are regarded here as confirming the impression produced by events of the last few days that the greatest battle between capital and labor is imminent.

United effort on the part of organized labor in the country to obtain a universal eight-hour day seems to be the certain outcome of the working agreement reached here on Sunday between the brotherhoods and the Federation of Labor and of the statements made in the convention today by the leaders of both bodies.

The Government forces sprang a surprise in Kansas City today when they urged haste in the injunction proceedings against the eight-hour law brought by the receivers of the Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf Railroad. Judge Hook, it is intimated, may hand down a decision today. In Kansas City it is believed that this will be the test case in which the law will get before the Supreme Court.

Confer with Attorney General.

The interest of the Government and the railroads in getting a quick decision from the Supreme Court was shown tonight by a conference at the Department of Justice, in which the participants were Attorney General Gregory, Solicitor General Davis, and representatives of the New York Central, the Pennsylvania, and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads. The conference was entirely informal, and afterward the Attorney General said that no conclusions were reached and no recommendations to do.

It is understood, however, that the test case matter was discussed, and there were hints that the Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf case might not be the one finally selected for advancement to the Supreme Court, despite the statements of the Government's counsel. Indeed, Department of Justice officials caused some confusion by saying that no decision to expedite any of the pending cases had been reached. Mr. Gregory said that no one knew which of the cases would be selected. In view of the fact that the Government has employed a special attorney and has sent two officers of the Department of Justice to appear on Thursday at Kansas City in the hearing of the suit filed there by the Union Pacific and Santa Fé it had all along been supposed that the Government would be inclined to agree that this case should afford the test.

President to Renew Recommendations.

Because of the renewed seriousness of the dispute over the Adamson act, President Wilson has made recommendations for railroad legislation the principal part of his next address to Congress, which he completed late today. These recommendations, it became known definitely tonight, will be practically the same as those made to Congress last August when the Adamson bill was enacted. The question was discussed at today's Cabinet meeting.

It was learned today that the President has been strongly but vainly urged to recommend to Congress legislation authorizing the Interstate Commerce Commission to fix wages paid on railroads. In addition to the proposals made last Summer for enlargement of the commission, enforced investigation of disputes before strikes or lockouts, and authorization to the commission to consider wages in fixing freight rates, the President is understood to have declined to go.

Continued on Page 6.

MEXICANS SHOCKED AT FINAL PROPOSAL

Cabrera Especially Perturbed Over the American Terms of Settlement.

DEFINITE ACTION DELAYED

Right to Pursue Raiders Over Border and Conditional Troop Recall Outlined.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 21.—The American members of the joint commission today laid before the Mexican section a memorandum embodying the final proposals of the United States for settlement of the international difficulties arising out of the frequent raids along the border. The memorandum contained also suggestions for decided reforms in the internal affairs of the southern republic which, in the minds of the Commissioners, are calculated to make the recurrence of difficulties less likely.

Everything indicated tonight that the proposals of the American section and the manner in which they were presented took the Mexicans completely by surprise, and they had not yet recovered their composure tonight. Mr. Pani and Mr. Bonillas seemed less perturbed than Mr. Cabrera, who for the first time since the commission convened lost his presence of mind, if not his temper. He left for Philadelphia tonight in something very much resembling a fit of offended pride.

Hope that the Mexican question might be settled within the next few days vanished when Dr. John R. Mott of the American section left for Cleveland, Ohio, to attend a Y. M. C. A. convention, with the intention of being away until Thursday night. It was stated officially that his absence would not stop the work of the commission, as his colleagues were fully conversant with his attitude and opinions, and would be able to deal with anything which might come up in the way of questions from the Mexican side. It was evident, however, that no definite action was expected until he returned.

Cabrera Angry at Press.

Mr. Cabrera sent Mr. Rojo, Secretary of the Mexican section, from the Mexican offices to tell reporters that he already had left for Philadelphia. His appearance in the hall a few minutes later did not surprise the newspaper men, who promptly asked for some statement on the developments of the day. He refused to talk, and left hurriedly, with a few caustic remarks about newspapers.

The American Commissioners at the morning session presented a partial memorandum covering the question of the withdrawal of the American expeditionary column from Mexico. The Commission expressed its willingness to recommend the withdrawal at the end of thirty days provided the absence of revolutionary activity in the territory now occupied by the column and contiguous to the international line showed that this could be done with safety. It is known that the Mexicans have objected to this on the ground that they did not consider it a fair test of the ability of the Mexican Government to handle the situation in the north.

The question of a border patrol was dismissed with a reiteration of existing international usages, which leaves each nation to protect its own territory. It is understood that the United States maintained its right to send the present expeditionary column into Mexico and reserved the right to repeat the operation without limitation should occasion demand.

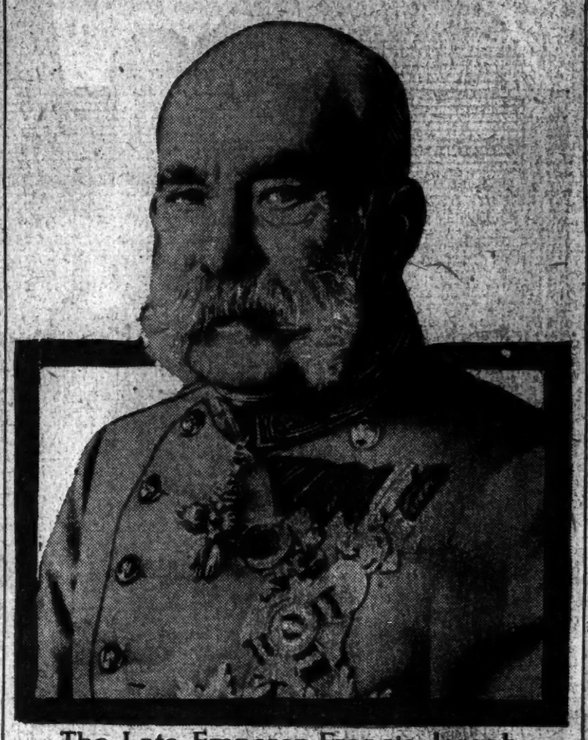
Several efforts have been made by the Mexicans to obtain from their associates a statement that the expeditionary column had no right to be in Mexico and that there would be no repetition of this method of procedure except in accord with such stipulations as might be agreed upon by the Commissioners.

Counterproposals Made.

The morning session adjourned to enable the Mexican Commissioners to recover from the shock and to talk over the new proposal among themselves. Mr. Cabrera was violent in his insistence that a demand be made for material changes in this plan before it was discussed, but his colleagues were finally successful in persuading him to

Continued on Page 6.

EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH IS DEAD AFTER 68 YEARS ON AUSTRIA'S THRONE; CARL FRANCIS JOSEPH IS NOW EMPEROR



The Late Emperor Francis Joseph.

AGED RULER STRONG TO END

Refused to Obey Orders of Physicians and Gave Audiences Daily.

WAS UP ALL DAY MONDAY

But Is Reported to Have Received the Last Sacraments on Saturday.

REIGN FULL OF TROUBLE

His Death Amid War He Precipitated One of Many Hapsburg Tragedies.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 22.—Emperor Francis Joseph died last night at 9 o'clock at Schönbrunn Castle, according to a Reuter dispatch from Vienna by way of Amsterdam.

He had been suffering for some time from lung trouble, which a few days ago became acute.

A Geneva dispatch forwarded to Reuter's by way of Amsterdam yesterday quoted the Katolische Zeitung as saying the sacrament was administered on Saturday.

The Emperor retained his extraordinary vigor to the end, and his distinguishing to stay the orders of his physicians caused him the greatest anxiety. He insisted on giving audiences daily, and on Sunday conferred with Premier von Koerber for an hour, according to Vienna advices. He was out of bed all day Monday, it is stated, and in the evening received several visitors.

The first intimation received about his health was again the subject of [illegible] was contained in a [illegible] dated Nov. 12, emanating from a [illegible] news agency, which reported that the Emperor had been suffering for [illegible] days from a slight cold.

Subsequent reports [illegible] sources, more or less [illegible] asserted that his condition [illegible] worse, but none indicated [illegible] was threatened to [illegible] until the following [illegible] Vienna early last evening.

"The seat of the [illegible] right lung, established yesterday, has increased. The pain [illegible] early this morning was [illegible] at 2 o'clock 39.5, and this [illegible] Breathing had accelerated to 36 respirations a minute. Appetite [illegible] and vitality visibly lowered."

What gave credence to the suspicion that his condition was much graver than the official bulletins indicated was the report, which still lacks official confirmation, that it had been decided to consolidate the help to the throne Archduke Carl Francis, in the government of the country and that he was to assume the position on Dec. 2, on the sixty-eighth anniversary of the Emperor's accession to the throne.

Telegraphing from Amsterdam the Central News correspondent says:

"Vienna reports that although the death of the Emperor had been expected, the news, which was printed in special editions of the newspapers, made a deep impression on the public. A special Cabinet meeting was held. The heir to the throne, Archduke Charles Francis, has been for some time in Vienna.

"A meeting of the Hungarian Cabinet has been called at Budapest. Premier Tisza will afterward come to Vienna."

London Extra Special Edition.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 22.—News of the death of the Austrian Emperor last evening at Schoenbrunn Castle was received in London too late to catch the ordinary editions of the papers, so no editorial opinion is available as to the probable effect, if any, it will have on the course of the war or on the Austrian people.

The Daily Mail in a late special edition publishes a short obituary in which it says:

"Emperor Francis Joseph had been politically defunct for two years. In the present war he played a very insignificant part and it is exceedingly doubtful whether had he been in vigorous health he would ever have consented to become the passive agent of a German plot.

"The fatal disasters which have befallen Austria weighed heavily upon him. The loss of Galicia in the Autumn of 1914 he felt as a crushing blow. From that onward Germany assumed virtual control of the destinies of the once proud Hapsburg. A reign which began with the abdication of his weak predecessor ended in the own virtual abdication to the will of Emperor William.

"Fools first to last his reign has been marked by domestic misfortunes and tragedies which recall the fearful story of the House of Atreus. It has also been politically unfortunate. It was [illegible] which civil war and disaster, in which [illegible] the loss of his Italian provinces and provinces ruled [illegible]

Continued on Page 4.

VON JAGOW GIVES UP HIS PORTFOLIO

Kaiser's Foreign Minister Resigns, Giving Continued Illness as the Reason.

POST FOR ZIMMERMANN

Under Secretary Likely to Succeed His Former Chief—Advocate of War on Armed Ships.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 21, (via London.)—Gottlieb von Jagow, the German Minister of Foreign Affairs, has resigned, according to a Berlin dispatch. The condition of his health is given as the cause of his resignation.

Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, the dispatch adds, probably will succeed Herr von Jagow.

The Tageblatt prints a rumor that Herr von Jagow will become Ambassador at Vienna.

Herr von Jagow, the retiring Imperial Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and Herr Zimmermann, the Under Secretary of State, who may succeed him, figured large in the British and German White Papers, published for the first time by THE NEW YORK TIMES in the Fall of 1914. Since then the former has signed most of the notes sent to Washington in regard to the U-boat controversy.

It also fell to his lot to conduct the negotiations with Sir Edward Goschen, the British Ambassador, which terminated in Great Britain's declaration of war. Von Jagow was known to have worked hard for a British-German alliance.

Although von Jagow bears no title his family has been noble since the eleventh century. He was Ambassador at Rome when the war made Secretary of State in January, 1914.

Herr Zimmermann saw Sir Edward Goschen after the memorable interview with the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, in which the latter had characterized the Belgian neutrality treaty as "a scrap of paper," and it was he who said that Germany's failure to reply to the British ultimatum was, "in fact, a declaration of war."

Herr Zimmermann, aside from explaining to American interviewers many times that Germany's U-boat campaign was conducted within the law, has been chiefly occupied with the cases of Sweden and Norway—particularly with the latter, which forbade U-boats to provision at her ports so long as her ships were sunk. Zimmermann, however, has always contended that armed merchant vessels should be treated as warships.

CAUGHT U-53 MESSAGE SENT TO BERNSTORFF

Captain Angelo Sturlese of the Italian liner Dante Alighieri, which arrived yesterday from Genoa, told of an interesting wireless message he had picked up on the eastward voyage, which was sent by Commandant Hans Rose of the submarine U-53 to the German Ambassador. The Captain said that he left New York on Sunday, Oct. 8, about four hours after the West Point had been sunk off Nantucket Lightship, and took a sigsag course southward.

"At two o'clock on Monday morning," Captain Sturlese continued, "the chief operator picked up a message from the U-53, calling Sisconsett Station. No answer was received, and after repeating it three times the German submarine flashed this message broadcast in the hope that it would be picked up by some friendly ship and forwarded to Washington:

"'Count von Bernstorff, German Ambassador, Washington:

"'Have sunk several merchant steamships today. Am looking for nine more vessels.

"'COMMANDANT U-53.'"

Captain Sturlese said that he zigzagged for five days after leaving New York, but did not see or hear anything more of any German submarine.

PINEHURST HOTELS AND GOLF LINKES Now open. Booklet Reduced Air Line, L.I.R.R. Ferry.—Adv.

CRAIOVA TAKEN BY FALKENHAYN

Swift Success of Teutons Puts Rumanian Army in Wallachia in a Critical Position.

ORSOVA NOW IN DANGER

London Also Fears That Mackensen May Join Forces with Invaders Across the Danube.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The occupation of the Rumanian town of Craiova was reported by the German Official Headquarters bulletin last night.

This has not yet been confirmed from the Entente side, but the fact that no Rumanian official report has been issued since Sunday leaves little reason to doubt its correctness.

The official reports from both German and Russian Headquarters the last two days had prepared the public for this news of the success of the Central Powers' thrust at Rumania, but it had been hoped that Russia, which was known to be sending reinforcements into Rumania as fast as possible, might be in time to avert the blow. According to information in Rumanian quarters in London, the Entente Allies had made provisions so that the huge stores of grain in Craiova should not fall into enemy hands.

Craiova is in the centre of a great grain district on the edge of the Wallachian Plain, and is an important railway junction. Its possession by the Central Powers cuts the railway communications of the Rumanian armies holding the Orsova region to the west. As the lines from Tirgujiului, south of the Vulcan Pass, and from the Danube frontier, opposite Vidin, pass through Craiova, the position of the Rumanian forces in Orsova is now extremely critical, and they may be compelled to evacuate the Orsova region, the holding of which has up to the present baffled the Teutonic Allies from the use of the Danube.

The swiftness with which von Falkenhayn struck his blow has caused surprise here, as today's Russian official communication reports the Rumanian retreat as having only reached Filiash, about twenty miles northwest of Craiova.

Some anxiety is felt that nothing has been heard of the German Field Marshal von Mackensen's operations in Dobrudja for some time, and it is suggested that his recent retreat may have been a deliberate move to conceal the assemblage of big forces for a possible crossing of the Danube opposite to where General von Falkenhayn is fighting, in which case he might be expected to be heard of at Milepoli or further west at Rahovo.

The London morning papers show no disposition to underestimate the gravity of the situation in Rumania.

The Daily Chronicle says:

"More alarming than the fall of Craiova is the speed with which it was reached and captured. This points to an out-maneuvering of the Rumanian defensive, rendering the line, if not temporarily, and locally as it suffered complete collapse. It is scarcely likely that the Allies can prevent the southwestern corner of Wallachia from passing under German control.

"The Daily News says:

"It seems certain that Western Wallachia is lost for the time being. Orsova, if garrisoned, may hold out for a long time, but the fate of isolated forts recently when attacked with modern artillery has not been encouraging in this war. Fortunately the chances of assistance from Field Marshal von Mackensen have been diminished by the fall of Monastir, and the allied activities there about must prove the greatest embarrassment to the enemy already hard pressed for men."

A Petrograd dispatch to The Daily News says:

"The German advance at the west only allows him to occupy a narrow strip of Western Rumania. An advance

Continued on Page 4.

lves of his family, Venetia, Lombardy, Parma, Modena, and Tuscany. It has closed amid the frightful ruin of the greatest war history ever knew—a war kindled by the folloy of Austrian statesmen who allowed themselves to become German puppets."

CAREER OF FRANCIS JOSEPH.

A Military Despot at First, He Afterward Became Just and Popular.

The Emperor Francis Joseph ascended the throne of Austria-Hungary in 1848. The sixty-eight years of his reign have seen the remaking of Europe, while at the present time almost the entire continent is at war.

Other nations have seen greater and more far-reaching changes than Austria in the two-thirds of a century covered by Francis Joseph's reign, but in no other of the greater powers have there been so many vicissitudes as those through which the aged ruler lived. He was born on Aug. 18 in the revolutionary year of 1830, and ascended the throne in the other revolutionary year 1848. Liberalism and Nationalism were beginning to show their full force when the boy of eighteen came to the throne from which his uncle had withdrawn in dismay at the problems confronting him. Francis Joseph began as the despot of a heterogeneous collection of races, held together by military power and the autocracy of a favored nation. He was enlisted to quell formidable attempts at secession, and was for some years apparently as powerful as any of his predecessors. Then came two disastrous wars, which cost Austria nearly all her Italian possessions, much of her prestige, and her hegemony of the German States. A direct consequence of the second war was the "Ausgleich" of 1867, whereby the Hungarians, who had struck vainly for their liberty eighteen years previously, received nearly everything they had wanted.

At that point the fortunes of Austria were at their lowest ebb. But then came the close and very profitable alliance with Germany, which restored Austria to a strong position among the Powers. There was a Balkan policy which, if failing to reach Salonika, at least won Bosnia and Herzegovina; and Italy, though still at heart an enemy, became, in name at least, a friend. So, two years ago, it seemed as if the long career of Francis Joseph would end with his Empire once more on the upgrade.

The sudden rise of the Balkan League upset Austria's "Drang nach Osten." The Dual Monarchy seemed shut off from her chosen and ancient goal, the Aegean, and threatened on the south by a power hostile to herself and friendly to Russia. But clever diplomacy neutralised much of the harm to Austrian interests resulting from the Balkan War, and only the strength of Serbian agitation, brought to a head by the murder of the heir to the Hapsburg throne, led to the final catastrophe.

Through all these vicissitudes the Emperor, whose task it was during most of his reign to keep together an Empire that, most observers predicted, must sooner or later break up, managed to grow out of the inexperience which weighed upon him when he first took up the sceptre, to throw off many of the traditions of absolutism which were incompatible with the duties of a constitutional monarch of the nineteenth century, and to make himself much loved in his own dominions and universally respected abroad. And he did this in spite of perhaps the most appalling series of domestic calamities that has ever befallen a king.

Succeeded in a Year of Revolutions

Francis Joseph succeeded to the throne of Austria in the year of revolutions, 1848. His uncle, the Emperor Ferdinand, was entirely unfit to meet the storm and stress of the rising tide of liberalism. His father, the Archduke Francis Charles, had abdicated his rights of succession in favor of his four [illegible] his mother, the Princess Sophie, [illegible] woman and persuaded the Emperor to resign in favor of his eighteen-year-old nephew.

Francis Joseph at that time was far from being the wise statesman his later years proved him. He was a scholar, deeply versed in jurisprudence, philosophy and diplomacy. He was a famous [illegible], and was fairly well acquainted with chemistry and natural science, but he could not realize the task before him. Austria had been cursed for centuries with the vice of nationalities. Seventeen separate peoples, each with its own language and customs, each with its pride of race and love of freedom, are represented in the territories he ruled. [illegible] would have been difficult enough if each nationality had had a local habitation and could be allowed some form of autonomy within its own district. But there was none of this, and German and Magyar, Czech and Ruthenian rubbed shoulders on the streets and struggled for their own supremacy in every province and town of the empire.

The Europe the young Emperor had to face was far different from what it is now. Germany was still a congeries of States. Prussia had not yet risen to greatness by the genius of Bismarck and the Emperor William. It was still doubtful whether the Austrian Emperor, the claimant of the historic title of the Emperor, the direct successor of the Caesars, might not become the leader of the German world. Moreover, the Austrian dominions extended beyond the Alps. In the north of Italy Venetia and Lombardy were under the imperial sway, and, with Italy still divided, constituted a constant temptation to interfere in the politics of that peninsula.

The immediate dangers which confronted Francis Joseph in his accession were revolts in these Italian provinces and in Hungary. The former were put down first. The King of Sardinia met with a heavy check in his attempt to wrest Italian soil from the alien power, and after the defeat of Novara, three months after the Emperor's reign had begun, was forced to pay a heavy indemnity.

In Hungary Austria met with a greater difficulty. Kossuth had kindled a fire of liberty which was beyond all the power of the empire to check, and only by calling upon Russia to aid with 100,000 troops were the brave patriots suppressed and their great leader forced to fly.

Dissolved the Reichsrath.

The young man of 20 who thus saw himself victorious after the severest trials was not likely to deny himself the fruits of his victory. Brought up in an absolute régime, surrounded by advisers of the old school, encouraged by his mother to preserve every particle of his prerogative, he proved himself for a time a thoroughgoing reactionary. In spite of his promise at his accession to reinstitute Austria upon the basis of "liberty and equality before the law," within three months he dissolved the Reichsrath, and two years later, on Dec. 31, 1851, he formally abolished the Constitution which had lingered only in name.

Henceforth for some years absolutism and military despotism were the rule in his dominions, and he gave himself up to the sordid amusements which have been the curse of so many monarchs. [illegible] died his scandalous career in a domestic tragedy. On Feb. 13, 1853, as he was reviewing his army on the Schmeis, a young Hungarian, Joseph Libenyi, sprang from the crowd and aimed a blow at his throat with a long, sharp butcher's knife. Only the large buckle worn by Austrian officers saved Francis Joseph's life, and before the assassin could strike again he was seized by Count O'Donnel, an Irishman in the imperial service.

Francis Joseph, it is said, took the attack deeply to heart, and realized that there was something wrong with a régime which could lead to such an attack. He became more liberal in his views, and his marriage to the Princess Elizabeth of Bavaria in 1854 confirmed him in his altered policy. She was a liberal in every way, and his meeting with her was a happy day for Austria. As a matter of fact, there was something of chance about it. The Emperor's mother desired him to marry Elizabeth's elder sister, the Princess Helena, but Francis Joseph met the younger sister of the woman he had agreed to marry, and at once transferred his proposals to her.

Crushed in Two Battles.

At this period Austria was at the height of its power, but was soon to see it begin to decline. The struggle for a "United Italy" was entering upon its final stage, and in 1859 Napoleon III., in the pursuit of his tortuous diplomacy, joined hands with the King of Sardinia. They declared war upon Francis Joseph and crushed him at the battles of Magenta and Solferino. As a consequence he was forced to grant freedom to the rich Provinces of Lombardy.

Eight years later came another crushing blow. Prussia was strong enough to dispute the supremacy it had allowed to Austria in 1850. The complicated Schleswig-Holstein question gave the excuse, and in the Summer of 1867 Bismarck brought on war. With astonishing celerity, within seven weeks the battle of Königrätz had been lost and won. Austria was prostrate before the genius of Moltke, and King William could dictate what terms he liked. Austria lost Venetia and was forced back upon itself. Its aspiration to control the destinies of the German-speaking peoples was crushed for ever, and Francis Joseph was left to face the difficult problem of governing his heterogeneous subjects undistracted by the claims of world politics.

His defeat in Italy in 1859 had already made him far more liberal in his policy. In 1860 he had undone the mistake of the first years of his reign and given to Austria a Parliament. In 1867 he opened at Pesth the first Diet of the Kingdom of Hungary. From this has been developed the dual Constitution which allows Austria and Hungary perfect autonomy in all internal affairs, but a common Ministry as far as foreign relations, war, and finance are concerned.

Moreover, in 1867, still further to win the allegiance of his Hungarian subjects, he was crowned their king. To this proud people this was no empty ceremony. Their King must come to Pesth and assume the historic crown of St. Stephen. Then he must ascend on horseback a mound of earth brought from every part of the monarchy and lunge with his sword north, south, east, and west, in token of his determination to defend every portion of his dominions. Then and then only would he be recognised as the true "Apostolic King."

Popular with Hungarians.

From this dates the surprising popularity of Francis Joseph with the Hungarians. Since that day again and again have Austrian and Hungarian stood at daggers drawn. Again and again has it seemed certain that the Dual Monarchy would be rent in twain, but at every crisis the personal popularity of the aged Emperor somehow prevented an open split. A few years ago, when the Hungarian Parliament denied the right of the crown to call out the reservists when necessary, the old Emperor's threat to abdicate as King of Hungary carried his point. Part of this feeling toward him he had engendered by his great linguistic gifts. German though he always professed himself in his early life to be, he could speak the tongue of every one of his subjects, and was able to discuss with them their grievances and aspirations.

The war with Prussia and the establishment of the Triple Alliance with the German Empire and Italy seemed to fix the position of Austria-Hungary in Europe. For years it was at peace, content to play a somewhat secondary, but none the less important, part in European affairs, till in 1908 it took a step which startled the world. In 1878, at the Congress of Berlin, Austria had received the right to administer the Provinces of Bosnia and Hersegovina. They still remained nominally subject to the suzerainty of the Sultan of Turkey, but they were governed entirely from Vienna.

Under the new régime they prospered exceedingly, and the complex nationalities and religions of what had been one of the danger spots of Europe dwelt in harmony side by side. Then came the fall of Abdul Hamid, and the rise of the Young Turk Party. Constitutionality was to be the order of the day in the Turkish Empire, and Austria feared that she might be asked to restore the two provinces. Moreover, she dreaded the rise of the Slavic idea and a movement on the part of Montenegro and Serbia to revive the old Serb Empire. So the aged Emperor, on Oct. 6, 1908, issued a decree formally annexing the two provinces to his empire, and promising them a liberal Constitution. Russia, France, and Great Britain protested, the Kaiser stood grimly behind his old ally, and, in spite of the heartburnings of the Triple Entente, the annexation became at once an accomplished fact.

Austria and the Dreibund.

To Germany's firm support of her ally on this occasion, when William II., in his own phrase, "Stood forth in shining armor," may be traced the series of international difficulties which have culminated in the present great war. The attitude of Germany aroused undying resentment in Russia as well as in Serbia, and caused considerable ill-feeling in Italy. Yet it was perhaps the most remarkable triumph of the Triple Alliance, and the most prominent instance in which German support proved invaluable to Austria.

Italy, Austria's deadly enemy for many years, became, on the establishment of the Triple Alliance, her reluctant friend through the very necessity of the Adriatic situation, which required that the two powers must either be allies or constantly on the verge of war. For thirty years peace has been kept between the two nations, and it is only now, when Italian interests and sympathy are both on the side of the allies against the German powers, that the Government of Italy has shown its hand.

Bismarck, to be sure, foresaw something of the sort from the first. "If a single Italian soldier faces west when the war comes," he is reported to have said, "I shall be satisfied." But the fact that the alliance held as long and successfully as it did has brought considerable advantage to both powers and, backed by Italy and Germany, Francis Joseph's empire seemed from 1883 to 1912 on the road to renewed prosperity and power.

The culmination of this era was the annexation of Bosnia and Hersegovina. Three years afterward the formation of the Balkan League and its victories over Turkey brought about a great change in the position of the Dual Monarchy. The road to Salonika was suddenly blocked by a young and vigorous confederation, and a tremendous impetus had been given to centrifugal and nationalistic movements among the Slavs of Austria-Hungary. The second Balkan war, which broke up the formidable league that threatened Austria on her southern frontier, has usually been attributed to the "Machiavellian wiles" of Austria. But, though Bulgaria was humbled, there remained a strengthened Rumania, an overgrown Greece, and, most serious of all for the Dual Monarchy, a Serbia which was greatly expanded, flushed with victory, and enthusiastic for union with the Serb peoples of the Hapsburg Empire. And it was the rise of Serbia, which, directly or indirectly, after the murder of the heir to the throne, led the statesmen of the Dual Monarchy to resolve at last to risk the very existence of their empire on an appeal to the sword.

Little that can be considered authentic has been known in this country of the part the aged Emperor played in the war. It was generally believed that it was at a hint from him that the Kaiser determined not to attend the funeral of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, but if Francis Joseph had decided to maintain independence of action for his empire, he found it impossible to carry out this policy.

Berlin knew exactly what diplomatic steps Vienna was taking in the last frenzied hours before strife broke out, and, month by month, as the Austrian Army showed itself unable to hold off the Russians, the German influence grew. The Kaiser paid Francis Joseph a visit a few months after the war had begun, and it was followed immediately by rumors that a Zollverein after peace had been concluded had been already decided upon by the two empires. So in his last days the aged Emperor, weighed down with domestic sorrows and oppressed by the sufferings of his people from the war, saw his authority as a monarch steadily diminished and the prestige of his throne stolen by his ally.

Many Domestic Misfortunes.

Emperor Francis Joseph met with a series of domestic misfortunes which befall few men. The superstitious among his subjects, as again and again they have seen the imperial house plunged into mourning, have called to mind the curse of the Countess Karolyi. Her son was put to death in 1848 for participation in the Kossuth rising, and she called on heaven to blast the happiness of the Emperor, to exterminate his family, to strike him through those he loved, and to wreck his life and ruin his children.

The first in the long roll of Hapsburgs who met a sad fate was the Emperor's brother Maximilian, whom Napoleon III. sent on his mad expedition to Mexico and there deserted. Then came the mysterious death of his son, the Crown Prince Rudolph, in 1887.

He had been married for six years to the Princess Stéphanie, daughter of the King of Belgium. The marriage had been a loveless one, and the disappointment when, two and a half years after their union, a daughter and not an heir was born to them, was great.

In the Autumn of 1887 the Crown Prince met the Baroness Marie Vetsera. She was a beautiful woman and Rudolph conceived a violent passion for her at first sight. It was whispered that he even intended to resign his rights to the throne in order that he might put away the Princess Stéphanie. The Emperor heard the rumors and sent for his son. A stormy interview followed, but it was announced that the Crown Prince had determined to part from the Baroness.

At last meeting, according to the most reliable of the stories available, was arranged at Rudolph's hunting lodge near Mayerling. Bratfisch, a singer of note, drove them out, and an enjoyable evening was passed with Prince Philip of Coburg, Count Hoyos, and Bratfisch. It was noticed that Rudolph, contrary to his usual custom, drank heavily, and it was 2 o'clock before he left his companions.

Next morning at 7 o'clock Bratfisch went to awake him to go hunting. He found, lying upon a couch and completely covered with wild flowers, the Baroness dead, and on the floor near her side the Crown Prince, a heavy cavalry pistol in his hand and the back of his head blown off.

The Crown Princess Stéphanie herself a few years later contracted a marriage outside the circle of royalty with Count Elmer Lonyay de Nagy Lonya.

A nephew of the Emperor, the Archduke Johann, has disappeared, and whether he lives or is dead is unknown to this day. As John Orth, skipper of the vessel Santa Margaretha, he is believed to have been wrecked on the voyage to Chile, but many stories have been printed from time to time of his reappearance.

At the terrible fire in Paris which consumed a charity bazaar and burned to death numbers of the most prominent persons of the French capital, the Duchess d'Alencon, the sister-in-law of the Emperor, was one of the victims.

The Empress Elizabeth herself was foully murdered by an Anarchist. She was staying at Geneva in September, 1898, and was taking a walk from her hotel. She was without guards, for it has never been the habit of the Austrian royal family to hide themselves behind the police. A man named Lucheni sprang out upon her and killed her before any one could come to her assistance. When the aged monarch heard the news he exclaimed: "It seems that no sorrow is to be spared me."

Eight years ago his favorite grandchild, the pretty little Princess Elisabeth, who had married, against Francis Joseph's wishes, Prince Otto of Windisch-Grätz, shot her husband's mistress, with whom she surprised him at Prague.

The latest tragedy which afflicted the old Emperor, and the one which directly occasioned the great war in which his reign ended, was the murder on June 28, 1914, at Sarajevo, Bosnia, of his nephew and heir, the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, and the Duchess of Hohenberg, the Archduke's consort. This murder, by a band of Serbs who thought they were striking for Bosnian independence, brought on the war between Austria and Serbia, and then the great European war. It left the young Archduke Charles Francis Joseph, grandnephew of the late Emperor, as the heir to the throne.

Chief Servant of His People.

But with all his private griefs Francis Joseph ever bore himself as the chief servant of his people. He mixed freely among them, he received them in public audience, and worked harder at the business of governing than any of his Ministers.

Twice a week, when he was in Vienna, he received in audience any one who had a petition to lay before him. Standing at a table, he would greet the petitioner without formality, and, referring to a paper on which was a list of those who were to be admitted, he would inquire closely into the complaint in whatever one of the seventeen languages of his dominions the petitioner might happen to speak. On his hunting trips in the mountains he wandered about without ceremony, and many a mountaineer has had the Emperor stop at his cottage for a friendly chat or a few minutes' rest.

THE NEW EMPEROR.

Carl Francis Joseph a Good Linguist —Popular in Vienna.

The new Emperor, Carl Francis Joseph, is only twenty-nine years old. He has as yet had little opportunity to make himself known, for until the tragedy at Serajevo the personality of the late Archduke Francis Ferdinand occupied all those who speculated on what would follow the death of Francis Joseph.

Nevertheless, the new Emperor is very popular personally, as he embodies many of the traits generally considered typical of the Viennese character.

He is the grand-nephew of Francis Joseph, and the eldest son of the Archduke Otto, younger brother of the murdered Francis Ferdinand. The mother of the new Kaiser, who is still living, was the Princess Maria Josepha of Saxony. He has a younger brother, Maximilian Eugen Ludwig, who is nineteen years old, and was studying law when the European war began.

Carl Francis Joseph was born at Persenbeug on Aug. 17, 1887. He attended the public schools of Vienna, this being a great shock to sticklers for etiquette about the court; but much of his popularity dates from this early association with the sons of workingmen. He is a Major in the Thirty-ninth Austrian Infantry, and holds honorary commissions in various Prussian, Saxon, and Bavarian regiments. Among his honorary orders are those of the Golden Fleece, the Black Eagle, and St. Hubert.

He has been widely known as a sportsman, though not so much so as the late Francis Ferdinand. He is an excellent shot and an enthusiastic motorist, and was an admirable dancer until a skating accident a few years ago put an end to his ballroom activities. Opera and the theatre have been among his chief enthusiasms, but, as befits a true Viennese, his preference, according to rumor, is for operettas of home manufacture. He speaks English, French, German, Hungarian, and some Slavic languages, and is said to have made a close study of the various national problems of the Slavic races of the empire.

The new Empress was Princess Zita of the Bourbon house of Parma. This Duchy was made a part of the Kingdom of Italy after 1859, since which time the principal residence of the dual family has been at the Castle of Schwarzau near Vienna. It was here that the Princess Zita was married on Oct. 21, 1911. Her father, Duke Robert of Parma, who died in 1907, was married first to Princess Maria Pia of the Two Sicilies, and secondly to Princess Maria Antonia of Schwarzau. Duke Henry, the present head of the House, is an offspring of the first marriage, the Princess Zita of the second. She was born at the Villa Pianore, near Viareggio, on May 9, 1892.

The new Emperor has always been devoted to his wife. Their union is said to have been the result of a pure love match. The alliance is said to have been looked on unfavorably by the old Emperor—the more particularly as he had hoped, according to persistent rumor, that Carl Francis Joseph would marry a daughter of the Archduchess Maria Valeria, his own daughter, who was married in 1890 to the Archduke Francis Salvator of Hapsburg-Tuscany.

Upon making the acquaintance of the Princess Zita, however, the old Emperor relented, and soon gave his consent to her marriage to the Archduke. It is even said that she so strongly reminded him of his dead wife that he exclaimed that she would make a second Elizabeth.

The new Empress has two sons, the elder of whom, the Archduke Francis Joseph Otto, was born at the Villa Warthelz, near Reichenau, on Nov. 20, 1912. The younger, Louis, was born on Feb. 8, 1914. There is also a daughter, Archduchess Adelaide, who was born Jan. 3, 1914.

The new Emperor is said to be devoted to his family, and while an Archduke could often be seen on the Vienna Ring wheeling his first son and heir in a perambulator. A model family man, a handsome officer, a linguist, a sportsman, a good soldier, and a patron of musical comedy, he has been so far in the minds of the populace very much what a Prince ought to be.

GERARD REGRETS HIS DEATH.

But Will Not Discuss Probable Effect of Emperor's Passing.

Ambassador Gerard, when told last night that Emperor Joseph was dead, said:

"I am very sorry to hear of it."

He said he could not comment on any possible effect the Emperor's death might have on the war.

No Word Yet to Washington Embassy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 22.—Up to an early hour this morning the Austro-Hungarian Embassy had not received official notification of the death of the Emperor.

It was said there that the Embassy had heard that the Emperor was ill with a bronchial affection.

NOTABLE FATALITIES INCIDENT TO THE WAR

Longest Series the World Has Ever Seen in a Similar Given Period.

The murder of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand at Sarajevo on June 28, 1914, was the indirect cause of the greatest series of fatalities that the world has ever seen in a similar given period, for, aside from those actually killed in the war, such as numerous German Princes, Lord Kitchener, who lost his life with the Hampshire on June 5; Rear Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock, who died in the battle off Chile on Nov. 1, 1914, and the German Admiral von Spee, who met his death in the engagement off the Falkland Islands, Dec. 8, 1914, there have been others who owed their death indirectly to the conflict, and among them, in spite of his advanced years, may reasonably be mentioned the Emperor Francis Joseph.

His death closes a long list of notable names, including that of Pope Pius X. and King Carol of Rumania. The cause of the Pope's death has been officially attributed to worry over the great combat, while that of King Carol, who until his last breath tried to assure Germany and Austria that Rumania would preserve her friendly relations with the Central Powers, has been officially assigned to the same cause.

In Germany nine members of the sixty-four princely families who are taking part in the war, including a nephew of the Kaiser, have been slain. They include Prince Wilhelm zu Schvalch-Carolath, Prince Friedrich Wilhelm and Prince Ernst of Lippe, Prince Wolrad Friedrich zu Waldeck und Pyrmont, Prince Otto of Schonburg-Waldenburg, Prince Friedrich of Saxe-Meiningen, Prince Henry XLVI. of Reuss, and Prince Ernst of Saxe-Meiningen.

Titled Britons have also figured largely in the war deaths. Among the peers to be killed have been Earls Annesley and Roberts, Viscount Hawarden, and Lords Brabourne, Congleton, and De Freyne. To be sure Lord Roberts did not die in action, but his death with the British Army in France was, nevertheless, directly due to the war, as he contracted his brief fatal disease there.

Beginning, therefore, with the death of the Austrian Archduke, personages whose passing has been more or less due to the war and sacrifices and worries, although not directly so, may be named as follows:

Francis Ferdinand, Archduke, Crown Prince of Austria-Hungary, 51 years of age, and his wife, the Duchess of Hohenburg, were assassinated at Serajevo, Bosnia, June 28, 1914, which act led to Austria's ultimatum to Serbia on July 23 and ultimately to the European war.

Pope Pius X., 79 years old, died at Rome on Aug. 20, 1914.

Carol I., King of Rumania, died at the age of 75 at Sinaia, Wallachia, Oct. 10, 1914.

George II., reigning Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, died at the age of 89 on June 25, 1914.

General Marie George Picquart, chief defender of Dreyfus and Minister of War, died at the age of 59 at Amiens, July 2, 1914.

Earl Roberts, Field Marshal of the British Army, died in France on Nov. 14, 1914, at the age of 82.

Adolph Frederick, Grand Duke of Mecklenberg-Strelitz, died in Berlin on June 11, 1914, aged 66.

Francis Kossuth, Hungarian Statesman, died at Budapest, May 26, 1914, aged 72.

Count Sergius Julovich Witte, Russian statesman and delegate to Portsmouth Congress, died in Petrograd in March, 1915, aged 65.

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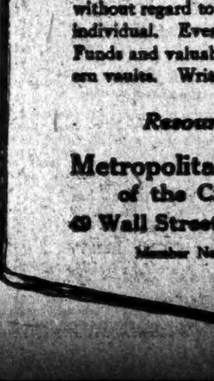

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But it's a fact that the average youngster will go out of its way to wade thru a puddle or hit the wet spots on the streets.

Cause a lot of worry, those wet feet—pretty rough too on the ordinary shoe. Let us solve this problem for you by fitting that active outdoor child with a pair of our Damp Proof Shoes.

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A tuneful trio of Evening Waistcoats, pitched in the keynote of Smart Style—*Berkley*, $3.50; *Carlton*, $5; *Regent*, $7.50.

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In the Case of Delany *vs.* McCormack

It was shown that a certain testator tried to make sure of being survived by at least one executor by naming three in his will. Before the clauses of the will had been carried out all three had died. Much confusion and damage to the estate resulted. 88 N.Y. 174.

No such trouble can arise if this Trust Company is appointed executor or co-executor. The wishes of a testator are carried out to the last item in a systematic business-like way without regard to the death or absence of any individual. Every detail is carefully indexed. Funds and valuable papers are secure in modern vaults. Write for explanatory booklet.

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LOST.
See advertisements on last page—Advt.

Too many people juggle with their health until it is too late. PLUTO is primarily a physic for people who realize that to check constipation is to ward off a train of ills.

Bottled at French Lick Springs—for sale everywhere.

Your Physician Prescribes It

PLUTO WATER AMERICA'S PHYSIC

BLUEJACKETS WON BEAUCOURT VILLAGE

British Naval Troops Surrounded Redoubt and Ordered Germans Up "on Deck."

STORMED RUINS AT NIGHT

Units Keep Watches by Bells in the Towers Where They Take Their Rest.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, Nov. 21, (via London, Nov. 22.)—British naval troops are fighting for the first time on the western front. A naval division took part in the breaching of the original German main line north of the Ancre Nov. 13 and the capturing of Beaucourt the following morning after twenty-four hours of continuous fighting.

"The advance of a portion of the naval troops was temporarily held up by a strong German redoubt joining the first and second rows of trenches and containing many concreted machine guns, the fire from which prevented the battalions on the left immediately south of the quarries of Beaumont-Hamel from securing the entire entry position.

But the bluejackets nearer the bank of the Ancre pushed through to the outskirts of Beaucourt within an hour, where they remained all day under a heavy machine gun and snipers' fire. At nightfall the position of the division was somewhat confused, but a battalion officer with a contingent, although wounded fourteen hours before, determined to storm the village at dawn with what composite naval troops could be assembled in the darkness and among the craters and temporary shelters of the ground newly won.

This officer has had an adventurous career, being a successful gun runner in Mexico and having also fought on Gallipoli with great distinction, gaining the Distinguished Service Order. He managed to concentrate a striking force during the night with which he dashed into Beaucourt at dawn, bombing and bayonetting the Germans. For ten minutes the Germans fought and then surrendered en masse to the officer, who had received three additional wounds during the capture of the village.

The redoubt which held up the left of the naval troops resisted throughout the day of the 13th, and until dawn of the 14th, although it was unable to drive back the bluejackets holding the line around it. Then many of the men advancing in No Man's Land at dawn hailed 200 yards distant.

The machine gunners in the redoubt saw some of a tank's crew emerging through the hatchways with a gun, which they were mounting in a crater beside the tank. The Germans hoisted a dirty handkerchief on a long pole as a signal of surrender.

The naval troops surrounded the redoubt and ordered the occupants of the dugouts to "come on deck and step lively." Over 400 men came tumbling up the ladder stairways from a network of underground positions. The bluejackets took a total of nearly 2,000 prisoners in two days fighting north of the Ancre.

The Germans were the first to utilize naval troops on the western front, putting a division south of the Ancre in a vain endeavor to retake the Schwaben redoubt in October.

The British naval units bear the names of famous sailors and wear khaki with naval caps and badges. They have Quartermasters instead of Sergeants, and otherwise follow naval routine, keeping watches by bells in villages where they are billetted and referring to technical operations in the field in the language of the sea.

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Szechenyi Succeeds von Tarnow.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 21, (via London.)—Advices received here today from Vienna say that Count Ludwig Szechenyi, who before the war was Austro-Hungarian Diplomatic Agent and Consul General at Cairo, Egypt, has been appointed Minister of the Dual Monarchy at Sofia, Bulgaria. Count Szechenyi succeeds Count Tarnowski von Tarnow, who has been appointed Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the United States.

BRITISH SECURING GRIP ON GRANDCOURT

Bombers Cling to Outlying Ruins of the Ancre Village—Line Being Strengthened.

TROOPS PASS A QUIET DAY

Artillerymen of Both Sides Are Busy, but Infantry Are Inactive.

By PERCEVAL GIBBON.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY ON THE SOMME, Monday, Nov. 20, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Slowly, by little adjustments and the enterprise of patrols, our new line to the north and south of the Ancre becomes definite.

The bombers who held the outlying ruins of Grandcourt, lying out there among the brick heaps waiting for counterattacks to come rolling down on them, are now the foremost point of the troops who yesterday and last night made good their footing upon the ground which extends up to and into the village.

The men in the south end of Pulsieux trench upon the ridge of that name that runs down to the channel of the Ancre are now linked with the forces beyond the Bois d'Hollande. At a score of points lonely little groups of British soldiers, hanging to strings of shellholes out in the open, have seen the line crawl up toward them and make them one with itself again.

It is not a battle, it is not even fighting on the scale of attention in the official communiqué. It is rather a process of isolated obscure heroisms working like strenuous yeast in the mud and fire. Out of it grows to sight a new firm front, a springboard for fresh victories.

There are reported to be no great dugouts in Grandcourt. The German engineers found the ground there too wet for subterranean barracks, but as many as 900 men have been billeted in the village. Miraumont, further back and bigger, held 2,700.

Prisoners in ones—very wet and humble and stiff about the arms through the exercise of holding them up while walking—and twos still come trickling in from their hiding places among the reeds of the river side. Those from the neighborhood of Grandcourt are nearly all Hessians, fine physical types enough when they have been cleaned and fed and have lost the droop of their fear and weariness.

The average age of the prisoners whom I have seen is about 26. The poorest physically and in point of general quality are the Saxons. As regards their youth and strength they say that being in the line insures them at least good food and plenty of it so long as the British shellfire allows them to bring it up.

If evidence is needed to prove the fierceness of the fighting upon the Ancre it is furnished by the ground toward Beaucourt, where every step was forced by the bayonet. Here are yet the bodies of many who fell in that superb advance, Germans as well as British, waiting till the overworked burial parties can put them out of sight.

There had been an alarm of gas, for most of the men have gas helmets out, either in their hands or on their heads, and where hand to hand struggles took place many of them are still lying as they died, the Germans as they were when a shell or bullet killed them.

The weather continues to improve. Today broke sunny and clear, and the newly drenched ground is drying. All along the line spades are at work and trenches are sinking to their level. Opposite the German in his prepared positions is shoveling back to his place what the British shells overthrow. The better he works the better for the British, for they will be needing those trenches of his before long.

FIGHTING ON SOMME LIMITED TO BIG GUNS

Both Allied Capitals and Berlin Report Heavy Shelling—Activity by Aircraft.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—Today was another quiet day on the Somme front, with only slight artillery activity and patrol work to relieve the monontony.

The air squadrons of both sides have been busy along the entitre front.

The London War Office issued the following statement this afternoon:

During the night our line was heavily shelled southwest of Grandcourt. To the right of our new front a hostile patrol fell into our hands.

Enemy trenches were successfully raided at Gommecourt and in the neighborhood of Roclincourt and Ypres.

The British night report says:

During the day there was considerable hostile shelling against our front on both sides of the Ancre. Elsewhere there is nothing to report.

Yesterday our airplanes co-operated successfully with our artillery. Two of our machines are missing.

The official communication given out by the War Office this afternoon follows:

Artillery activity was maintained last night to a notable degree in the region of Saillisel and Douaumont. The night passed in relative calm everywhere else on the front.

The French night communication adds:

The day was calm on the whole front. The usual cannonade occurred, but no infantry action.

Aviation—In the night of Nov. 20-21 our bombing aeroplanes dropped about 100 shells on the enemy bivouacs in the rear of the Somme front.

The Belgian communication says:

In the course of the past week our air squadrons were very active. The aviation field at Ghistelles and enemy cantonments were efficaciously bombarded at night. Our pursuit aeroplanes fought twenty-five engagements, in the course of which several enemy machines were seen to fall vertically. One of our pilots, attacked by four Fokkers, took to flight, and, though his machine was seriously damaged, succeeded in returning safely to our lines.

Berlin Reports Little Activity.

BERLIN, Nov. 21, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The German positions on both sides of the Ancre and in the St. Pierre Vaast Wood were shelled heavily by the Allies yesterday, the War Office announces. There was a revival of artillery activity in the Champagne. The text of the statement follows:

Army group of Crown Prince Rupprecht: Our artillery was in action against hostile batteries and points of support. The effects of the bombardment were visible.

A lively hostile fire was directed against our positions on both sides of the Ancre and on St. Pierre Vaast Wood. There were no infantry engagements.

Army group of the German Crown Prince: In the Champagne and in the Meuse sector (Verdun) artillery activity was revived for a few hours yesterday.

A statement issued this evening reported a thick fog in the Somme district, with a lessening of activities along this front.

WOMAN'S DISCOVERY STERILIZES UNIFORMS

Miss Mary Davies's Preparation Prevents Infection From Cloth Shot Into the Body.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—Miss Mary Davies, bacteriologist for the Robert Walton Goelet Research Fund, has just completed experiments at Ris-Orangeis Hospital, where Dr. Joseph A. Blake is head, which marks another advance in minimizing wound infections contracted on the battlefield.

One of the greatest causes of infection found in all military hospitals has been pieces of uniforms shot into the body.

Miss Davies's experiments consist in treatment of cloth by antiseptic substances so that after months of subjection to all forms of dirt and germs it remains absolutely sterile. Results of the experiments are now in the hands of the French and British authorities with a view of having all uniforms at the front treated with the Davies preparation. In England the preparation has had the approval of David Lloyd George; so, for the next consignment of clothes sent to the "Tommies" such sterilization has been ordered.

Aside from preventing infection of wounds the preparation has another great advantage. In the words of Miss Davies:

"Body lice, which are the greatest discomfort of trench life, will henceforth find these antiseptic substances entirely inimical to their well being."

Operations proving the utility of the preparation were made at Ris-Orangeis laboratories by Dr. Kenneth Taylor. The subjects were guinea pigs, and both non-treated and sterilized cloths were used. In the latter cases the cloth was subjected to the most severe exposure, such as being smeared with garden soil known to contain tetanus and other deadly germs. Also the cloth was left lying about on the earth and later on a roof for weeks before being injected into the pigs. In all cases the pigs remained well, while in cases where pieces cut from uniforms of French soldiers were injected the pigs invariably died.

The basis for the treatment is a combination of cresol and soft soap. Miss Davies, summarizing her report to the Government, says: "The practice of periodically impregnating the clothing of armies upon active service will fully repay the cost in reducing the proportion of highly septic wounds."

Miss Davies is the woman who inoculated herself with gangrene bacilli a year ago to prove the efficacy of Taylor's preparation.

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This Dental Cream Won't Harden

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Ready-To-Wear-Away Overcoats $20 to $45

Clemons Custom Tailor Broadway at 39th St 13 Years On This Corner

SERBIANS CAPTURE 8 MORE VILLAGES

Follow Up Retreating Germans and Bulgars in Mountains Northeast of Monastir.

ALLIES ADVANCE ON WEST

Krani, on Lake Presba, Occupied by the French, While Italians Engage Foe in Muzn Region.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—Serbian troops, pressing to the utmost their advance which caused the hurried evacuation of Monastir by the Germans and Bulgarians, have captured the villages of Makovo, Crahovo, Vranovtsi, Ribartsi, Bilyanik, Novak, Suhodol, and Rapesh, all in the sector east and northeast of Monastir.

In addition to many prisoners, the Serbians are said to have taken three field guns, a considerable number of machine guns, and a great quantity of other war materials. To the west of Monastir Italian forces have repulsed a counterattack, while French troops have occupied the villages of Krani, on Lake Presba.

The Paris War Office today issued the following report of the operations:

Army of the Orient, Nov. 20.—To the north of Monastir rearguards of the enemy, supported by strong detachments of artillery, are being strongly pressed by the allied troops.

To the west of Monastir Italian forces have repulsed a violent counterattack delivered by detachments of the enemy from the mountainous region of Muzn, seven miles southwest of Monastir.

We have occupied the village of Krani, on the eastern bank of Lake Presba.

The official communication from Serbian Headquarters, as received here from Saloniki, reads:

Despite the stubborn resistance of the enemy, the Serbians advanced northward and occupied the village of Rapesh. North of Suhodol the Serbians defeated the Germans, forcing them to beat a hasty retreat. A great number of prisoners, Germans and Bulgarians, and considerable booty were captured. In this retreat the enemy abandoned a quantity of stores, engineering materials, and other material.

The Paris Petit Journal's correspondent on the Serbian front, telegraphing Sunday, says the Bulgars and Germans will attempt to form upon a line, seventeen miles to the north, which was prepared two months ago and which passes approximately along the Topolchani heights by the villages of Klepal, Kahartiachi, and Hill 1,506 of the Vlocho range. He adds:

"During the last two days the enemy has been obliged to abandon an enormous quantity of material. We found, among other things at Monastir, a number of locomotives, which will be precious to us."

PARIS, Nov. 21.—General Joffre has sent a telegram to General Sarrail, commanding in Macedonia, cordially congratulating him and his men for having taken Monastir. The message includes a special general army order addressed to the officers and men of the Army of the East, praising them for having driven the Germans and Bulgars from Western Macedonia. In conclusion the message says:

"You have deprived the enemy of Monastir. Tomorrow you will end it by beating him."

BERLIN, Nov. 21, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Attempts of Serbian troops to advance in the Moglenica region of the Macedonian front yesterday were defeated, it is announced officially. In the Monastir district the Entente troops are still advancing. This official statement reads:

Between Presba Lake and the Cerna the enemy is feeling his way with his advance guard toward the German and Bulgarian positions.

Serbian advances at some points along the Moglenica front, prepared for by heavy fire, failed.

On the inundated Struma plain there have been engagements between reconnoitring detachments.

MERCIER DISDAINS A FAVOR.

To Miss Rome Consistory Rather Than Ask Foe's Permission to Go.

ROME, Nov. 21, (via Paris.)—Cardinal Mercier, Primate of Belgium, will not be present at the Consistory on Dec. 4 for the investment of Cardinals, as he does not desire to ask the permission of the German authorities to make the journey or to risk the chance of another demonstration such as occurred on the occasion of his visit to Rome last January.

No foreign Cardinals will attend the Consistory except Cardinal Amette, Archbishop of Paris.

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THEY are genuinely Hand Tailored in the same manner as our $45 suits, and according to the same exclusive Fifth Avenue Merchant Tailoring standards.

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Ready-for-Use

A Separate Shop On the Street Level *Men's Clothing Shop* 8 West 38th Street

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue—New York

CRAIOVA TAKEN BY FALKENHAYN

Continued from Page 1.

thence in an easterly direction would be most difficult, as Rumania is intersected by hundreds of mountain streams."

Following is the text of the Russian War Office report issued yesterday:

Rumanian front: In Transylvania, in the Alt Valley, the enemy continued his attacks with the usual forces. Under pressure of the enemy the Rumanian troops are retiring slowly southward.

In the Jiul Valley the Rumanians, under the pressure of superior enemy forces, retired to the region of Pilliash.

Danube front, (Dobrudja.) The situation is unchanged.

BERLIN, Nov. 21, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The capture of Craiova, in Western Wallachia, by German troops was announced by the War Office in an official statement this evening.

The following official communication was issued earlier in the day:

Eastern Transylvania: Only minor fighting took place.

German and Austro-Hungarian troops north of Campulung repulsed several Russian night attacks.

On the Alt River some important towns and intrenched heights were captured by us from the Rumanians in severe struggles.

Our infantry stands before Craiova, which until now has been the seat of the chief command of the first Rumanian army.

Front of Field Marshal von Mackensen: Nothing important occurred with the exception of artillery engagements. Constanza and Carnavods were shelled.

Our air squadrons bombarded a transportation establishment near Bucharest.

GERMANS IN GRAIN COUNTRY.

Wallachian Plains a Rich Source of Food Supply.

From a Staff Correspondent.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 21. (via Sayville.)—While not minimizing the grim death grapple on the Somme and the tactical successes scored by the English there, all German military eyes are today more than ever turned toward the Rumanian theatre, where Germany is forcing the fighting to bring about a decision, and whence comes the news that General von Falkenhayn has at last broken the long deadlock in the Transylvanian Alps and that his right, operating in two columns through the Vulcan and Szurduk passes, has at last broken through the mountain barrier into the fruitful Wallachian plain where cavalry can operate to advantage, and that he is still pursuing the beaten Rumanians at the important Orsova-Craiova railway, which is cut on a broad front.

The Rumanian forces at Orsova are threatened with being cut off, as they have no other railways of retreat, or, as a high staff officer remarked today, "They won't play much of a role in the future."

The importance of Falkenhayn's break into the Wallachian plain is not only tactical, but strategic. The effect should make itself quickly felt all along Falkenhayn's front, in the first line by General Krafft von Delimensingen, whose Alpine troops have already won an exit through Rothenthurm Pass out of the mountains and are now hitting up a faster pace through the lower southern foothills of the Transylvanian Alps. Falkenhayn's drive into the Wallachian plain and resultant faster motion of the warfare is also expected shortly to make itself felt on other points, where the Rumanians are throwing in their reserves in desperate attacks to check the German flanking operations.

Economically, too, Falkenhayn has got a grip on an important direct railway line running through Orsova to Temesvar, which will prove most useful in relieving Rumania of surplus grain when further progress is made in conquering the Wallachian granary.

Of Rumania's three great strategic centres—Dobrudja, Bucharest, and Craiova—Craiova, 110 miles west of Bucharest, 70 miles south of the Vulcan Pass, and 75 miles southeast of Orsova, forms the western defense of the military camp at Bucharest, the political capital of the country.

Three passes converge on Craiova—the Verciorova, or the Iron Gates; the Vulcan, and the Rothenthurm, or Red Tower. Both the Verciosova and the Rothenshurm, by which von Falkenhayn has made his furtherest advance, carry railways. The Verciorova is still held by the Rumanians, who on Aug. 30 established themselves at Orsova. This force is now in a position to be cut off by the invaders, or, if strong enough and supported from Bucharest, to cut von Falkenhayn's lines of communications through the Rothenthurm Pass.

VICTORY HEARTENS SERBS.

Col. Vassitch, Ill at Front, Wanted to Go to Monastir if Only to Die.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Nov. 20, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The great victory at Monastir already has had far-reaching results. The enemy is in disorderly retreat along the whole left front, abandoning dead and wounded and enormous quantities of material, and the still advancing Serbs are emphasizing the thorough nature of their triumph.

Beyond the Cerna on its right bank the veteran Voivode Stephanovitch has, during recent days, achieved the capture of Dobropolje, Vet, Kukurus, and Sbornik heights and is now driving the demoralized army of the enemy without halt or rest towards the river. His forces ought, in the matter of hours, to be threatening the exit from the famous Babuna defiles. His left wing has carried Groudissta and is advancing along the hills on the right bank of the Cerna. Stakrevina has also fallen, while his centre is advancing along the Germanine road from Veterinik and should now be before Vebsko near the Cerna.

Inside the Cerna loop Voivode Mishitchis's First Army is sweeping successfully onward, having taken Bernik, north of Iven, and Jaretak. But the finest triumph, just reported as I write this dispatch, is the capture of Hill 1,378 in the upper Morichevo Mountains. Thus a grip on Mount Seletchka was secured and as a result the Serb forces dominate the route to Prilep, which will greatly hasten the enemy's retreat.

On the left the Third Serb Army under General Vassitch—the name is not to be confounded with that of the gallant Colonel Vassitch, defender of Babuna and Monastir last year—is quickly clearing the foe out of the mountainous regions east of Monastir with the aid of the French and Russians. The enemy, then, are retreating hastily along the whole line and at midnight comes news that the Serb advanced forces are within a few hours of Prilep.

All reports agree that the enemy's losses must be enormous. For example, two regiments sent to reinforce the troops defending Hill 1,212 were in two hours slaughtered to a man.

The great triumph has been received by the Serb Army with pathetic joy. "Now," said an officer who has just come here from the front, "we have a home again."

He told me a story of Colonel Vassitch. The invalid Colonel took Monastir from the Turks just over four years ago. He, as all the world knows, held on to Babuna with 4,000 men last November against vastly superior enemy forces. He had a reputation with his men of always being first into the enemy's position. Though ill, he is with the forces at the front, and a day or two ago, when it was suggested that he should go to the hospital, he replied: "No; only let me enter Monastir, if it be but to die there."

HINDENBURG FOR COERCION.

Tells Chancellor It Is Necessary to Develop German Working Power.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 21, (via London.)—The German papers print a second letter addressed by Field Marshal von Hindenburg to Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg, emphasizing his belief that a certain amount of coercion is necessary for the solution of the food, war material, and working power problem.

As a result of the Field Marshal's first letter dealing with these questions, the German Economic Council has issued an appeal to the farmers to use their utmost efforts in the production of foodstuffs.

Chinese Minister Dismissed.

PEKING, Nov. 21.—Sung Hung-Yi, the Minister of the Interior, has been dismissed because of a controversy with Tuan Chi-Jui, the Premier.

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We find that the HURLBURT can be operated for a great deal less money, and the maintenance of same is not anywhere near as much as that of other trucks used formerly.

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2 SILVER BLACK FOX PELTS

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PRICE $2,800.

James A. Kane, 439 3rd Street, Brooklyn, breeder of fancy foxes. Live silver fox ranch at Northport, L. I.

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Bernard model, 48 inches long, of choice dyed muskrat pelts; large ermine collar.
Formerly 650.00 450.00

Baby Caracul Coat
Made from very flat, fine marked pelts; 46 inches long. Handsome collar of chinchilla.
Formerly 1250.00 750.00

Baby Caracul Coat
Made from finest marked and perfectly matched pelts, 48 inches long. Chinchilla collar and cuffs.
Formerly 1250.00 950.00

Broadtail Coat
Made from handsomely marked and matched pelts, 45 inches long. Kolinsky collar, border cuffs.
Formerly 1450.00 1150.00

Kolinsky Opera Wrap
Loose, voluminous model of finest pelts, 50 inches long. Lined with velvet and gold tissue.
Formerly 1250.00 950.00

Baby Caracul Wrap
A most luxurious model of finely marked and matched pelts, with large draped ermine collar.
Formerly 1250.00 950.00

Ermine Opera Wrap
Designed on full, enveloping lines, from choicest pelts, perfectly matched. Model 48 inches long.
Formerly 1650.00 1250.00

Mink Opera Wrap
Made from superfine, perfectly matched pelts, 48 inches long. Huge, full draped collar.
Formerly 1650.00 1250.00

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Much Below the Regular Prices

Mink Coats	*Baby Caracul Coats*	*Hudson Seal Coats*
350.00 to 650.00	*350.00 to 550.00*	*295.00 to 550.00*

Reproductions of foreign models and Bonwit Teller & Co. originations all of the same fur or combined with contrasting fur.

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¶ The fact that all stores sell fewer dress clothes than street clothes accounts for the difficulty in getting fine gradations in sizes, and the rather radical alterations which are sometimes necessary.

¶ *Saks have changed all that!*

¶ We had to, for we sell more dress clothes than any other ready-for-service shop in New York, and we saw in a finer grading of sizes a big opportunity to sell still more.

¶ A man has most always been able to get fitted in Saks' dress clothes at a minute's notice, but today our size range is bigger and more elastic, embracing all those fine in-between measurements which still further minimise the need of alterations, and enable a man oftener than not to be fitted perfectly without the change of a single stitch.

Dress Coats & Trousers..... $30 to $55
Tuxedo Coats & Trousers..... $27 to $43
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GERMANY RECEIVES INQUIRY ON SINKINGS

Mr. Grew, American Charge, Presents Communication About Arabia and Four Other Ships.

WILL GO TO ADMIRALTY

Published Details Differ from American Version, It Is Said—Reply Sent on Rowanmore.

BERLIN, Nov. 21.—Joseph C. Grew, Chargé d'Affaires of the American Embassy, called at the Foreign Office at 6 o'clock this evening and presented the American Government's inquiry regarding the torpedoing of the steamers Arabia, Columbian, and Lanao, and two other steamers having Americans on board, which are alleged to have been sunk without warning.

The Foreign Office will refer the cases to the Admiralty for a report, which is regarded as necessary, as the details of the sinking of the vessels, as published here, differ in several important respects from those advanced in the American representations.

This is particularly true in the case of the Columbian, which, instead of being in ballast and sunk without warning, was, according to the wireless press, reported from Spain as being laden with a mixed cargo of contraband and given a long period of grace to permit the rough sea to subside before she was torpedoed.

Says Rowanmore Sought Flight.
From a Staff Correspondent.
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 21, (via Sayville.)—Joseph C. Grew, Chargé at the American Embassy, received two notes from the German Government this morning, one dealing with the Rowanmore case and the other answering Washington's inquiries regarding the Rievaulx Abbey, Strathtay, and Antwerpen. In conversation with a high official of the Foreign Office I learn that the Imperial Government holds that the Rowanmore case is settled by this answer. The testimony of the submarine commander concerned is that the Rowanmore was sunk after all aboard had been brought into safety and that there had not been the slightest infringement of any provision of international law regarding cruiser warfare. Commenting on this relatively simple case, my informant said:

"The Rowanmore did not comply with the submarine's summons to stop, and despite the warning shot took to the flight. The Rowanmore continued to attempt to escape until her steering gear was shot away, when the Captain stopped the ship and the lifeboats were lowered. As soon as the submarine commander discovered that the Rowanmore had finally stopped and the boats were being lowered he ceased firing and did not sink her until all aboard were in safety. After the Rowanmore had stopped a signal was set that she was being abandoned, but in the haste of the moment the signal was set wrong, as the Rowanmore's commander afterward confirmed. I may add that there was considerable bad feeling among the Rowanmore's crew toward their Captain for having willfully and foolishly endangered the lives of all on board by attempting flight in the face of the submarine's order to stop. The feeling was, in fact, so strong that the crew took to separate boats and left the Captain in the lurch. He was found floating alone in one lifeboat with only one oar and was picked up and taken aboard the submarine. Any and every statement that the submarine fired on the lifeboats is a falsehood. The submarine commander was most emphatic on this point and stated that there was not a vestige of truth in this charge."

Concerning the ships dealt with in the second note, it is stated from the same official source that no German submarine was concerned in the sinking of the Rievaulx Abbey or the Strathtay, and that the Antwerpen was sunk because she was carrying contraband.

All Unimportant Cases.
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The notes delivered to Joseph C. Grew, the American Chargé d'Affaires at Berlin, dealing with the destruction of the Rowanmore and other vessels had not been received in Washington up to a late hour tonight.

There has never been much prospect that the Rowanmore case would assume serious proportions, because that vessel is generally credited here with having lost immunity from attack by having endeavored to escape. The Columbian incident also has not been regarded as serious enough to endanger friendly relations between the two nations because it is a case similar to that of the William P. Frye and covered by the old Prussian-American treaty.

The Antwerpen case has not been regarded as serious. She was a large tank ship flying the Dutch flag, bound from New York for London, with a cargo of oil, which is considered to be absolute contraband. The destruction of the Antwerpen was announced in Lloyd's bulletin in London on Sept. 16.

The case of the Rievaulx Abbey, which the German Government says was not sunk by German forces, is one in which there has been no public interest in Washington.

The case of the Strathtay, which excited some interest when first news of its destruction was received, had also become a dead issue at the State Department in view of the fact that the British Admiralty was reported to have admitted that this vessel was destroyed by a mine.

The notes handed to the American Chargé today are, therefore, not considered important. But it is conceded that they may contain important declarations regarding Germany's pledges. Special inquiries were made of the Berlin Government by direction of Secretary Lansing regarding the cases of the Marina and the Arabia, and it is respecting these that Washington is most anxious for Germany's version. Six Americans lost their lives when the Marina went down. Affidavits taken by Consul Frost at Queenstown from the American survivors of the Marina agree that the Marina was sunk without warning. A tabled summary of these affidavits reached Secretary Lansing yesterday from Ambassador Page at London.

STORM SAVED VESSEL ATTACKED BY U-BOAT

Siamese Prince, Carrying Fifty-four Americans, Got Away After Being Shelled.

According to Captain William Anderson and the officers of the British freighter Siamese Prince, which arrived yesterday from Brest in ballast, the vessel had a narrow escape on Nov. 4 from being sunk by a German submarine, which fired three shots at her. The steamship was saved by a heavy rain squall and the high seas which prevented the submarine's getting the range before she was lost to view.

In addition to her own crew of forty-two men the Siamese Prince had on board fifty-four American hostlers who had gone over on the ship from New York to Brest to take care of a cargo of horses consigned to the French Government.

Captain Anderson said the submarine's attack was made at 7 o'clock on the morning of Nov. 4, when his ship was about 200 miles off the French coast. There was a strong gale blowing with a heavy sea, and the first intimation he had of the presence of the submarine was three shots coming from the port side about a mile away. Two shells passed over the port quarter of the steamship and another shot fell into the sea just under the stern. The Siamese Prince was stopped immediately, but on account of the heavy rainstorm and heaving seas nothing could be seen of the submarine. After waiting for about fifteen minutes the Captain ordered the engines full speed ahead, and proceeded on a zigzag course for New York.

Captain Anderson and his officers could not say whether their vessel was pursued by the submarine or not.

FOUR NEUTRAL SHIPS SUNK.

Norwegian, Dutch, and Greek Vessels Fall Prey to U-Boats.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 22.—The master and part of the crew of the Norwegian steamer Finn landed yesterday and reported that their vessel had been sunk by a German submarine.

The Daily Mail's Athens correspondent says the Greek steamer Sparti has been sunk. The Captain believes the vessel was torpedoed. Nearly all those on board the steamer were saved, including several nurses.

Lloyd's reports that the Dutch sailing ship Dolphin, 134 tons, and the Norwegian ship Farnaes, 647 tons, are believed to have been sunk.

There are two Greek steamers named Sparti, one measuring 2,540 tons and the other 961 tons.

218 SHIPS SUNK IN MONTH.

Berlin Says That of This Number 72 Were Neutral Vessels.

BERLIN, Nov. 21, (via London, Nov. 22.)—An official communication issued today gives this information concerning ships of enemy and neutral countries which have been captured or sunk by submarines or blown up by mines during the war:

"During October 146 hostile merchantmen of 306,500 tons have been brought into port or sunk by submarines or torpedo boats of the Central Powers or lost owing to mines. Neutral merchantmen numbering 72 and of 87,000 tons were sunk because they were carrying contraband to the enemy.

"Since the beginning of the war 3,822,000 tons of hostile shipping, of which 2,550,000 tons were English, have been lost owing to the war measures of the Central Powers."

WON'T PAY FOR DUTCH SHIP.

Germans Refuse Compensation for the Blommersdyjk.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 21, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Germany has refused compensation to Holland for the loss of the steamer Blommersdyjk, which was torpedoed off the American coast. The reason for the refusal, it is said, is connected with the fact that the vessel carried bill of health papers signed by the British Consul at the port of departure.

CARD SYSTEM FOR NORWAY.

Food Minister Says Population May Be Put on Short Rations.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The Royal Provision Committee of Norway has unanimously decided that a ticket system ought to be instituted to meet the food situation, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company quoting the Norwegian Food Minister. At a meeting in Christiania the Minister said that a great question had arisen as to whether the population of Norway should be put on a short food allowance.

The Minister added that neighboring neutral countries were organizing themselves as if they were participating in the war, and that in Sweden the German ticket system for grain and flour would be introduced.

LONDON COMMENTS ON 'COSMOS' ARTICLES

Continued from Page 1.

desire to help this side or that. The utterances of organs like THE NEW YORK TIMES and The New Republic must be sharply distinguished from those of German propagandists like Mr. Hearst, who clamors continually for peace, but upon genuine humanitarianism."

Then the correspondent gave the following condensation of "Cosmos'" argument:

"Germany may have been the sinister aggressor, but she has learned her lesson. If peace comes now her people can be relied upon to do their best to prevent more war, just as the people of the Allies can be. They would, in fact, now be ready to join honestly in a league to enforce peace, or whatever concerted means may be taken against more war, and some such guarantee, judging from utterances such as Viscount Grey's, is what the Allies really want, besides, of course, the restitution of Belgium, the evacuation of France, and other things which Germany is believed to be ready to do.

"To continue the war indefinitely would, on the other hand, mean not only more and worse suffering, but the exacerbation of feelings deleterious to the future peace of Europe. The Allies might well win, but they do not want and would not probably be able utterly to crush their enemies, and if they succeeded in merely crippling the Central Powers, what would be the result? Exhaustion does not last for ever. Instead of realising the errors of their ways, the Teutonic peoples would be inclined to heed the arguments of their rulers that they had been unfairly attacked and despoiled by a jealous cabal, and would sanction efforts to prepare for a war of revenge.

"This is not, of course," added the correspondent, "the view of many thoughtful Americans, who realize as well as we do what a war means and are confronted with, and do not relish the idea of any effort to hamper the Allies just when they are beginning to overcome the handicap of their unpreparedness, but it is becoming prevalent enough to merit serious attention."

Reference was then made to the American publication of Berlin and Vienna dispatches giving German comment upon President Wilson's alleged belief that the time is coming when he might do something toward peace, or, at any rate, an armistice.

"The tenor of these dispatches," said the correspondent, "is mildly and cautiously encouraging."

The correspondent followed this by a quotation from the Washington announcement that there was no foundation for "statements that the President has changed his opinion that to intervene would be ill-timed and futile unless the belligerents indicated such action would be acceptable, which, it is intimated, they have not yet done."

Lord Northcliffe's other paper, The Daily Mail, printed a shorter dispatch, in which it spoke of "the first serious movement toward peace among American newspapers by THE NEW YORK TIMES. The Mail headed the dispatch "German Peace Trick—Fresh Effort to Make a Catspaw of President Wilson."

In regard to the foregoing it is said that in the best-informed quarters here there is not the slightest idea that President Wilson will go beyond the limits which he has set himself.

Views of Daily Express' Editor.

R. D. Blumenfeld, editor of The Daily Express, said yesterday:

"I can quite understand a willingness on the part of the German Chancellor and the German people to discuss peace suggestions as outlined by 'Cosmos,' namely that the war should be declared a draw, but it doesn't appear to me to be in the least sound to suggest that the Allies should now let bygones be bygones and shake hands with the Central Powers. German ambition was to dominate the world. It has failed. The Allies have sacrificed too much to desire now to call a truce without a definite result. There is no sane person in this country today who would care to accommodate Germany to an easy peace. There is no sane person in this country who wishes to destroy Germany root and branch, but every thinking woman who has gone through the terrible experiences of this war remains firm in the belief that it must go on until 'never again' has become a certainty.

"An inconclusive peace today would merely postpone the inevitable recurrence of bloodshed and sacrifice. The menace of aggression must be eliminated forever from the European horizon."

Warns us "Hands Off."

Among the evening paper all avoided reference to THE NEW YORK TIMES article with the exception of the Pall Mall Gazette, which in its news columns emphasizes the view taken by the London Times, whose dispatch it quoted in full, adding:

"Another peace kite is flying—in America. THE NEW YORK TIMES definitely declares itself in favor of the theory that the time is nearly ripe for peace. The lines of the arguments are not new."

The Pall Mall Gazette referred to Maximilian Harden's Die Zukunft article urging Germany to understand the real objects of the Entente and suggesting that an offer to endeavor to fulfill those conditions would find fruitful response before Christmas as "interesting comment" on "the New York TIMES article. In an editorial note the Pall Mall Gazette said:

"Those American newspapers which are flying a new peace kite may be perfectly free from German influences, but they are none the less playing the German game, and it is well they should understand that their efforts can only discredit the United States in the eyes of this country. The mind of the Allies is quite fixed that there can be no safety for Europe so long as a nation of Germany's criminal instincts retains its military power. America has excused her aloofness from the defense of civilization by pleading she has no concern in the affairs of Europe. Very well, let it stay at that. She will only incur unpleasant consequences by interfering at this stage with measures which the Allies are taking to put their own side of the world in order."

The Evening Standard had an editorial congratulating the Cabinet Ministers on the decision to address a number of meetings during the Winter, saying:

"Some such antidote to pessimism and underground intrigue is badly wanted. The patchy working of the censorship is all against the maintenance of healthy public opinion. It is impossible for honest commentators to say all they would like, while, on the other hand, the pacificists are free to carry on their underground campaign in the interests of Germany. Lying rumor has in these times an enormous advantage, of which the Morels and MacDonalds are quick to make the most effective use. It cannot be denied also that the Ministers themselves are much to blame for the gloom and uneasiness widely felt, if not articulately expressed.

"If the common people gain the impression that a patched-up peace is in contemplation, that Germany after all her crimes is to be welcomed back, Hohenzollerns and all, to the comity of civilised nations, then assuredly there will be no heart in the war. If, on the other hand, they are convinced that all these dreadful losses are not being incurred in vain, that the object to be achieved is worth sacrifice, all the wiles of Morel and Wolff will be in vain.

"In one sense, the issue of the war depends more on our civil leaders than on the army, for the army cannot conquer without the nation behind it, and the nation will lose its courage and hope unless it sees those qualities in the Government."

The Globe published an editorial headed "Malignant Pacifists," wherein it denounced an article in the organ of the union of democratic control, in which it was said:

"There is good reason for believing that upon the vital issue of peace by negotiations our Government is divided in opinion."

The Western Morning News of Plymouth, under the title "Peace? With Slave Drivers?" says:

"Americans are not without ideals. They once went to war themselves to put an end to what they believed to be the degenerate system of colonial administration of Spain. Yet if THE NEW YORK TIMES enjoys any substantial following in the United States in this peace propaganda America must be supposed to be ready to counsel this country to make terms with a conscienceless power which has outraged every law and practice of civilized warfare, whether on land or sea. Remote from the realities of conflict and failing to realize the poignant sacrifices in life and all that makes life dear which it has cost us, THE NEW YORK TIMES and its friends proffer us their counsel to throw up the sponge. They have adopted with remarkable readiness the German-made story that the war is reaching a condition of stalemate. Stalemate! When the mightiest efforts which this country has made to produce a preponderance in men and material have not reached full fruition, when next year will place us in possession of resources which will alter the whole aspect of the campaign!"

Confident Allies Can Win.

The Daily Chronicle in an editorial this morning says:

"Without in the least impugning the sincerity of THE NEW YORK TIMES we disagree both with its premises and with its conclusions. The Allies, we believe, can win without paying a prohibitive price; much the heaviest part of their price has been paid already.

"In the month of September our forces in the West had got the Germans definitely down, we were inflicting on them weekly very much heavier losses than we suffered, and there was nothing save the weather to prevent the process being pushed further and further to its inevitable end. That is still the position which the expansion of our artillery and air services can only accentuate. Six weeks' nearly continuous rain gave the Germans respite, three months of Winter may give them more, but after all these respites the working of the process must return. The Germans can no longer hope, as in 1915, to stop it by action.

"The fate of Combles, Thiepval, and Beaumont-Hamel proves that. Nor do we believe Germany 'learnt her lesson.' If she had, she would not continue as she does in the path of perfidy and atrocity. This power, which we are told may join honestly in a league, that would be utterly worthless unless compact of trustworthy partners, is not merely the power which invaded Belgium in 1914, but the power which in defiance of both general right and of special pledges is slave-driving in Belgium today.

"It is not merely the power which sank the Lusitania nineteen months ago, but the power which still exults in almost daily perpetration of piracy and murder at sea. No post-war settlement which depends for its stability on undertakings given by such a power can have any real stability at all. We are bound to fight on for a solid material guarantee. We want no peace of Amiens, we do not even want such a peace as was made and broken before Waterloo; we need an after Waterloo peace."

MORE BERLIN PEACE TALK.

The Tageblatt Says Burian Discussed Subject with Chancellor.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 21, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—After a long interval since the suspension of his journal, Theodore Wolff reappears in the Tageblatt. He suggests a connection between Baron Burian's visit to the Chancellor and the peace negotiation rumors.

Since the Chancellor's speech the whole world, he says, knows Germany would not refuse to consider proposals to negotiate. "We may assume that the object of Burian's visit there was to talk both about Polish affairs and about the future of Europe."

Wolff warns his readers, however, not to overestimate the importance of these things, since there are very few indications of any inclination toward peace on the part of the Allies.

HUNGARIANS EAGER FOR OUR MEDIATION

Only Remains, Says One, to Convince Allies That Blockade Is Absurd and Teutons Invincible.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 22.—The Morning Post's Berne correspondent sends the following:

"Great prominence is given by the Neue Freie Presse, the leading exponent of Germanism in Austria, to the news that a reported peace plan by President Wilson is most eagerly discussed in Budapest. In place of the leading article it reproduces the views of several eminent Hungarian parliamentarians on the reported proposal. Julius Andrassy, former Secretary of State and now member of the Hungarian Diet, says that Mr. Wilson's idea is undoubtedly sound. He avers that the only remains, according to Andrassy, to convince Paris and London of the absurdity of the idea that the Central Powers can be forced by means of a blockade to sue for peace, and, furthermore, that the armies of the Central Powers are invincible.

"Everybody in Hungary, he says, will joyfully welcome President Wilson's initiative, and he adds that in view of the fact that the Central Powers have given so many proofs that they do not wish further bloodshed, there is no possibility of their doing anything but to encourage Mr. Wilson's initiative.

"Georg von Lukacs, member of the Foreign Committee of the Hungarian delegation, mistrusts President Wilson on account of his attitude hitherto maintained toward the two belligerent groups, but he rejoices over the fact that Mr. Wilson's plan justifies the hope that the United States will finally adopt an attitude of honest and impartial neutrality. He declares it is an open secret that the prolongation of the war beyond all reason is due to a considerable extent to the one-sided neutrality of the United States.

"Belafcoldes, Vice President of the Independence Party, says, according to the Neus Frein Presse, that while the steps in favor of peace about to be taken by Mr. Wilson will be heartily welcomed, the war has made the Hungarians very pessimistic and very skeptical. Any effort, however, which seems to promise to put an end to the awful dance of death, he adds, will be greeted with joy, and he remarks that the importance of Wilson's action will naturally be greatly enhanced if the other neutral States join in.

"Germania, the Berlin organ of the powerful Centre Party, contends that only the Pope is qualified to act as mediator in the cause of peace, because only he is absolutely impartial. It declares that Mr. Wilson owes his reelection partly to his peace program, but that latter is concerned with the maintenance and not the restoration of peace. The Centre organ observes that the prospects of an early peace are very slight. The same journal protests against Herr Scheidemann posing as spokesman of the German people, and declaring that nine-tenths of the population of Germany share his views in regard to war aims. Germania asserts that Scheidemann has not only no right to speak in the name of the majority of the people, but he has not even the whole Socialist Party behind him."

DIVERGENT PEACE PLANS.

Prof. Dutton Contrasts Ideals of World's Court and Taft Leagues.

Professor Samuel T. Dutton of Columbia University, Secretary of the World's Court League, of which John Hays Hammond is President, issued a statement yesterday setting forth the differences between this organization and the League to Enforce Peace, of which ex-President Taft is the head. In the main the two organizations are working toward the same end, and Mr. Taft is honorary President of the World's Court League and interested in both organizations.

"The platform of the World's Court League differs in several essential particulars from the plan of the League to Enforce Peace, each differences representing an attempt to develop more completely the idea of international agreement," Professor Dutton said in his statement. "The main points of difference are these: that the World's Court League recognizes the institutions already in existence that grew out of the first and second Hague Conferences; sees the need of continuing the Hague Conferences, not depending on the initiative of any one power, but meeting at fixed periods automatically, and looks to the establishment of a permanent administrative committee representing all the nations to keep in touch with the various Governments."

Ex-President Taft is to speak tonight at a meeting of the Canadian Club at which Sir Robert Baird Borden, the Premier of Canada, is to be a guest of honor. Advocates of the League to Enforce Peace plan are looking forward to this meeting with great interest in view of the comments favorable to the plan which the Premier made in his speech on Saturday before the members of the Lawyers' Club.

SPAIN INTERVENES TO AID BELGIUM

Her Ambassador in Berlin Files a Strong Protest Against Deportations.

BRITISH TELL OF PLEDGE

Lord Robert Cecil Declares German Officials Promised Not to Exile Belgians.

MADRID, Nov. 21, (via Paris.)—A semi-official note made public here today announces that the Spanish Ambassador in Berlin has handed the German Government a strong protest against the deportation in Belgium. The protest came from the Spanish diplomatic representative at Brussels. The Ambassador, who is charged with the protection of Belgian interests, asked the Government to relinquish its measures for deportations and to release those who had been victims of it.

The note says that pending the outcome of the protest the Spanish Government has instructed its Ambassador to do his utmost to obtain better treatment for the deported men.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—In the House of Commons today Lord Robert Cecil, War Trade Minister, confirmed statements made on the floor, that 25,000 Belgian men had been deported from Belgium to work in German coal, iron, and steel industries in the Rhine Province and Westphalia. He said that after the surrender of Antwerp the Military Governor gave Cardinal Mercier a solemn written assurance that no Belgians should be deported, and that this assurance was confirmed by Field Marshal von der Goltz, now dead, who at that time was Governor General of Belgium.

Lord Robert added that the German officer under whose orders the first deportations from Flanders were carried out was formerly Governor of Brussels, and "was directly responsible for the execution of Nurse Cavell."

The British Government, Lord Robert added, would support every Belgian protest, but the only way to solve the question was "to prosecute the war with all our powers and make it a cardinal point to secure the liberation of Belgian territory and Belgian citizens from this oppression."

The Common Council of Antwerp has refused to deliver lists of the unemployed to the Germans, according to a Reuter's Amsterdam dispatch quoting the Telegraaf. As a consequence, the dispatch says, the Germans are now calling men of all classes to the police stations for examination as to the identity of their papers. These men are said to have the choice of a German labor contract of three or six months or immediate deportation to Germany. The Telegraaf adds that an official letter has been sent to all Burgomasters demanding lists of unemployed under penalty of deporting citizens of all classes to Germany.

The Belgian Refugees' Committee at Flushing has petitioned Queen Wilhelmina to intercede with Germany in an endeavor to stop the deportations of Belgians, says a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Amsterdam.

AMSTERDAM, Monday, Nov. 20, (via London, Nov. 21.)—According to the frontier correspondent of the Telegraaf, a number of Belgians who had been deported to Germany have returned to Belgium after a ransom to the Germans. It appears, the correspondent says, that the Germans first offered a ransom for 1,000 marks, and, none offering to pay this amount, reduced it to 500 marks, which also many refused to pay.

FIGHTS ON RUSSIAN FRONT.

Attacks and Counterattacks in Wooded Carpathians Reported.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 21.—The repulse of an Austro-German attack on the Russian line in the wooded Carpathians is announced in today's War Office statement on operations along the Western Russian front. The statement reads:

There has been rifle and artillery firing. On the River Stokhod the fire was above the average in intensity. In the region of Maltolak the enemy's heavy and light artillery bombarded the district of Garbuzev-Gutzalov, which is west of Novo Oleksenets.

In the wooded Carpathian region, five versts north of Gilpney, the enemy attacked but was repulsed.

BERLIN, Nov. 21, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The repulse of a Russian attack in the wooded Carpathian region is reported in today's Army Headquarters statement on operations along the Russian front, as follows:

Front of Prince Leopold—Nothing of importance occurred.

Front of Archduke Charles Francis—In the Ludova sector of the wooded Carpathians a patrol enterprise was carried out, according to plan, by German riflemen and forty prisoners were brought in. A Russian advance in a neighboring sector, carried out in an effort to relieve another portion of the front, failed in sanguinary fashion.

DEFENDS THE CHANCELLOR.

Kaiser Lauds Action of von Bethmann Hollweg's Supporters.

BERLIN, Nov. 21.—Emperor William has just taken occasion to declare publicly his support of Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg against attacks upon him by his opponents at home.

A number of prominent persons in Karlsruhe and vicinity having recently sent the Chancellor a letter condemning the campaign of his opponents against him and the present methods of conducting the war, and having sent a copy of this document to the Emperor, the latter caused the Chief of the Civil Cabinet to reply in the Emperor's behalf that he observed with lively satisfaction this demonstration from Karlsruhe.

ITALIANS REPEL ATTACKS.

Defeat Austrian Attempts to Recapture Hill on the Carso Front.

ROME, Nov. 21.—The repulse of two attacks by the Austrians on Hill 126 on the Carso front was announced by the War Office today. The statement reads:

Reciprocal artillery actions occurred at some points on the front in the Trentino and in the Julian Alps.

Yesterday, in the Carso area, during minor infantry encounters, we made a few prisoners. During Monday night the enemy launched two attacks upon our positions on the summit of Hill 126, north of Mount Volkovniak, being completely repulsed.

VIENNA, Nov. 21, (via London.)—The War Office issued the following statement today concerning operations on the Italian front:

An enemy counterattack in mass formation against a trench we recently captured south of Biglia was repulsed.

JACKSON HEIGHTS

In 1879 George Ehret paid $350,000 for 411 lots on Washington Heights. Sold in 1891 by Henry Morgenthau and his associates at auction for $1,494,300. The same lots to-day are valued conservatively at $5,000,000 to $6,000,000, and are sites of modern apartment houses. The Broadway Subway made this development possible. What, then, will the Dual Subway System (both Interboro and B. R. T.) do for Jackson Heights, where land values now are very moderate and apartment builders already active?

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PLEA TO GERMAN CHURCHES.

Dr. Young Asks American Clergy's Protest in Belgium's Behalf.

An invitation to join in an appeal to German churches and universities to prevent the deportation of Belgians is being sent to American religious and educational bodies by the Rev. Dr. S. Edward Young, pastor of the Bedford Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn.

Clergymen generally and heads of institutions of learning are urged to write their opinions as to the propriety of sending such a communication, and in the event of a sufficient number of favorable replies being received a telegraphic message will be sent within a few days to a few religious leaders and heads of universities in Germany.

Dr. Young said yesterday:

"While Germany is restricted by many outsiders as absolutely dominated at the present time by her military regime, there are pastors and university men in Germany who speak boldly their dissent from the Government's position on various issues connected with the war. In all Germany's crises since the Reformation her pastors and university men have taken a leading part. They can exercise tremendous influence during these months ahead.

"Some pastors and university leaders may resent even this well-intended and fraternal suggestion, but it is likely that many will welcome the occasion to declare their already formed private judgments against the Belgian deportations."

CALLS GERMANS SLAVERS.

Semi-Official French Statement Says They Violate Their 1885 Compact.

PARIS, Oct. 31, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—A semi-official statement just given out here replies to statements from German sources in which the enforced labor of civilians of Belgium and Northern France is justified on the ground that the army occupation is required by Article 43 of The Hague Convention to take necessary measures to re-establish and maintain order and public life. Attention is called to the fact that the same article requires the occupying army to provide nourishment for the population which, the reply says, Germany has not done.

In referring to the deportation of 25,000 inhabitants of Lille, Roubaix, and Turcoing, forced to work in other regions by the military authorities, the statement cites the decrees issued by General von Bissing, constraining the population under severe penalties to enforced labor either in Belgium or Germany. It recalls the protestations made by France against the deportations from Lille, and denies that the German military authorities were under the necessity of resorting to this measure for the nourishment of the population, because they had never occupied themselves with that duty. On the contrary, it is declared, they have disinterested themselves entirely as to the fate of the population in the occupied regions, who receive their sustenance from the Allies through the philanthropic intervention of the Spanish-American committees.

The statement says, furthermore, that not only did Germany neglect its duty in this regard, but it has actually obstructed the provisioning of the population of occupied regions by requisitioning and sending to Germany all the raw materials and industrial equipment found in these regions.

On this question the statement cites the evidence of Siegfried Herbert, a German factory owner, who resided in Lille from 1908 to June 10, 1916. On his return to his native country in September last, he declared that all of the production of 1915 in that region had been seized by the Germans, and that, not being able to consume the entire product on the spot, they put the surplus into storage for the account of German authorities, and by reason of that action enormous quantities of potatoes were allowed to rot.

The occupying forces have not, according to the rights of man, the statement sets forth, absolute liberty in the choice of measures proper to assure order and public life. Besides the obligation to respect, except in cases of absolute impossibility, the laws in force in the country, (and no French or Belgian law imposes obligation to work,) Article 52 of The Hague Convention regulates in what measure the occupying forces may impose work upon the inhabitants. It provides that requisitions of products and of labor cannot be claimed of communes or of inhabitants excepting for the needs of the army of occupation. Such is not the case, the statement asserts, if the product of labor imposed upon the population is to be transported to Germany; neither is it the case if the labor is not utilized on the spot, but in Germany. In either of these cases, it is contended, it is work not imposed for the needs of the army of occupation, as required by The Hague Convention, but with an entirely different object, which entirely disregards the limits set by Article 52.

The statement concludes that neither the usages of civilized nations, the laws of humanity, nor the workings of the public conscience, is compatible with the enforced service that it is a veritable return to slavery, to that slavery which the signatories of the General Act of the General Conference at Berlin in 1885, Germany among them, engaged to suppress in Africa, and that Germany has revived it for the unfortunate inhabitants of Belgium and the North of France.

BELGIANS IMPLORE OUR AID.

Minister of Justice Urges a Campaign Here.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Henri Carton de Wiart, Belgian Minister of Justice, has sent from Havre the following cablegram to Miss Mary Paiten of this city regarding the deportation of Belgians to Germany:

"News from Belgium describes situation horrible. Over 40,000 men already deported for military work amid awful scenes; number proposed 300,000. Stop it, please. Get influential friends. Start strong campaign of opinion, which might possibly prevent extensive slave trade. Implore your help in the name of humanity and honor of mankind."

DISCUSS PRISON CAMPS.

Cecil Regrets Nonpublication of Our Investigators' Reports.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—Washington's refusal to permit the publication of reports of American officials on prison camps in Germany was the subject of a question today in the House of Commons. Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade, replying to the interrogation, said he had some reason to believe that, while the United States Government objected in principle to the publication of such reports, its consent might be obtained to the publication of individual reports.

The expenses incurred by the American officials in visiting the camps, Lord Robert said, would be refunded to the American Government in due course, and concluded:

"We are obliged, however reluctantly, to defer to the wishes of the United States Government as to the publication of reports drawn up by United States officials."

The Minister of War Trade told another questioner that the American Ambassador at Constantinople was well aware of the great importance Great Britain attached to the inspection of prison camps in Turkey.

Urges Prayer for End of War.

BOSTON, Nov. 21.—Governor McCall, in a Thanksgiving proclamation today, said: "Let us devoutly pray to Almighty God for the speedy ending of the black welter of war that threatens to put out the light of Europe."

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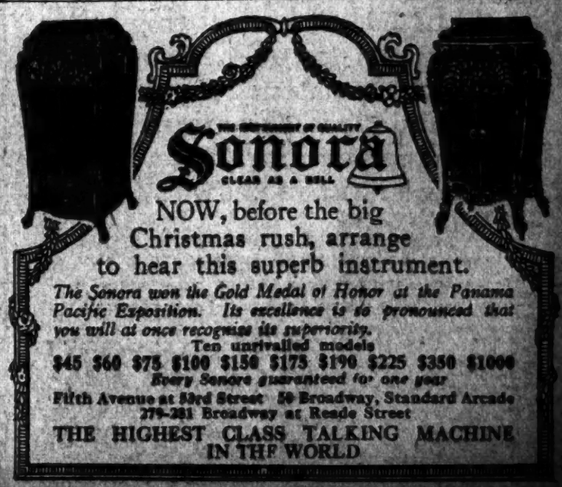

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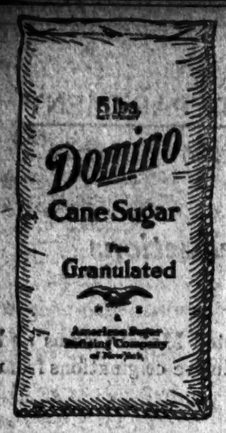

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EXPELLED DIPLOMATS TO QUIT GREECE TODAY

Greek Crown Council Decides "in Principle" to Reject Allied Demand for Armaments.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—A request for delay until Saturday by the diplomatic representatives of the Central Empires, who were ordered by the Entente to leave Greece, has been refused, and all of them will leave Athens tomorrow morning, a dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Athens says.

An earlier dispatch from the same source, dated yesterday, read:

"The main discussion at this morning's session of the Crown Council was regarding the refusal of the Austrian and German Ministers to accept Vice Admiral du Fournet's notice to leave Greece and the attitude to be taken by King Constantine in the event of their demanding his protection.

"It is learned that Premier Briand of France, in a telegram to the King, suggested that in order to emerge from his present difficulties he seek a reconciliation with former Premier Venizelos and declare war on Bulgaria."

Other advices say that the Crown Council has decided in principle to refuse to surrender the arms and munitions of Greece to the Allies, as demanded by Vice Admiral du Fournet, commander of the Allied fleet. King Constantine, on leaving the Palace after the meeting, was cheered by a crowd. It is understood that Premier Lambros will remain in power for the present.

It is learned that while the suggestion of Ar.stide Briand, the French Premier, that King Constantine recall former Premier Venizelos is meeting with opposition in Athens, sentiment in favor of the King accepting the other principal suggestion, namely, that he declare war on Bulgaria, is growing.

As the Lambros Cabinet is a purely service one, it is understood to be the opinion of the King that it should be replaced by a Cabinet representing at least the present Boulo. (legislative Assembly.) Therefore the resignation of the Ministry is under consideration, to be followed by a reorganized Kalogeropoulos Cabinet along lines informally suggested by the King to the Entente Powers on Sept. 21.

It is further understood that the King proposes to consult with the Entente Powers with a view to avoiding such a failure as occurred in the case of the Ministry under Premier Kalogeropoulos.

War Sentiment in Greece Growing.

ATHENS, Nov. 20, (via London, Nov. 21.)—This morning the Secretary of the American Legation, Sheldon Whitehouse, had a conference with the Turkish, Bulgarian, and Austrian Ministers with reference to the United States taking over the interests of their nationals. The Dutch Minister will be charged with the care of the German interests.

According to information from the highest source furnished to The Associated Press, King Constantine does not object to the departure of the Ministers, but does not desire to be put into the position of refusing to afford them protection if they demand it.

NEW ALLIED DEMANDS PRESENTED TO SWISS

Berlin Hears Quantities of Food Are Being Held Up Pending Switzerland's Compliance.

BERLIN, Nov. 21, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—It is reported from Switzerland that new demands have been presented to the Swiss Government by the Entente Powers, Swiss press dispatches, as quoted by the Overseas News Agency, say that large quantities of food and other supplies are being held up in Italian and French ports pending Switzerland's compliance with the demands, which are characterized by the Bund of Berne as "something unheard of in the memory of man, and as "treatment which no one can endure."

After long negotiations with the Entente powers and Germany, Switzerland entered into arrangements for the importation of food supplies through allied territory, and of coal, iron and other materials from Germany. A dispatch from Berne on Nov. 13 said a new dispute had arisen regarding the exportation to Germany and Austria of products made by machines lubricated with oil coming from Entente countries, and of electric power transmitted by copper wire purchased in these countries.

GERARD ON GERMAN FUTURE.

Expects Committee to Do All Foreign Buying After War.

James W. Gerard, United States Ambassador to Germany, speaking last night at a dinner given in his honor by Frank A. Munsey in the ballroom of the Ritz-Carlton, predicted that Germany, to encourage her home industries after the war, would probably do all her foreign buying through a Central Committee.

"If we are to give in this country an hour-hour day, then we must give to the manufacturer and the laboring man some measure of protection against those countries in which the laboring men work ten hours and over and where many women work," the Ambassador said.

"If our peace and prosperity is to continue," he went on, "we must give permission for business men to combine for foreign trade. Probably in Germany no one after the war will be permitted to buy anywhere except in Germany. Probably a buying committee will be formed to do the buying."

This system, he thought, would be in vogue in other European countries. It was an advantage, he said, in that it allowed the making of better bargains.

"I thank you for this reception," he said, before taking his seat. "Your welcome has given me a new strength to go back to Germany to stand up not only for the political rights, but the commercial rights of the United States."

WILL DENY FREEDOM TO GERMAN POLES

Prussian Diet Pledged to Keep Eastern Districts "Sacred and Inalienable."

IGNORES POLISH PROTESTS

Government Carries Its Motion Against Catholic and Socialist Opposition.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—Before the Prussian Diet yesterday, Count Friedrich von Loebell, Minister of the Interior, said no part of Prussian Poland would be incorporated in the new Kingdom of Poland, Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent cables. The Polish question was debated by the Diet, and Count von Loebell, the correspondent says, made the following declaration:

"The Government takes its part of the responsibility for this step of world-historical importance in the confident expectation it will be to the advantage of the German Empire by closely connecting the Polish State with the German Empire and with the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. We hope the German Empire's safety will forever be secured against the east. It is unnecessary to say that every inch of ground in the eastern frontier districts of Prussia is sacred and inalienable. No Prussian can think otherwise.

"The Government confidently expects that Prussian Poles, without prejudice to the Polish national feeling, will live more and more up to their duties as Prussian citizens."

The Minister promised for the period after the war reorganization laws concerning Prussian Poles, and said future decisions of the Government would be guided by good-will toward the Polish population.

Dr. Pachnicke said that the legal privileges which Prussians enjoyed could not be denied to Poles much longer; but "we expect from Prussian Poles close co-operation for the economic and political prosperity of the State."

Herr Shyczynski, a Polish member, said:

"The manifesto of the Emperors fills us with satisfaction because it acknowledges in principle the right of Polish people to be an independent State; but there still is much apprehension that only a portion of the Polish people will have national freedom, and that only nominally, according to the wishes of those submitting the motion that so many restrictions should be imposed upon the Poles in military, economic, and political affairs that their free independence would be only a pretense."

Herr Stroebel, Socialist, said:

"We also are for liberation of the Poles, but for their self-liberation without foreign assistance. It is desired to hold the Poles firmly in hand. Such liberation means nothing but annexation. The Poles fear the new State will fall prey to our army."

Count von Loebell, the dispatch continues, said he would degrade himself if he answered the last speaker, adding: "It is disgraceful in such a Parliament that such speeches should be made."

A motion of the Conservative, Independent-Conservative and National Liberal members requesting guarantees that no portion of Prussian Poland would be incorporated in the future Kingdom of Poland was adopted by a vote of 180 to 104. The Center, the Poles, the Progressives, the Socialists, and the Danes voted in the minority.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—The Swiss Government has decided not to recognise the newly created Kingdom of Poland, according to a Swiss dispatch to the Havas Agency. The dispatch adds that the decision will not, however, be made public until after the war.

BRITISH POTATO CENSUS.

All Growers Ordered to Report on Stocks and Contracts.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The Board of Trade has issued an order requiring all persons cultivating more than ten acres in the kingdom to make a return of their potato stocks and contracts by Dec. 7.

Tanks Now Pictured in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 22.—Notwithstanding David Lloyd George's announcement in the House of Commons yesterday, in reply to a question, that the publication of photographs of the British "tanks" in this country had been prohibited at the request of those responsible for the production and use of the machines. The Daily Mirror this morning prints three photographs of "tanks" in action. These are the first photographs of these machines published in a British newspaper. Mr. Lloyd George told his questioner that those published in America were "absolutely no resemblance to the actual machines."

NEW GIANT GUNS FOR NAVY.

16-Inch Type of 50-Calibre to be Tried for Battleships.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Battleships authorized this year will carry the most powerful guns of which the navy has any authentic information. Rear Admiral Strauss, Chief of Ordnance, told the House Naval Committee today he expected to complete and prove a sixteen-inch 50-calibre gun early next year.

"We have a very good sixteen-inch 45-calibre gun," he said, "but the 50-calibre weapon will be the largest gun in the world of which we have any authentic information. We wish to build and prove the new gun, however, before adopting it for new ships."

Four battleships, bids for which soon will be awarded by the Navy Department, will each carry eight sixteen-inch 45-calibre guns. The three ships Congress is expected to authorise this Winter will each carry twelve sixteen-inch 50-calibre guns if the department's hopes are carried out. Admiral Strauss said the 50-calibre gun would weigh 128 tons as against 100 tons for the 45-calibre weapon, and would have greater penetrating force and range.

The forgings for the trial 50-calibre gun already have been ordered, and it will be manufactured at the naval gun factory here.

RIFLE CONTRACTS GIVEN UP.

Action by Remington and Midvale Companies Reported.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 21.—It was reported here today that the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company virtually had relinquished its $60,000,000 army rifle contract, and that under an arrangement somewhat similar to that by which the British and Russian commissions took over the Russian shell contract from the Eddystone Ammunition Company, the British commission now has taken up the Remington Arms Company contract, which covered 2,000,000 Enfield rifles.

In both these contracts the Baldwin Locomotive Works had an interest in the way of royalties, and to get the huge buildings constructed under improvement lease arrangements on its Eddystone property. It is said that the British commission reimburses the Midvale to the full extent of cash, up to perhaps $10,000,000, which has gone into the Remington Arms operation.

There is another part of the agreement, it is understood, by which the Midvale is to get a specified profit on all rifles above 1,000,000 which may be manufactured at the Remington plant during the remainder of the war or such time as the plant shall be held under control of the British commission.

PREPARING TO COMBAT WORLD TRADE WAR

Washington Officials Believe Such a Struggle Is Brewing and Hope to Forestall It.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The prospective European commercial war after the war is being watched carefully by Consular officers abroad, and reports are being received regularly from many sources. All available facts are being sent to Washington. It is believed here that the country faces a serious economic danger unless it adopts means to forestall a war on its foreign trade. Legislation will be sought in Congress.

Reports to the departments vary widely in their interpretation of probabilities abroad. Some say that personal hatred among the masses may result in practical boycotts against goods from countries now hostile. Doubt is expressed, however, as to whether an actual trade war, as proposed by the London Chamber of Commerce, with different tariffs for colonies, allies, friendly neutrals, unfriendly neutrals, and enemies, will be decreed by official act.

Reports from investigators who have recently returned from Europe show that in England the "England first" campaign has been directed very largely against American goods. In Germany some of the largest companies are putting out advertisements decrying the purchase of American goods.

KING'S EMPLOYES TO COLORS

George V. Orders All Unmarried Men on Staff to Join Army.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 22.—The Times understands that the King has given orders that every unmarried man of military age in his household establishments at Buckingham Palace, Windsor Castle, Balmoral, and Sandringham, no matter of what nature his employment, is to report himself to the military authorities for service with the colors.

From the outset of the war, adds The Times, the King set an example where military service was concerned. When war was declared he allowed as many men as could then be spared to go to the front, continuing their full pay.

RUSH 8-HOUR CASE AS LABOR PREPARES

Continued from Page 1.

cided again to urge that Congress make all arbitral awards in such disputes judgments by record of a court of law.

Brotherhood Leaders Active.

The chiefs of the railroad brotherhoods, Lee of the trainmen, Stone of the engineers, Carter of the firemen, and Sheppard, acting for Garretson of the conductors, returned here from Baltimore this afternoon, and three of them left tonight for Kansas City, where they will attend the hearing of the injunction suit brought by the Union Pacific and Santa Fé Railroads. They have made no arrangements to appear before the Joint Congressional Committee which has begun an investigation into every aspect of the transportation problem. Their interest at this time lies in the effort to prevent the Adamson law from being "regulated," and from what they say, they seem to be prepared to go to extremes to make the eight-hour railway day a permanent thing.

Just how the brotherhoods, supported by the Federation of Labor, will proceed to carry out their attempt to make the eight-hour day effective if the United States Supreme Court should declare the Adamson act null and void or the injunction against putting the act in operation should still be in force on Jan. 1, has probably not been determined. The brotherhoods and Federation leaders, however, appear to have reached a firm intention to make the fight of their lives to obtain the eight-hour day not only for railway trainmen, but for all other organized workers.

That a general railroad strike may be called if the Adamson law is not put into effect on Jan. 1 is inferred from the remarks of the brotherhood leaders.

"There will be an eight-hour day on the railroads or there'll be some untinished business before this country," was the way Chief Stone of the engineers put it when he was asked whether a strike would be called.

The belligerent attitude of the labor leaders has impressed observers here with the belief that they will have the eight-hour day or take radical means to obtain it.

URGES QUICK ACTION IN 8-HOUR CASE

Government Presses for Decision in Missouri, Oklahoma and Gulf Injunction Proceedings.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 21.—The fight of the railroads of the United States against the Adamson eight-hour law was brought to a sudden issue today by a motion filed by the Government in the United States District Court here, which it is expected will result in a decision on the constitutionality of the law by the Supreme Court of the United States before Jan. 1, when the law is to go into effect.

"Prolonged, unnecessary and scattered litigation should, if possible, be avoided, otherwise injury may result to the public and the railroads and their employes," the Government says on its motion.

The Government's motion, made by Frank Hagerman, as special counsel, was directed against Alexander New and Henry C. Ferris, receivers for the Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf Railroad, and embodied two distinct requests of the court, as follows:

1. The Government asks an immediate decision on the injunction petition filed by the receivers for the Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf Railroad, in which the Adamson eight-hour law was attacked as unconstitutional, and an order required forbidding its enforcement. The Government contends that the injunction petition should be dismissed because the law is constitutional.

2. Should the law be held unconstitutional, the Government asks that the court direct the receivers of the railroad to join the Government in getting the case advanced immediately to the Supreme Court of the United States for final decision.

May Give Decision Today.

Judge William C. Hook, sitting in the case, took the motion under advisement and announced that he would render a decision tomorrow.

While the Government's action was taken in the case of only one railroad company, every railway system in the country is affected and eventually may be a participant, Judge Hook, from the bench, said that if the motion were granted, he would require the receivers of the Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf to invite the legal representatives of all the railroads in the United States to take part in the proceedings before the highest court.

Should the law be held constitutional by Judge Hook, it is expected that the railroads will appeal. In any case, the Government plans to have the constitutionality of the law before the Supreme Court when that tribunal reconvenes on Dec. 4 and to urge that it be advanced for immediate hearing.

Federal Court Controls the Road.

Action in the case was taken on the injunction petition of the Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf Railroad rather than on similar petitions of scores of other railroads throughout the United States because the Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf is in receivership and under the direction of the Federal court. This enabled the Government to ask the co-operation of the railroads in obtaining a final decision of the case before Jan. 1. This assistance can be ordered by the court, and, as indicated by Judge Hook, will be so ordered if he decides to grant the motion. Had the Government proceeded against a railroad not in receivership, it was pointed out by a member of the Government counsel, the railroad might have chosen to combat the law through various legal manoeuvres which would have delayed the final decision indefinitely.

Like other injunction proceedings filed by many railroads, the Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf's action against the Adamson law contended that it was unconstitutional because it deprived the railroads of their property without due process of law and compelled them to pay large sums of money to employes without receiving anything in return.

The decision on this point tomorrow will be watched eagerly by lawyers and railroad interests generally, but it will have no binding effect outside of the Western Missouri Judicial District, and, whichever way it goes, will be nullified by appeal action to be filed immediately in the Supreme Court.

"There is no use to be excited about this action," Mr. Hagerman said today. "It is simply an action to advance the case quickly to the Supreme Court, which will be the final arbiter in the case."

The same view was expressed by Arthur Miller, attorney for the Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf receivers, who said that the only thing to be done was to await the Judge's decision.

LABOR ARMIES JOIN FOR RAILROAD FIGHT

Federationists Cheer Brotherhood Men and Leaders Prepare for Future Co-operation.

8-HOUR DAY THE GOAL

"Must Hang Together or Separately," Lee Declares — Gompers Warns Men of Wealth.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 21.—Efforts to effect an affiliation between the American Federation of Labor and the four big railroad brotherhoods received a decided impetus today, when the federation convention here enthusiastically received speeches by the representatives of the brotherhoods and President Gompers of the federation favoring such action.

Encouraged by the friendly reception of the plan, the leaders of the two organisations tonight were preparing to begin a joint fight for better working conditions, particularly for railroad workers of all classes, and against all compulsory arbitration measures, just as if an official affiliation had been perfected.

Both sides hope that they will be able to gain much, particularly in the way of favorable legislation during the coming session of Congress and in preventing the breaking down of present favorable labor laws, by presenting a united front. They believe, too, that official affiliation only awaits certain formal steps to be taken by the brotherhoods at their next convention, to be held next year.

Other than to say that they would oppose all compulsory arbitration bills in Congress, the speakers were rather indefinite today as to what they expected to do for the great mass of railway workers. Federation leaders, however, said frankly that the primary object of the proposed affiliation was to bring about a universal eight-hour day.

Brotherhood leaders left here after the meeting undetermined as to what their next step would be. If they should decide to call a strike because the railroads do not put the Adamson law into effect on Jan. 1, they probably will ask a conference with federation officials. They also will seek conference, it is believed, if the present injunction suits of the railroads are successful.

Joint Action Planned.

The only definite plan the leaders of the two organizations now have is to confer immediately upon the presentation of any proposed compulsory arbitration bill in Congress, or any other bills which they believe will prove detrimental to their mutual interests.

No conferences followed the meeting today. Shortly after the speakers had addressed the convention all of the brotherhood representatives left here for various cities. William G. Lee, Warren S. Stone, and L. E. Sheppard of the trainmen, engineers and conductors, respectively, returned to Washington, whence they came by motor early today, and W. S. Carter of the firemen went to New York.

Mr. Lee, who made the chief address to the convention, sought to make it plain that the brotherhoods were not coming to the federation to obtain help specifically for their fight against the railroads over the Adamson eight-hour-day law. He said that the brotherhoods were willing to assume all responsibility in that struggle, but he held that the time had come when it was to the interest of all railroad workers to unite for their mutual advantage.

"We must hang together, or we will hang separately," he shouted amid great applause. Continuing, Mr. Lee said:

"I am about anarchist enough, to say that we are going to work for the eight-hour day for all classes. If we can't get it peaceably, we will fight for it."

Mr. Lee said that some sort of affiliation should be effected to fight any proposed arbitration legislation which might be unfair to labor. President Wilson planned such legislation, Mr. Lee said, and it should be carefully watched. Congress had no right, he said, to pass any law compelling a man to work, provided he was not in prison, if he did not want to and Mr. Lee did not think it would do so.

Praises the President.

Prolonged cheering followed praise of President Wilson by Mr. Lee.

"It took more courage," he said, "for him to write across the front pages of the newspapers of this country that he was for an eight-hour work day than it would have taken for him to have written that this country was at war with Mexico.

"Our principal object now is to help the President and the men in both branches of Congress to make good their promises to us. I believe they will do it."

"I know that a large percentage of our members," Mr. Lee continued, "will be glad to know that we have been here and spoken to you today. It is absolutely necessary for us who are organised to get together and I say that we shall go the limit to obtain better conditions, particularly for men on lines that the railroads now will not permit to organise. We will not strike, or go out to help them, but we will use our best efforts to obtain better conditions for them."

Mr. Lee paid his respects to the "Wall Street crowd," and said that now that an election had been won without the assistance of New York, Indiana, or Illinois, labor should not fail to retain its power thus gained. Mr. Lee reviewed the conferences which led to the enactment of the Adamson eight-hour day law in September, and charged the railroad heads with playing unfairly with the President at that time. The brotherhoods, he said, had no desire that the Adamson bill be enacted into law, but, inasmuch as it had become a law, they were trying to live up to it.

W. S. Carter, President of the Brotherhood of Railway Firemen and Engineemen, addressing the convention, said that the danger that confronted all working people today was the "coercion or subornation of the public press by the master class."

"The coming of the penny paper," he added, "has done more than anything else to place the press under the domination of advertisers. Unfortunately labor has but little to do with advertising; practically all the advertisements come from the master class."

Mr. Carter declared that when the railroad brotherhoods began the eight-hour movement a year ago "a few men in New York City who direct the affairs of all the railroads" undertook one of the greatest publicity campaigns the world ever has witnessed.

"I have positive evidence from one of the leading advertising agencies," Mr. Carter said, "that provision was made to advertise in 3,000 daily and 14,000 weekly papers. Think of it—many millions of dollars' worth of advertising to prejudice the public against the brotherhoods."

Gompers Promises Support.

President Gompers, in the course of his remarks, said:

"We expect that the railroad brotherhoods will on Jan. 1 inaugurate the eight-hour work day, and I think I can truly say to you that whatever strikes, whatever betides, you have the undivided support of the organised workingmen and women as represented by the American Federation of Labor.

"When the money power of the United States failed in the attempt to corrupt the electorate, and when their plans were upset by the votes of the citizenship of the United States, the capitalists showed their colors. They met and gave out a declaration that they were going to antagonize every effort put forth by organised labor.

"But men of wealth, I say to you, be careful how far you go. There is a limit even to human endurance. You throw down the gauntlet and we accept the challenge. When the time comes, it will be another case of 'lay on MacDuff and damned be he who first cries enough.'"

At the conclusion of his address, Mr. Gompers was overcome by his emotions, and was obliged to retire to an anteroom, where he lay down for fifteen minutes. He afterward returned to the platform.

Supports Injunction Report.

Andrew Furuseth of the International Seamen's Union of America, Chairman of the committee which recommended yesterday that organized labor disregard injunctions based on the dictum that labor is property, told the convention today that the recommendation was "not a joke," as some seemed inclined to regard it.

"Every word written in that recommendation was meant," he said, "and if any member of the federation is not willing to take the consequences of disregarding such injunctions, the sooner he gets out the better."

This statement was brought out during discussion of a resolution which Mr. Furuseth's committee had recommended should be referred to the Executive Council for consideration. The resolution provided for the establishment of a central bureau for all legal matters affecting the interests of labor. One delegate argued for the immediate passage of the resolution on the ground that, if the recommendation that the convention adopted yesterday was obeyed, many federationists would need legal assistance to get them out of prison. It was then Mr. Furuseth made plain that a literal application of the clause in the injunction recommendation, "let the consequences be what they may." The legal department resolution, by vote of the convention, was referred to the Committee on Laws for immediate consideration and a report before adjournment of the convention.

RENT DUE, KILLS HERSELF.

Mrs. Wallace Drinks Poison and Dies Clutching an Unfired Revolver.

Miss Clara Frazee returned home to her apartment at 184 West 147th Street yesterday afternoon and found her friend, Mrs. Mabel Wallace, 24 years old, who lived with her, dead in bed with a revolver clutched in her right hand. The revolver had not been fired, Coroner Feinberg said later, but evidence that Mrs. Wallace had taken cyanide of potassium was found in a glass on a dresser near the bed.

Miss Frazee explained that Mrs. Wallace had been unable to pay the rent of $9 which fell due yesterday, and had become morose when her husband left the city to find work several days ago.

REPUBLICANS PLAN TO CONTROL HOUSE

Caucus Will Be Held Before Congress Meets to Choose Leaders.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Republican Congressmen-elect will meet in caucus in this city before the regular session of Congress begins to choose leaders for the House, it was announced today by Representative Mann, Republican leader. The caucus will be held on Dec. 1, two days before the session opens.

Mr. Mann said he would be a candidate for the leadership, and that he had been assured of the support of a majority of the Republican members-elect. He declined to say whether he would be a candidate for Speaker in the event the Republicans should organize the House.

DEPLORES PUNITIVE LAWS.

Railroad Spokesman Urges Encouragement of Transportation Industry

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—At a long conference today the railroad executives now in Washington arranged the order in which the testimony of the companies should be presented to the Joint Committee on Interstate Commerce, which yesterday began an investigation of the transportation situation. The committee decided that the representatives of the railroads should appear first.

It was decided by the railroad executives that the presentation of their side should be begun by A. F. Thom, counsel to the Railway Executives' Advisory Committee. He will address the Newlands Committee on Thursday morning.

Frank Trumbull, Chairman of the Railway Executives' Advisory Committee, and other executives returned home tonight to await their turn to appear before the committee. Prior to his departure Mr. Trumbull, in answer to a request to define the position of the railroads to the inquiry, said:

"The railways naturally desired to co-operate in this inquiry in whatever way the Joint Congressional Committee considers most helpful. We regard the inquiry as one in which all those whose study or experience may throw light on the problems involved should participate, to the end that a plan may finally be adopted which will, in the President's phrase, make the railroads 'more useful servants to the public as a whole.'

"The representatives of the railroads have no completed plan or program to submit at this time and do not wish to appear as the advocates or opponents of any special plan. It is natural, however, that men who have been in daily contact with State and Federal regulation in the operation of the roads should have formed some conclusions as to particulars in which existing methods of regulation are unduly burdensome to the commerce of the country. In doing this the railroads do not oppose public regulation. That is not now a question for debate. But if, as we feel, some features of the existing system are defective, wasteful, and uneconomic, it is a matter of public duty to call attention to this fact.

"Many of the existing laws relating to railway regulation, especially State laws, are primarily punitive and restrictive. They were enacted to punish the railroads for actual or alleged past wrongdoing. The difference in spirit and purpose between our railway laws and, for example, those governing our banking system, which are designed to serve the public by encouraging and facilitating banking operations, is obvious. The railways hold that it is to the public interest as well as to their interest that the system of regulation be framed with the purpose of encouraging railway development and efficient service along legitimate lines.

"By far the greater part of the railway business of the country consists of the transportation of interstate commerce, and the regulation of this is properly a Federal and not a State function."

FEARS INDUSTRIAL BOARD.

Trainmen's Official Warns Against Corporations' Organization.

G. H. Sines, Vice President of the Railroad Trainmen, in an interview last night, said that it was the belief of the responsible executives of the four railroad brotherhoods that the recently organized eight-billion-dollar National Industrial Conference Board was a conspiracy of corporate interests to offset the sweeping tide of progressive legislation and the Adamson eight-hour law in particular.

"The railroad brotherhoods," Mr. Sines continued, "are cognizant of this enormous combine and what it portends. It contains all the elements of reaction, elements which, if allowed to prevail, will result in an industrial upheaval of the gravest consequences. The National Industrial Conference Board is likely, more than any one thing else, to bring the grievances of not only the brotherhoods but the entire laboring class of the country to a crisis."

The reason the brotherhoods were opposed to President Wilson's suggestion for Federal investigation before the calling of strikes, Mr. Sines said, was that experience had shown that the railroads utilized that time to prepare for trouble which rendered them invincible. The brotherhoods were helpless under such conditions.

Mr. Sines denied that the brotherhoods intended to fly in the face of injunctions and call a strike if the Adamson law was declared unconstitutional. Such action, he said, might have been taken if the law had been repealed by a hostile Congress, but the Supreme Court of the United States was the last resort.

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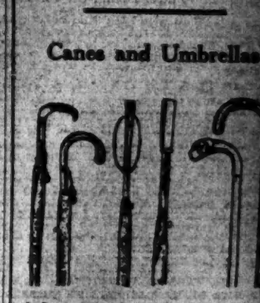

A few examples of our new extensive assortment of walking sticks and umbrellas, in the following woods:—Malacca, Pimento, Bamboo, Ash, mounted and unmounted.

Walking Sticks, from..... 75c
Men's Umbrellas, from....$3.50
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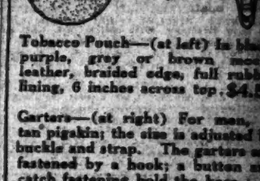
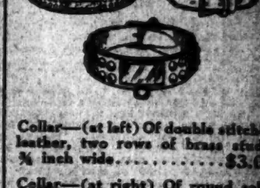
Cross Conveniences



Tobacco Pouch—(at left) In black, purple, grey or brown morocco leather, braided edge, full rubber lining, 6 inches across top..$4.50

Garters—(at right) For men, of tan pigskin; the size is adjusted by buckle and strap. The garters are fastened by a hook; a button and catch fastening hold the hose. In ordering please mention measurement in inches around smallest part of leg above calf.....$1.75

Cross Dog Collars



Collar—(at left) Of double stitched leather, two rows of brass studs, ¾ inch wide.....$3.00

Collar—(at right) Of round solid leather, name plate attached..$3.00

Collar—(centre) "Bulldog" design, double stitched leather, two rows of brass studs, 1¾ inches wide.....$4.00

Engraving name plate, each letter 5 cents.

Cross Lined Gloves

For Men

Tan capo, silk lining.....$2.75
Gray mocha, silk lining....$2.75
Tan capo, chamois lining...$3.00
Tan capo, knitted lining...$3.50
Tan capo, lambswool lining..$4.75

For Women

Tan capo, silk lining.....$2.50
Gray mocha, silk lining....$2.50
Tan capo, chamois lining...$2.75
Tan capo, knitted lining...$3.00

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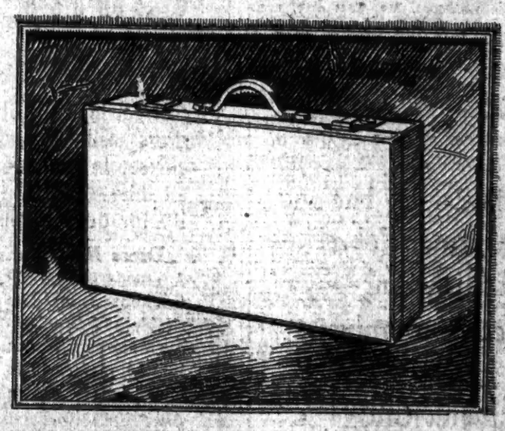
¶ A maker-to-consumer proposition, which means *to you* better service for the same money, the customary profit of a "go-between" being put into the fabric and the tailoring.

¶ A well-made garment that will protect the man at the wheel from the severest cold and wind, tailored of all-wool Oxford Melton lined with wool suiting. Convertible collar and belted back.

FOR TODAY ONLY!
Fur-Lined Capeskin Driving Gloves, $2.25
Lined with genuine lamb's wool. All sizes.



THIS suit case is made by us from the toughest of selected Oak-tanned cowhide, superbly toned and surfaced. The frame of the case is a one-piece, square steel rod, corner-rounded and welded.

The leather is laboriously and exquisitely stitched by hand. The stitches are very close together, and the thread is of pure, long-fibred, hand-waxed linen.

The lower corners have reinforcements, or rests, of heavy leather. The hinges are of copper-riveted steel, brass plated. The locks are of heavy, solid brass. They work easily, and the suit case *stays shut*.

The handle is of fine leather, padded with leather, and shaped to comfortably fit the hand.

This case is worthy of bearing the two marks we have placed upon it—our trademark and our name.

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Fur Lined COATS

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Comfort means much to the man who drives your car right into the biting, nipping head winds of the Winter days.

Style means equally as much to the owner who wishes to see his driver well dressed and serviceably, too.

These Coats, so reminding of the motor car of quality, combine that comfort and style in just the proportion that pleases both chauffeur and car owner.

Made of either black or Oxford kersey, in a double breasted military model, as *illustrated*, with wide collar of Persian lamb; lined with either natural muskrat or sheared sheepskin.

Muskrat Lined, $59.75

Sheepskin Lined $42.50

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Men's Fur Coats and Fur-lined Overcoats
Caps Gloves Robes
Revillon Frères
5th Avenue at 53d Street

FINAL PROPOSAL SHOCKS MEXICANS

Continued from Page 1.

go slowly until matters had been talked over a little. He went into the afternoon session, however, with recommendations which he presented. Some of these were nothing more than slight alterations in the phraseology of the proposed protocol while others were such as to alter the entire spirit and effect of the plan. These suggestions were discussed shortly and then dropped to be taken up later should the commission so desire.

The American members then presented the remainder of the memorandum to the still greater surprise of the Mexicans, who thought that they were through with the immediate work for a time. After a short discussion the session was adjourned to enable Dr. Matt to take an early train.

After the adjournment one member of the American section stated that the situation looked "less dismal." He expressed hope for a settlement, but was not willing to make any predictions as to how long it would take to arrive at a conclusion even of the military phase of the tangle. No expression could be obtained from the Mexican members, although the attitude of Mr. Pani and Mr. Bonillas indicated that they also hoped difficulties might be arranged in a satisfactory manner.

One of the points which has surprised the American Commissioners is that no effort has been made by the Mexicans to get in touch with General Carranza on the proposed agreement. The work of translating the memorandum still was under way at a late hour tonight, but nothing had been sent to Carranza. It is understood that a reasonable time will be allowed the Mexican Commissioners in which to communicate with the First Chief, but that this would not be allowed to delay the final decision unnecessarily.

SEVENTH STRIKES TENTS.

Regiment Expected to Arrive at Jersey City on Monday.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas, Nov. 21.—As the last note of the general bugle call was sounded in the camp of the Seventh Regiment this afternoon every tent was struck. Where the minute before had been a city of conicals was now only a flat, brown waste, with a thousand happy soldiers in uniforms dancing about and cheering.

It is expected that the regiment will be able to leave here tomorrow evening, and that it will arrive in Jersey City on Monday evening. Loading of the wagons and baggage was begun today. The Pullmans will arrive tomorrow.

To help the Seventh get away quickly and to enable it to pack all stoves and other mess equipment, the Sixty-ninth Regiment has invited the entire unit to luncheon tomorrow. Then the Sixty-ninth will march to the trains to bid its neighbors good-bye.

ASSAILS CIVIL SERVICE MEN.

League Committee's Report Criticizes Board and Mr. Wilson.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The Committee on Congressional and Legislative Action of the National Civil Service Reform League is preparing a report to be presented to the league at its annual meeting in New Haven on Dec. 4, in which the Wilson Administration and the members of the United States Civil Service Commission are criticised, and President Wilson is asked to dismiss the three Commissioners, who are declared to be the most inefficient in the commission's history.

The league has been in controversy with the commission before this, and its allegations against the Wilson Administration were utilised as campaign ammunition by Mr. Hughes in the recent Presidential contest. The report will renew charges that the commission maintains a policy of secrecy with regard to its actions, and that President Wilson has been a party to this course in refusing to see officers of the league.

The members of the commission are John A. McIlhenny, President; Charles M. Galloway, and Herman W. Craven.

MARRIED FATHER AND SON.

Master Recommends Annulment for Younger Man.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 21.—Francis Scott of Paterson, after hearing testimony as an advisory master in chancery, has filed a report in the Chancery Court here, recommending the annulment of the marriage of Robert Conklin, 28 years old, of Haledon.

The testimony showed that although married ten years, Conklin only recently learned that his wife had married his father, Lewis Conklin, the year before she accepted the son.

Photo by E. Brunel, Bloomingdale Studios.

In the Realm of Sweaters

Fascinatingly odd is a Skating outfit. Delft blue Cossack hat with saucy cockade; warm-as-it's-broad stole; crocheted tipped and tasselled. Set $5.98.

The moment's newest is a golden mixed brushed wool slip-over, pocketed and belted —$7.95.

Snug or semi-fitting. Weaves, colors, styles and prices to tempt any purse.

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TRAIN TERRORIZED BY AN ARMED NEGRO

Wielding a Knife, He Enters Pullman Car, Then Stabs a Strikebreaker.

STARTED OVER A DICE GAME

Row Spreads to Car Ahead on New Haven Express—Passengers Complain.

Armed with a long jackknife a squat, muscular negro, who was known to other strikebreakers on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company's piers at Fox Point, near Providence, R. I., only as "Black Bill," made himself the virtual master last night of the fast New Haven express which reached the Grand Central Terminal at 6:40 o'clock. According to stories told by passengers, "Black Bill" stabbed one man, robbed another of $25, and for a time threatened to "cut up" the terrified passengers in one of the cars in the solid Pullman train if money he said he had stolen from him was not returned.

The express left Boston at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and when Providence was reached a day coach containing twenty-five discharged strikebreakers was added to the train. For some time the men in the day coach contented themselves with singing and shouting from the windows at each stop. Occasionally when the songs became particularly boisterous snatches of them penetrated into the well-filled Pullman ahead of the day coach. Of the thirty passengers in the Pullman ten were women, and though they afterward admitted they had been uneasy, no effort was made to quiet the men.

Finally the disturbances stopped and a dice game was begun. The game ended with "Black Bill" a big winner. Shortly afterward the negro fell asleep and when he awoke he discovered that $25 of his winnings was gone.

Infuriated, the negro demanded to know who took the money. Shouts of denial went up all along the car, but "Black Bill" drew his knife and announced that he was going to kill some one. Some of the men ducked beneath seats, others ran to the further end of the day coach, but no one offered to close with the negro.

The negro hesitated a moment, and, as he rushed toward the frightened laborers a man shouted: "The man who took your money came from that car," indicating the Pullman ahead. "Black Bill" turned, flung open the door of the day coach, and tried to enter the Pullman, but was unable to do so because the door had been locked.

Hammering and kicking upon the door, the negro was finally admitted by Conductor Charles Lockwood, who demanded to know what he wanted. Pushing the conductor aside, "Black Bill," his knife in his hand, demanded to have the thief" pointed out.

The sudden entrance of the man frightened the passengers. Seated near the door was Mrs. M. Bossel of 1,146 Fiftieth Street, Brooklyn, and her daughter, Miss Lena Bossel. Mrs. Bossel pleaded with the negro not to harm anyone, until her daughter became hysterical from fright.

At this juncture "Black Bill" moved forward a step or two, but before he could go further Conductor Lockwood had pushed him back through the door and into the day coach.

Here the negro made for an Italian laborer, and before the man could elude him he was stabbed in the hand. The Italian ran back to the group still huddled about the further end of the coach. In a seat was Oscar Steglitz, 28 years old, formerly of Paterson, N. J., and when the negro saw Steglitz he accused him of being the thief. The negro then forced Steglitz to hand over all the money he had.

By this time the train was well into this city and though New Haven officials said last night the negro had eluded arrest by dropping off the train at the 138th Street Station, passengers, among them C. J. Wunder, a traveling salesman of Philadelphia, and W. J. Dana of Taunton, Mass., together with Mrs. Bossel and her daughter, were certain that he had walked out with the other passengers into the Grand Central Terminal.

When the train arrived about twenty passengers, headed by Mr. Wunder, went to the Station Master's office and complained. Employes in the Station Master's office refused to comment upon the affair.

Hotel Man Killed by Auto.

RED BANK, N. J., Nov. 21.—Edgar A. Slote, 63 years old, of Middletown was struck by an automobile tonight and so seriously injured that he died before a physician reached him. Mr. Slote, who a few years ago was Secretary of the Monmouth County Fair Association, was a prominent Mason. He conducted a small roadhouse patronized principally by automobilists.

NEW CABINET IN SYDNEY.

Conscription Split Results in a Labor-Liberal Government.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 21.—A complete reorganization of the Government of New South Wales is announced in a cablegram to the Australian Trade Commission received here today. The change was brought about through a division in the Labor Party on conscription.

The fact that a number of members of the Labor Government, including Premier Holman, gave their support to the recent referendum on conscription, was looked on as a breach of faith to the Labor movement, and the party became divided. A new Government has now been formed, with Holman as Premier. The Cabinet consists of an equal number of Liberal and Labor members, while Mr. Beeby, head of a comparatively new party known as the Progressives, has received the portfolio of Minister for Labor and Industry. Mr. Durack is the leader of the Opposition.

DYEWOOD SPECULATORS HIT

Boom in Logwood Bought in West Indies Collapses.

Dyewood speculators have been hard hit by the collapse of the boom in buying logwood in the West Indies at top prices under the impression that the American coaltar dye and natural dye industry would be unable to meet the requirements of textile and other users, thereby compelling the latter to have recourse to natural dyes at prices to be named by the speculators.

Storehouses, piers, and even back yards along the South Brooklyn water front are piled high with logwood bought by men who at the beginning of the European war, with German coaltar dyes shut out of the American market, saw logwood selling at around $110 a ton. The speculators, with views of fortunes made over night, rushed to the West Indies and bought logwood wherever offered.

The supplies were brought to New York, and for the most part stored in Brooklyn awaiting the expected demand from the consuming industries. It did not materialize. Storage charges accumulated, and with no market for their wood most of the speculators went to the wall.

W. W. Skiddy, President and Treasurer of the Stamford Manufacturing Company, with offices at 52 Wall Street, and a large plant at Stamford, Conn., said yesterday that the legitimate trade employed its own facilities in getting logwood supplies, and had been able to satisfy requirements, notwithstanding the big expansion taking place in the natural dyestuff business as a result of the war. Logwood is bringing now about $40 a ton, he said, although soon after the war started it ranged between $75 and $80 a ton. "The legitimate trade," said Mr. Skiddy, "has no sympathy with the losers."

ALDERMEN SCAN PAY RISES.

Some Voice Objections to Increases Provided For in Budget.

The Aldermen decided yesterday thoroughly to scan the provisions of the 1917 budget allowing salary increases to city employes receiving salaries of $4,000 or more. According to next year's budget more than 18,000 city employes are to receive increases, totaling $1,147,180.80. This alone would raise the tax rate for the year one and one-half points. The Aldermanic Board has the power to cut down in the budget, but they may be restored by the Mayor. It takes a two-thirds vote of the Aldermen to override the Mayor's veto.

Alderman McGarry of Greenpoint introduced yesterday a resolution to the effect that no city employe now receiving $4,000 or more a year should get an increase. He said many of the other Aldermen opposed increasing salaries of men now enjoying good incomes from the city. He said:

"When city employes who are being paid small salaries of $1,200 or less have either not been raised or so slightly increased as to be hardly noticed by the families, it is unfair to boost the pay of men getting $4,000 or more."

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Finance.

UPHOLD WILSON, TAFT SAYS.

Tells Audience We Cannot Be Peace Conference Force Otherwise.

Ex-President Taft lectured on "The Church, Civilization, and War" in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, last night, delivered under the auspices of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. The audience filled the hall. Mr. Taft explained the purposes of the League to Enforce Peace, of which he is the head.

"The question is," said Mr. Taft, "whether the United States is going to lead in a movement to make war less probable after this present terrible one in Europe has ended. Can we have a restoration of friendly feeling between the belligerent nations after this war is over? Some say no. I do not believe that to be the case. We had our own fratricidal war and today all the wounds are healed, and wounds in a family are harder to heal than are those where the combatants are of different nations or families."

The President, Mr. Taft said, must have the people of the country behind him if this country is to wield influence in the peace conference which would end the war.

FIREMAN AND TEAM PLUNGE INTO R.R. CUT

N. Y. Central Halted by Accident Which Kills Horses and Mortally Hurts Driver.

NEARLY HIT CROWDED TRAIN

Taylor Faced Death, but Stuck to His Seat—Wrecking Crew Clears Tracks.

Although his plunging horses were heading straight for the New York Central cut, Louis T. Taylor, a young fireman, driving a tender responding to an alarm, kept both his seat and his head last night and fell with team and vehicle twenty-five feet down on the tracks at 154th Street and Park Avenue, the Bronx. Both horses were killed, and he was mortally injured.

The accident caused a complete shut down of traffic on the outbound tracks and thousands of commuters were unable to board their regular trains when they arrived in the Grand Central Terminal. Many took the subway and elevated to Webster Avenue and East 180th Street, where they boarded trolleys running through Westchester County.

Shortly before 6 o'clock, in response to an alarm at East 180th Street and Washington Avenue, Engine 88, followed by the tender, left the firehouse at Belmont Avenue, between 182d and 184th streets, and proceeded west on 180th Street. The tender, with Firemen Edward Reith and Joseph Laracy on the rear, did not follow the engine, but turned into Washington Avenue. The firemen on the rear shouted to Taylor that he was taking the wrong direction and were told to jump, as the collar on one of the horses had broken and Taylor had lost control of them.

The men did not jump then, and was not until the horses headed straight for the five-foot railing at the edge of the New York Central cut that they leaped. With Taylor sticking to his seat until it was too late, the team smashed into the fencing, bringing down fifteen feet of it, and the whole mass went over the side.

Taylor's comrades had meanwhile notified Battalion Chief Barrett, and with most of his men the Chief hastened to the scene. At the bottom of the cut, sprawled across the railroad tracks, lay the horses and the tender and the firemen scrambled down the stone sides expecting to find Taylor dead beneath the wreckage.

The force of the impact against the iron guard rail had burst the straps which held Taylor to his seat and he had been flung clear of the debris and landed on the south-bound tracks. He was picked up unconscious and Dr. McGovern of Fordham Hospital rushed him there suffering from several broken ribs, fractured left leg, and internal injuries.

A minute before the tender took the plunge a local train, crowded with commuters bound for New Rochelle and intermediate points, pulled out of the East 183d Street Station, and the last car had just cleared the tracks when the tender fell.

Inspector Walsh and Lieutenant Meehan arrived in charge of the reserves from the Bronx Park and Tremont Stations and held in check a crowd of 3,000 homegoers. The yardmaster at the Grand Central Terminal was notified of the accident and he ordered all trains held. Several of the locals were stalled at points between the terminal and the scene of the accident. A wrecking crew from High Bridge cleared the tracks after an hour's work.

While Battalion Chief Barrett and his men were busy in the cut, Acting Captain John McMahon, in charge of Engine Company 88, proceeded to the firehouse, which was in a two-story barn at 469 East 183d Street. The blaze was out when they arrived.

To Celebrate British Evacuation.

The Sons of the Revolution will celebrate the 133d anniversary of the evacuation of New York City by the British troops at Delmonico's on Saturday evening. President Robert Olyphant will preside. There will be a lecture, illustrated with stereopticon views, delibered by Wilbur C. Abbott, Professor of History in Yale University. The annual dinner of the New York Society will be held at the Hotel McAlpin on the same evening to commemorate the British evacuation. The speakers will include Dr. Jacques E. Zipser, Herbert Parsons, Thomas W. Churchill, and Judge Wells.

WOOD SEES NO END OF WARS

General Says Army Is Against Fighting, but Should Be Made Ready.

Three hundred members of the Society of the Colonial Wars in the State of New York attended the twenty-third annual dinner held last night in the grand ballroom at Delmonico's. During the dinner the ancient punch bowl belonging to the organization was carried in by four members dressed in the uniform worn by British soldiers in the time of Cornwallis and placed in front of Henry G. Sanford, the Governor of the Society, the toastmaster.

In responding to a toast to the army, General Leonard Wood said that military training among the citizens was essential to national integrity and honor.

"The great war raging in Europe," he continued, "is not the last of wars, and our children's children will not see the last of wars. It is essential that the new masses pouring into the country be imbued with the spirit of service to the Republic, as well as the impulse to profit by our national advantages, and that the citizens be taught not to evade the responsibility in our hour of need.

"Army men are not in favor of war, but if it should come the army should be ready and equipped to meet any situation that might arise."

Dr. Charles A. Richmond, President of Union College, spoke in favor of universal military training, and Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher responded for the navy.

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Men's Custom Tailoring
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AN EXCEPTIONAL INDUCEMENT THIS WEEK
Men's Smart Sack Suits,
Made to Special Measurements,
at $27.50
The favored materials in all the new colorings and weaves, black and blue included, and tailoring of the highest excellence will be embodied in the making of these suits.
An extra charge of 10% for sizes over 44 chest measure.

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Decided Reductions
have been made on Imported Model Gowns and Suits, as well as on the exclusive originations from our own workrooms.
Copies of Model Suits and Gowns
Made to Order at Very Moderate Prices
James McCreery & Co.
5th Avenue *34th Street*

BERGDORF GOODMAN
616 FIFTH AVENUE
BETWEEN 49TH AND 50TH STS.
Specially soft
FURS
that drape like Velvet
WRAPS
of Ermine & Chinchilla
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of Broadtail & Baby Lamb
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J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46TH AND 47TH STS.

Fur Service is the highest attainment of a Fashion establishment—
Furs above all else—require expert experience in selection and superior skill in fashioning—
for the Supreme Fur Garment is the most luxurious example of Women's Fashionable Apparel
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She can place implicit confidence in even a random choice from Gidding selections—for here, one has but to please their fancy and suit their need in choosing from a Supreme Collection of Highest Quality of Fashion Furs.

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R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.
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Correct Dress Accessories
For the New Social Season

Correct in those little details which distinguish the man who knows how to dress well—correct in the choice of materials from which they are made—correct in their conformity to the trend of today's fashions and—added to all this—correct in price, which in this case means less than elsewhere, quality for quality considered.

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A wonderful variety to choose from. Desirable and appropriate colorings in silk knitted reefers from our best known American mills.
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Imported Swiss Reefers, in the most wanted shades, also black and white.
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Made with bosoms of imported pique, in about six different weaves. Shirts of this sort would cost $2.50 elsewhere.

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Very much the thing this season, with full dress size laundered pleated Bosoms, bodies of good quality cambric.

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Our own importation. A De Lion Silk Hat to top a man's evening outfit. A stylish hat reflecting excellent workmanship and materials — which may be had only at Macy's $6.74
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"The Marlborough," our own importation, in several styles, quite appropriate for evening wear. Easy fitting and self conforming.

Macy's Custom Stock Dress Shirts, $1.98
Combining all the comfort and fit of the made to measure shirt with the economy of the ready to wear garment. Shirts in all sizes, with various sleeve lengths. Made of fine quality linen bosoms and cuffs, and serviceable cambric bodies, in our own workroom on the premises.

Neckties, Hosiery, Shoes and other things a man needs, at "Lowest-in-the-City" prices.

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The New Assortments of Men's Slippers
include many original novelties as well as the conventional shapes and leathers. A special feature is made of styles calculated to appeal to the man who desires his home footwear to express individuality and good taste.
In the regular stock there are Slippers at prices ranging from $2.50 to $15.00 per pair.
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Men's Shoes Reduced Today to $3.85
Shoes that have been selling regularly at $5
¶ Reduced because the sizes in each style are incomplete, but you will find your size in one of the many designs offered. The leathers include:
Dark Tan Russia Calf, Gun Metal Calf, Black Kid and Fine Patent Colt
¶ The lasts are of a superior character; the finish of every shoe is up to the rigid Saks standard.

STATE AND CITY ACT TO BALK LIVING COST

Hartigan Trying to Arrange for Direct Dealing by Producer and Merchant Here.

VIOLATORS OF LAW SOUGHT

Commissioner Dillon Urges His Terminal Market Plan Again—May Appeal to Legislature.

Not since the beginning of the European war, when it was feared that the prices of foodstuffs would go to war prices overnight, have city, State, and Federal authorities been so aroused over the upward trend of the necessities of life. Legislative action is urged by some, the interference of the National Government is demanded by others, and the city authorities, through the Board of Aldermen, also seek relief measures.

All those who are now striving to better conditions are turning their efforts toward determining whether the law has been violated, whether honest weight is given, as well as how best to facilitate the getting of foods to market and eliminate the middleman. All realize that, unless there is concerted action, the merchant and the manufacturer will go on raising prices, either in accordance with the law of supply and demand or because they can profit by necessity and get more for their goods.

Within a few weeks, it is expected, information will be placed in the hands of United States District Attorney H. Snowden Marshall that will warrant the Federal Government taking some action regarding the unlawful holding of foods in storage. The State will be able to do but little because many of the storage plants are in New Jersey. The city may, however, be able to take a hand in the matter provided the investigation by Police Commissioner Woods and the Department of Health shows that the law regarding egg storage has been violated here.

Other lines of activity have been opened by John J. Dillon, State Commissioner of Food and Markets, and Joseph Hartigan, Commissioner of Bureau of Weights and Measures. Both these officials are giving attention to the problem of getting food into the market, believing that if this is properly and economically done the cost of living will be lowered. Commissioner Hartigan is having prepared a list of producers and manufacturers who desire to do business directly with the trade rather than through a middleman. Commissioner Dillon has a plan for a terminal market and co-operative stores here.

Investigation by City.

The Wicks Legislative Committee and the Mayor's Committee probably will get together to consult upon legislative measures. Another corrective measure will be the passage by the Board of Aldermen of an ordinance prohibiting the sale of coal except by weight. This measure has twice been introduced in the Board of Aldermen, but has been defeated.

Alderman Isaac Gutman introduced a commission of ten business men to be questing Mayor Mitchel to appoint a commission of ten business men to ge known as "the Commission on Common Commodities." The duties of this commission would be to inquire into the high price of coal, and it would have power to summon witnesses. The commission, though appointed immediately because of the coal situation, would have power also to inquire into other commodity markets. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules.

Commissioner Hartigan conferred in the afternoon with ten business men, representing the retail grocers, butchers, and delicatessen trade. Each had a story to tell of how the increased cost of the articles they carried had forced them to a minimum of profit from their business in spite of the high prices. The retail grocer made a margin of 15 per cent. profit before high prices came, it was said, but now, Mr. Hartigan was told, a grocer was lucky if he made 5 per cent. In the delicatessen business the profit has been cut from 25 per cent. to 15 per cent., it was said. The butchers complained that, whereas in normal times they made between 15 and 18 per cent., they now had to be content with 6 per cent. These percentages, of course, it was explained, referred only to the small shopkeepers.

All these men told the Commissioner that never before had times been so hard with them, as housekeepers will not submit to prices that would insure greater profit. The dealers predicted that, within the next three or four months, the records of the bankruptcy courts would show more failures than ever before in the history of the trade.

Thinks It a Federal Problem.

"The attempt of any one man or group of men to remedy price conditions will be futile," said Mr. Hartigan. "If the situation gets tense and prices advance as is indicated the only power to remedy conditions will be the Federal Government. The increase in prices of necessities has now advanced from normal times 40 to 150 per cent., according to the commodity. This advance is in the face of the fact that there is no scarcity of foods. We do not face a famine.

"The people who are going to suffer most are the wage earners, the bank clerks, the store employes and the persons employed in various professions. In times of low prices this class is happy and is able to save. In times of stress they are afraid to complain because they are afraid of losing their positions. Now these persons are barely able to make both ends meet. They have to pay more than 40 per cent. out for food alone. They have no chance to save and they will suffer if prices go higher. Of course one way out is for a raise in salaries. Indeed, some concerns have already done this. Others are buying in large quantities and selling to their employes at cost.

"Publicity and high prices are coincident. It is believed that wide publicity of high prices advertise conditions that would not have been thought of by some dealers. Perhaps it would be well to have less publicity until some program of relief is worked out and, when it is, then submit it to the press for discussion.

"I am ready to submit to retailers a list of manufacturers and producers who are ready to do business directly with them. It would be a good thing if some of the small dealers took advantage of the offer and bought in large quantities through their associations. I will not act as sales agent. I will simply give out the list and maintain an information bureau."

Commissioner Dillon's Ideas.

Mr. Hartigan said present prices had caused the boarding houses to suffer and, along with the advance in prices of certain commodities, the prices of articles that could be substituted for them had also gone up.

The cost of living would be materially reduced by the elimination of the excessive cost of handling in the opinion of Commissioner Dillon. The Commissioner said frankly he was not in favor of investigation and inquiries, which had done nothing, in his opinion, except to ease the public mind in periods of stress. The passing of commodities from hand to hand added to the price, he said, citing eggs as passing from the farmer to the speculator, who bought them in the West; then to the Eastern storage warehouses, where they are held until prices tempt their sale.

The establishment of a great terminal market is the remedy suggested by Commissioner Dillon, who has worked out a plan which he will submit to the Legislature. He wants to give the producers an opportunity to sell directly to the consumer, and believes prices can be lowered by 20 to 30 per cent. by this process.

"The solution of the problem is the establishment of a big open market, controlled by the city or the State, where the farmer can come or can ship his goods knowing that they will be kept in proper storage and disposed of. The great trouble is that it is costing too much to get the food from the farm to the dinner table. Prices show this."

Pending the establishment of a central market, Mr. Dillon will propose the formation of a co-operative organization to back three popular price stores. One will be located on the east side, one on the lower west side, and one on Washington Heights. The stores will obtain their stock from the producer and sell to members at cost.

While all this is going on prices are advancing. Now it is the pickle that has joined the high price ranks. Not only is the demand for pickles greater than ever before but the pickle crop has not been up to former years. The car shortage also has influenced the market. Along with the other troubles that beset the pickle manufacturer, the price of glass has gone up, as well as the cartons in which to ship pickles. The only article that has not gone up, it is said, is the olive.

COAL INQUIRY BY GRAND JURY.

District Attorney Intimates That He Expects Early Indictments.

The Grand Jury announced its intention yesterday of immediately starting an investigation into the coal and food situation with an idea of fixing the responsibility for the present inflated prices. The jurymen expressed a willingness to sit all next month if District Attorney Swann thought it necessary.

District Attorney Swann and Assistant District Attorney Markewich will go before the jury this morning with evidence obtained from a score or more dealers in the city, but Mr. Swann refused to divulge the nature of this evidence, though he said he expected to get one of more indictments.

Michael Burns, President of Burns Brothers, coal distributers, conferred with Mr. Markewich for several hours yesterday. He charged present high prices to speculators, who, he declared, had bought up quantities of coal from the so-called independent mines when coal was selling at a low figure and were now reaping enormous profits.

"Mr. Burns told me," said the District Attorney, "that these scalpers purchased the coal for as low as $5 a ton and hoarded it in the neighborhood until the present scarcity arose."

Mr. Burns said he had recently been compelled to purchase several thousand tons of coal from speculators, which he had sold to his customers at a loss. When asked by Mr. Swann to divulge the names of these men Mr. Burns refused. "I do not want to be an informer," was his comment. Mr. Swann immediately caused a mandatory subpoena to be served on the coal merchant requiring him to appear before the Grand Jury tomorrow. Subpoenas have been sent to a score of other dealers.

Leonard M. Walstein, Commissioner of Accounts, came out yesterday in favor of a municipally operated coal market such as are maintained in Terre Haute, Ind., and other Western cities.

Assistant District Attorney Markewich, who has also been investigating the unprecedented rise in prices of live poultry, examined several representatives of that business yesterday, as the result of which he said he learned that the producers and Western shippers have not been demanding any higher prices than they did six months ago. From this it was apparent, Mr. Markewich said, that the law was being violated by the local distributers. He said he probably would call several dealers before the Grand Jury today.

Joseph Hartigan, Commissioner of Weights and Measures, increased yesterday his force of inspectors investigating the alleged practice of small dealers in selling short-weight coal. Three dealers were arrested yesterday, all charged with selling coal of short weight. The Inspectors also arrested a grocer, charged with selling a basket of potatoes for $2.50, representing the weight to be 60 pounds, when it was really only 54 pounds.

Investigations had shown, the Commissioner said, that some small dealers were using two scales, one honest and the other not. Where there was any question or where the customer looked like a person who would "kick," the honest scale was used. In a majority of sales, however, the crooked scale was used, he said.

CITY TAKES EGG INVENTORY.

Police and Health Departments Set Out to Learn True Supply Conditions.

Police Commissioner Woods, in co-operation with the Department of Health, began yesterday an investigation into the egg market here to determine whether there was any conspiracy to advance prices. The city authorities especially wish to ascertain if the report is true that speculators and storage men are accumulating large quantities of eggs and holding them back for higher prices.

Commissioner Woods has detailed Inspectors in every precinct in the city to ascertain the actual egg supply in New York. Their efforts will be supplemented by those of men from the Health Department. The Commissioner has asked storage men to submit figures showing the egg stock on hand as compared with a year ago, also the comparative wholesale prices.

Commissioner J. J. Dillon of the State Department of Food and Markets has already warned the egg dealers that they must obey the law regarding the representation of storage eggs as the fresh article. He threatens, if the existing law is disobeyed, that the State will require each egg to be stamped with the date it was placed in storage. He expressed an opinion that good storage eggs could today be sold for 35 cents a dozen, but he said he suspected eggs of such character were now being disposed of at "strictly fresh" egg prices.

More than $2,000,000 eggs are used in New York City every week. The trade figures this number of eggs at 90,000 cases, each case containing thirty dozen, which makes an actual total of 32,400,000 eggs.

"There is a great deal of misapprehension regarding the present price of eggs and its reasons," said C. F. Droste, President of the wholesale egg firm of Droste & Snyder, at 177 Duane Street, yesterday. "There is no combination on the part of any of the storage men to keep prices up. It is purely an economic question, based on supply and demand. The shortage is now 1,000,000 cases or more, about 25 per cent. fewer eggs in cold storage now than a year ago.

"The demand from abroad has tended to advance the price, but since Nov. 1, the wholesale price has reached such a point that no more exportations have been made. The last exportations were on the basis of about 36 cents a dozen. The price is now 58 cents. Within the last week, however, inquiries from abroad have begun to come in. Should the price fall to 33 or 35 cents, England stands ready to take 100,000 cases at once, and even at the present rate exportations are likely to be resumed before Christmas."

Mr. Drost said the same condition that had led to a cessation in the exportation of eggs also prevailed in the case of butter. Since the first of the year more than 20,000,000 pounds of butter has been sent from this country to Europe, but since Nov. 1 hardly any has gone abroad.

DEFENDS PASTEURIZATION.

Dr. Brown Declares Milk Standard Should Not Be Lowered.

The Wicks Legislative Committee, which began yesterday its New York City investigation of the distribution of farm products to determine whether money was wasted in handling them, was told by the Department of Health that the city would not countenance any attempt to lessen the restrictions it throws around its milk supply. In reply to a question as to whether pasteurization would not purify milk at present branded impure under the standards of the department, Dr. Lucius P. Brown, Director of the Bureau of Food and Drugs, said:

"Pasteurization kills the tuberculosis germs, but we must not pasteurize an impure milk supply."

After the session yesterday Senator Wicks, Chairman of the committee, said he was not trying to show that pasteurization was not necessary, but that the people of the city had the best milk supply in the world, and should not mind paying for it.

Mr. Brown told the committee the powers of the Health Department were very broad, that it practically made its own laws as to the importation and sale of food in the city, and enforced them. He said the department had little trouble with the adulteration of milk by the addition of water, but that consumers are sometimes fooled with cream that has been treated with sucrate of lime.

In reply to questions, he said that pasteurization could never be given up. He told of the reduction in the death rate since pasteurization was inaugurated in 1914. In 1913 the maximum number of typhoid cases reported in one week was 340. In 1914 after pasteurization went into effect, the number fell to 130. In 1915 the largest number of cases in a week was 144. New York got milk from five or six States, Mr. Brown said, and Michigan was planning to send cream to New York. He said 40,000 to 50,000 farms supplied milk to this city.

The shortage of Milk Inspectors was emphasized by Mr. Brown. He said the whole milk inspection of the city was done by thirty-two Inspectors, whereas there should be 140 or more. The hearing will continue at 10 o'clock this morning.

CHOSE DEATH TO BLINDNESS

Eyes Ruined by Constant Reading, Brooklyn Girl Hangs Herself.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 21.—Depressed by the realization that she was going blind, Miss Irene Chornock, 24 years old, of Brooklyn, N. Y., hanged herself last night in the attic of the Greek Catholic Rectory. Her cousin, the Rev. Orestes P. Chornock, is pastor of that church. Her body was found this morning. Pinned to her dress was a note, which ended with four lines from "The Journey Onward," by Moore, the girl's favorite author. The note read:

This deed I have done myself. I have lost my vision. Life for me has lost its joy. I am of no earthly use, doomed soon to become a burden.
So loath we part from all we love,
From all the links that bind us;
So turn our hearts, as on we rove
To those we've left behind us.
IRENE.

Before coming to visit Father Chornock, three weeks ago, the girl consulted an eye specialist in New York, who told her that constant reading had ruined her eyesight, and that it was only a matter of time when she would be totally blind. Miss Chornock had an aunt and a sister in Brooklyn.

AIR LETTER TO ROTARY CLUB

New York Body Gets Message Miss Law Brought from Binghamton.

Ruth Law, holder of the new record for aeroplane flying between New York and Chicago, delivered to the Rotary Club yesterday one of the letters intrusted to her. It came from James G. Brownlow, President of the Rotary Club of Binghamton, where Miss Law descended before making the final dash to New York. It was addressed to William J. Bemish, President of the Rotary Club in this city, and said:

"Binghamton Rotary Club sends greetings to the New York Rotary Club by Miss Ruth Law. The little lady was forced to alight and chose Binghamton. We always try to attach the New York and Binghamton Rotary Clubs to any important world service and through the courtesy of Miss Law we find an opportunity."

The letter probably will be framed and hung in the club at the Imperial Hotel.

The bravery of war,
The song of love,
The spice of humor.

Rainbow's End

By **REX BEACH**

"Adventure and peril in Cuba—the Cuba of rebellion and reconcentrados—is the theme and inspiration of Rex Beach's latest novel—'Rainbow's End.' In the rude, rough life of a lawless, tropical country this romancer seems quite as much at home as in the frozen regions of the far north." — *Philadelphia North American.*

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The Lord & Taylor Book Shop Ian Hay (Captain Hay Beith) is here visiting and lecturing. His "The First Hundred Thousand" (Houghton) is not a war book, but a human document and delightfully Scotch. He has written novels, too, "A Safety Match," to our thinking, the best.

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$11,000 VERDICT FOR WIDOW.

Husband Killed by Faulty Electrical Equipment.

Special to The New York Times.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Nov. 21.—A jury in the Supreme Court here today gave to Mrs. Jessie A. Purick a verdict of $11,000 in her suit against the Port Jefferson Electric Light Company for $50,000 for the death of her husband, C. Fred Purick, a merchant of Port Jefferson. This is the largest verdict ever given in a damage action in Suffolk County. Mr. Purick was killed in the bath room of his home last January by coming into contact with a lighting fixture. The plaintiff showed that owing to defective equipment the wires entering the Purick home contained 2,300 volts, instead of 110.

Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch got a $5,000 verdict in an action against the same company last week for the death of her husband, William H. Blatch, who was killed on the lawn of Channing Pollock, the playwright, at Shoreham, in August, 1915. Mr. Blatch attempted to remove a wire that had fallen across the path. Mrs. Blatch sued for $100,000.

William Wheeler, superintendent of the Lighting Company, committed suicide with electrical current in the company's plant last May, after he had been served with complaints in the damage suits.

BART DUNN LOSES SUIT.

Must Pay Rockland County for Detectives Hired to Run Him Down.

Special to The New York Times.

NYACK, N. Y., Nov. 21.—Supreme Court Justice Tompkins, in a decision handed down today, directed Bart Dunn, the former Tammany leader in the Seventeenth Assembly District, to pay $1,035.35 to Rockland County or his $5,000 bail bond would be forfeited.

Dunn was convicted of defrauding Rockland County on highway work. His appeal was denied in January, 1913, and he escaped to New Jersey, where he was concealed in a sanitarium in Butler, N. J. He left the sanitarium and went to the home of Mrs. Olivia Lakeland, in Summit. After Dunn had served eight months at Blackwell's Island he married Mrs. Lakeland.

The money Dunn must return to Rockland County was spent by District Attorney Gagan for private detectives.

DIET SQUAD LOSES FLESH.

Mere Reduction to Normal Eating Proves Costly to Chicagoans.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—The suspicion of Dr. John Dill Robertson, City Health Commissioner, that his diet squad had gorged themselves in preparation for the experiment of feeding them on 40 cents a day was verified today when the twelve subjects of the experiment were placed on the scales.

The experiment, designed to inform the public how to beat the high cost of living by eating only what is necessary to maintain the best of health, was to have begun yesterday, but the Commissioner suspected the squad had made undue preparations and postponed the start until tomorrow.

Today he placed them on the scales and observed that a mere reduction to normal eating had cost most of them some flesh.

Dr. Robertson has received letters from all parts of the country making suggestions as to the diet. One writer said his daily diet for years had not cost more than 40 cents.

"I eat entire wheat bread, cereals, and cocoa; never taste vegetables, fish, or meat; am 52 years old and weigh close to 200 pounds," he wrote.

BRYAN STICKS TO NEBRASKA

Intends to Stay There and Keep Up Fight for Prohibition.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 21.—William Jennings Bryan passed through here today and scouted the report that he intended to move away from Nebraska.

"Never! athe twenty-nine years that I have lived in Nebraska have I been in harmony with so large a majority of the people there on political issues," he said. "My home shall continue to be there, and there I will vote as long as I live. Mrs. Bryan and I arranged about four years ago to spend our Winters in Florida, and we shall spend part of the Summer in Asheville, N. C., but we shall spend part of the year in Nebraska, and that part will include Election Day.

"We were never more pleased with Nebraska than we are today. I firmly believe I shall have my State behind me in my fight for prohibition. The Democracy of Nebraska was 'wet' in the primaries, but with the brewers, distilleries, and saloons closed, the Democracy will be 'dry.' We will now begin to build the organization on a 'dry' foundation."

TEAM WORK

The success of the Thompson-Starrett organization in achieving its remarkable speed records for Owners is the result of team work, in which every branch of the work is so accurately timed in its relation to the whole that it slips into place with the mathematical nicety of a gear in mesh.

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THE SECRET OF MUSIC'S CHARMS

Mr. Ossip Gabrilowitsch, the distinguished pianist, talks of the Art of Musical interpretation and its relation to

The DUO-ART PIANOLA

Gabrilowitsch

Is an artist of great brilliance and versatility. He is recognized not only as a pianist of highest rank, but as an accomplished composer and conductor as well. Each time this great Russian has visited America his wonderful musicianship has won great increases to his large following. Mr. Gabrilowitsch speaks with such breadth of musical knowledge and experience that the present interview is one of the most important published in this series.

"MUSIC, as any other phase of expression, gains life and beauty through its contrasts." Mr. Gabrilowitsch and I were discussing the possibilities of the Duo-Art Pianola. The conversation had turned to a formulation of piano-playing art.

"Think of a composition played in absolutely even tempo and straight unvarying power of tone—it would be deadly monotonous, devoid of artistic effect, the height of the mechanical," he said.

"The art of the pianist is exercised in varying each tone and rhythm so that each by contrast acquires its highest beauty and significance. No single pure tone has special attractiveness or interest. It is in tonal progressions, varying in volume and arranged in shifting rhythmical patterns that we find charm and meaning.

"The composer of a musical work provides the broader contrasts. The pianist adds a wealth of detail to the composer's broad sketch—he amplifies the effects the composer has initiated.

The Dual Origin of Music

"It is this dual origin of music that renders so important the highly perfected reproduction of piano-playing realized by the Duo-Art Pianola. Suppose we today might enjoy a fine tone picture of a performance by the master Rubinstein or Liszt—suppose we might hear Chopin played by himself, Beethoven's magnificent music in the accents of his own voicing—as would be possible had a Duo-Art been a development of their times!"

"Do you think, Mr. Gabrilowitsch, that the Duo-Art would have given us an authentic, an adequate picture of the piano-playing of these great musicians?"

"Why not? In the reproductions we should have had their conceptions broadly and clearly, practically exact in every important detail, their rhythms, their tempi, their dynamic effects—in short, if we had Duo-Art Records of the masters' performances, the Duo-Art Pianola would show us how they played—and how well!"

"You are guided in your statements by your own experience with the Duo-Art, I take it?"

"Yes."

"You are pleased with the results of the recording of your own performances, then?"

Records Highly Perfected

"Highly gratified, indeed. I have found the Duo-Art Pianola flexible and adequate in its powers. I have been able to secure in my recorded interpretations very complete representations of my intentions. Since I edit my records phrase by phrase—almost I might say note by note—the music roll when it is finished, ready for my signature, is a copy of my keyboard performance with the added polish that is product of reflective judgment and studied revision.

"Whether or not the reproduction by the Duo-Art is exactly as I would play were I sitting at the keybord at the moment is entirely unimportant. It will be my conception as I worked it out during the record making, and a performance intimately, characteristically, my own."

"What will come of the accomplishment of perfectly reproducing the pianist's work—will its influence be constructive?"

Mr. Gabrilowitsch smiled contemplatively. "The duplicating of the pianist's work—for *his* interpretations are works of *creative* art as truly as are the writings of the composer—is surely to have far reaching and purely constructive results," he replied. "The history of every art has been that its great and universal development has come after the evolution of some duplicating means by which its products gain distribution to all the people. What would literature mean to us if it were not duplicated and brought to us by the printing craft?"

A New Stimulus to Musical Appreciation

"The new development in musical instrument making, the Duo-Art Pianola, provides the means to make permanent and popularize the pianist's creative work, enables the pianist to give his best efforts not to any *audience* but to mankind and posterity.

"If you doubt that this will act as a profound stimulus upon the public knowledge and appreciation of music you have but to turn to the history of other arts.

"The Aeolian Company has unquestionably accomplished in its exploitation of the Duo-Art Pianola one of its greatest strokes for musical development. And this work, which I know has been undertaken in furtherance of more than commercial ideals, has added greatly to the respect and warm feeling which I have always entertained for your house."

I find the above article a comprehensive and accurate report of my statements.

The Duo-Art is obtainable in both Grand and Upright styles.

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AUER, Grainger, Granados, Saint-Saens, Hambourg, Godowsky and many others among the foremost pianists of our generation have not hesitated to endorse the Duo-Art Pianola as a development of the pianoforte of almost incalculable importance and value.

Think of an instrument that gives you all of the tonal beauty of the finest modern piano and also the art—the very presence—of the supreme masters of this great instrument!

You may play the Duo-Art as a Pianola—it is a player-piano that almost exceeds imagination in its perfection.

You may hear it played by the greatest pianists of the world.

You may play it by hand from the keyboard, since it is identical basically and in appearance with pianos of the conventional type.

The Duo-Art Pianola is made only by The Aeolian Company, in these models exclusively—Steinway, Steck, Stroud and famous Weber—Grands or Uprights. Prices from $750. Liberal exchange allowances for your present piano or player.

An interesting booklet of the Duo-Art sent free upon request

RECORD THRONGS CROWD THE HOTELS

Football Game Visitors and General Prosperity Leave Few Vacant Rooms in the City.

A RESERVATION FOR JUNE

Philadelphian Goes Back to Quaker City to Find a Bed—Some Vacancies in Smaller Houses.

It was almost impossible last night to get a room in a New York hotel. The hotels were taxed to capacity and crowded as they have seldom been crowded before, with the prospect that it would be even more difficult to get a room today than it was last night. The Army and Navy football game, the Horse Show, the various conventions assembled here, and the general prosperity of the country, with resultant "vacations" in New York, were offered by hotel clerks as contributing causes of the situation.

A Philadelphian who had come to New York to spend the week announced after failing to find accommodation in several hotels last night that he had reserved accommodations for next June and intended to return home by the next train because he didn't want to sleep on a park bench. He said he had tried thirty-four hotels without finding a vacant room, so a TIMES reporter telephoned to the principal hotels, the near principal, and many of the quiet residential hotels in side streets. In all he inquired for a room at forty-eight hotels. Eight had rooms vacant for tonight, four thought they might have a room today or tomorrow, and thirty-six were completely "booked up." The clerks of these hotels reported no rooms vacant.

Algonquin, 59 West Forty-fourth Street.
Astoria, Broadway and Seventy-third Street.
Astor, Broadway and Forty-fourth Street.
Belleclaire, Broadway and Seventy-seventh Street.
Belmont, Park Avenue and Forty-second Street.
Beresford, Central Park West and Eighty-first Street.
Biltmore, Madison Avenue and Forty-third Street.
Blackstone, 50 East Fifty-eighth Street.
Breton Hall, Broadway and Seventy-sixth Street.
Claridge, 57 East Fifty-eighth Street.
Claridge, Broadway and Forty-fourth Street.
Colonial, Columbus Avenue and Eighty-first Street.
Earle, 103 Waverley Place.
Endicott, Columbus Avenue and Eighty-first Street.
Gotham, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street.
Great Northern, 118 West Fifty-seventh Street.
Holland House, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street.
Washington Square.
Imperial, Broadway and Thirty-first Street.
Knickerbocker, Broadway and Forty-second Street.
Manhattan, Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street.
Martinique, Broadway and Thirty-second Street.
Marseilles, Broadway and 103d Street.
Netherland, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street.
Park Avenue, Park Avenue and Thirty-second Street.
Plaza, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street.
Prince George, 14 East Twenty-eighth Street.
Ritz-Carlton, Madison Avenue and Forty-sixth Street.
St. Andrew, Broadway and Seventy-second Street.
St. Regis, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street.
Savoy, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street.
Vanderbilt, Park Avenue and Thirty-Second Street.
Van Cortlandt, 17 East Eleventh Street.
Waldorf-Astoria, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street.
Woodstock, 127 West Forty-third Street.
Woodward, Broadway and Fifty-fifth Street.

The following hotels reported that they had one or more rooms vacant:

Aberdeen, 17 West Thirty-second Street.
Albemarle, 203 West Fifty-fourth Street.
Berkeley, 170 West Seventy-fourth Street.
Bonta, 316 West Sixty-fourth Street.
Empire, Broadway and Sixty-third Street.
Felix-Portland, 132 West Forty-seventh Street.
Gregorian, 42 West Thirty-fifth Street.
Grenoble, Fifty-sixth Street and Seventh Avenue.

The clerk at the Belmont estimated that there must be at least 100,000 visitors here already for the Army and Navy game Saturday and the Yale-Harvard game to be played the same day at New Haven.

"The big hotels are crowded to the limit," it was said at the Hotel Association. "They are crowded more this week than they have been for years. We are finding rooms for the people who call on us, however, though, of course, in many cases persons who want to go to the most popular hotels have to go to others."

Thomas D. Green, President of the Association, who in an interview in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Sunday said that the stories of New York hotels being so crowded that travelers frequently had to talk about the city in taxicabs for hours looking for places to rest were considerably exaggerated, insisted last night that the city's hotel accommodations were quite adequate to handle the present influx of visitors. Although some of the hotels in certain districts were filled, he explained, there were rooms for every visitor in the city and a lot more. He said that if that were not the case the hotel men would not be holding a convention here this week, to which between 5,000 and 6,000 hotel men from other parts of the country had come.

HOTEL MEN TO EAT AND TALK.

Advance Guard of Thousands Arrives for Exposition.

The first division of a host of hotel men that will number somewhere between ten and twenty thousand appeared at the Grand Central Palace last evening at the National Hotel Men's Exposition, which will be open for the rest of the week. This is the first national exhibition of articles used in the hotel business, and with it will be held the annual convention of the New York State Hotel Association, today and tomorrow, and the meeting of the National Congress of Hotel Associations on Friday and Saturday.

Several State hotel associations will hold side meetings during the convention, and at least one hotel system, that of E. M. Statler of Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, and St. Louis, will hold its conference of managers at the same time.

The exposition was opened by Edward M. Tierney of the Arlington Hotel, Binghamton, and brief talks were made by Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson, representing Mayor Mitchel; John McGlynn of the Hotel Rensselaer, Troy, President of the State Association, and Thomas D. Green of the Hotel Woodward, President of the City Association.

Today is Western Day; tomorrow Pennsylvania Day; Friday, New England Day, and Saturday, New York Day. Yesterday Fred A. Reed gave a luncheon to the members of the Reception Committee at the Park Avenue Hotel; tonight John McE. Bowman holds open house at the Biltmore, and on Thursday there will be a lunch at the Grand Central Palace and the annual dinner of the State Association at the Waldorf.

Some of the subjects which will be discussed today are the American versus the European plan for small hotels, accounting and checking systems, the best forms of advertising, the necessity for nation-wide employment bureaus, front office systems, and the automobile and good roads in their relation to general hotel business.

In the 178 booths of the exhibition there is on hand everything that the hotel man is likely to need, and the display of labor-saving devices seems likely to interest housewives quite as much as the men whose business is to entertain hundreds of guests. The exhibits include everything from chamois to medicinal water, from a deceptive agency to an insect exterminator.

There is a milk urn which insures that every glass of milk drawn off shall contain its due proportion of cream; a machine for smoothing the chipped edges of glasses, and machines for greasing clothes. In the booth of the Biltmore and Manhattan Hotels is a model of the new Commodore, to be erected at Forty-second street and Lexington Avenue, which will be the largest in the world. A ground plan of the kitchen is also shown.

The newest of hotel associations has one of the booths. This is the West Side Hotel Club, just organized and embracing twenty-two of the houses between Columbus Circle and Cathedral Parkway. Its members have the double object of co-operation and of boosting the neighborhood spirit in that section of the city.

And just to show the visitors from out of town what they ought to see while in New York the McAlpin is putting on a three-reel moving-picture show of "A Honeymoon in New York," with the original Spanish sub-titles, which it has been displaying all through South and Central America.

WOMAN WITH PAUL SMITH.

Coroner Says Wife Chided Him About 'Nurse'—Verdict of Suicide.

Coroner Israel Feinberg said in his charge to an inquest jury yesterday that Paul Smith, Vice President of the Chalmers Motor Company of Detroit, leaped to his death from the thirteenth floor of the Biltmore Hotel on July 13 last because of an affair with a mysterious woman. The jury, which had been investigating the death of Mr. Smith for several days, later brought in a verdict of death by suicide.

At the time of Mr. Smith's death it was said by his friends that he had not been well for some time and had had a nurse called to the hotel to attend him, but Coroner Feinberg said no nurse had been called to attend Mr. Smith, and that the records of the hotel showed no call of a doctor for him.

"This man had just closed an important business deal which meant half a million profit to his firm," Coroner Feinberg said to the jury. "Did financial reverses cause him to do this act? No. Was it drink? Not alone. Was it ill health? No. It was only one thing; it was jealousy.

"On the morning of his death without previous notice his wife called him on the telephone at the hotel and told him she was in the city and on her way to see him. For three, four, or five days Paul Smith had concealed a woman in his room. So well had he concealed her that not one of the attaches of the hotel knew of her presence.

"His wife detected the scent of the perfume [illegible] left the room only thirty minutes before she arrived. As soon as Mrs. Smith telephoned she was coming the mysterious woman fled.

"Mr. and Mrs. Smith sat down to breakfast quietly in the room. Mr Smith was high-strung, partly because he had been drinking, but largely because his wife had been chiding him. Mr. Smith, in a highly-wrought up state, sprang from his chair, ran to [illegible]

The Coroner said William F. Shanahan, a clerk at the Biltmore, had testified that Mr Smith had a woman in his room for several days, and when the manager of the hotel sent him to Mr. Smith to bring the matter to his attention, the witness testified, according to the Coroner, Mr Smith said the woman was his nurse. She was then registered as "Nurse," with no name or address. This was two days before Mrs Smith arrived, the Coroner said.

TO SPEND $100,000,000.

Schwab Tells Baltimoreans of Bethlehem Company's Building Program.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 21.—More than 300 of Baltimore's business men gave a testimonial dinner to Charles M. Schwab tonight which was the most elaborate affair of its kind in the history of the city. Among the guests were President Grace, and other officials of the Bethlehem Steel Company. Mabel Garrison, of the Metropolitan Opera Company, sang and Mayor Preston, on behalf of the city, presented a gold humidor to the steel magnate.

In acknowledging the testimonial, Mr. Schwab said the construction program of the Bethlehem Steel Company will involve the expenditure of $100,000,000 and will include developments at Bethlehem, Baltimore, Harrisburg, and elsewhere. Referring to the new enterprise at Sparrows Point, he said, the plans contemplate the ultimate employment there of from 15,000 to 20,000 men, with an annual payroll in Baltimore of some $20,000,000. Continuing, he said:

"Our program calls for an expenditure here of about $5,000,000. We have an annual capacity here of about a quarter of a million tons of steel, and we will pay out in freight rates, to transportation companies entering Baltimore, some $20,000,000 a year. Our work at Baltimore will be building of ships and producing heavier grades of steel products. In the shipbuilding facilities there will be included a new drydock, as large as any on the Atlantic Coast and adequate to accommodate the largest dreadnought.

"This country cannot stand still. The United States produced only 1,000,000 tons of steel in 1850, while this year 40,000,000 tons will be produced. My own belief is that we are just as far from the zenith today as we were when the United States Steel Corporation was formed, in 1901. When the war is over there will be a reduction in the demand for ammunition steel, and there will be some recessions in steel prices generally, but the domestic demands for rails, building and other purposes only await more normal condition of trade to press forward for prompt satisfaction. A period of depression will come, and it will be severe, but it will not be acute, in my judgement, until from three to five years after the war is ended."

—It pays to turn the corner for goods of quality—

Lane Bryant

DRESSES

For Every Figure

Women's and Misses' 16 yr. to 42 Bust

Extra Size Figures 37½ to 56 Bust

At Special Prices

Serge and Morning Dresses

In black or navy, some combined with satin showing Roumanian embroidery in tinsel and worsted, or strictly Tailored.

11.95 19.85 25.75 to 79.85

Street and Afternoon Frocks

Silk poplins, crepe de chine, satin and taffeta with Bulgarian and beaded trimmings or Georgette. Some novelty stripes.

12.95 27.75 39.75 to 64.75

Restaurant and Evening Gowns

Satin, crepe meteor, Georgette taffeta or chiffon velvet, beaded and hand embroidered, some with fur trimming. Brocades and spangled net.

34.50 44.75 59.50 to 225.00

ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO OUR SALE OF

Suits and Coats in the latest styles

At Remarkable Savings

PRICES VARY ACCORDING TO SIZE AND MATERIAL.

EPISCOPALIANS HOPE TO GET PENSION FUND

The Report of the Trustees Shows Two-thirds of $5,000,000 Already Pledged.

MUST FINISH WORK BY MARCH

Every One of Sixty-eight Dioceses of the Church Adopts System by Formal Legislation.

A report of what has been done to provide pensions for the clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church has been issued by the Trustees of the Church Pension Fund, who were appointed by the General Convention in 1914. It indicates that two-thirds of the $5,000,000 needed to start the system had already been pledged, but the rest must be raised before March 1, 1917, in order that any of it may be available.

"The pension system consists of two parts, one permanent, the other temporary," says the report. "The permanent part is an assessment each year upon all salary-paying organizations of the Church equal to 7½ per cent. of the salaries paid to the clergy. This rate of assessment balances the pension premises made during each year to the clergy, so that in each case when a clergyman or his family is entitled to ask a grant from the Church pension fund, the money to pay all of this grant has already been accumulated. The temporary part is the accumulation beforehand of a sum of money equal to the accrued liabilities, that is, to the promises with which the pension system starts owing to services in previous years."

The pension system is to apply to aged clergymen, and to the widows and orphans. The system was made known among the dioceses following the convention of 1913, partly by special committees appointed for that purpose, and wherever possible by the officials or trustees of the fund. "The trustees are able to report," says the pamphlet, "that every one of the sixty-eight dioceses of the Church by formal legislation has adopted the pension system, and accepted the responsibility of the annual pension assessment. Nineteen of the necessary canons have been adopted likewise. The trustees report that they are prepared duly to start the pension system of the Church on March 1, 1917.

"But the system of annual assessments cannot become operative without the accumulation of an initial reserve of at least $5,000,000. This is the most arduous duty of a financial nature ever laid by the Church upon any set of its officers. The reserve is necessary to make up in a reasonable measure to the present clergy for the absence of annual pensions assessments in the past; to cover increased losses in the years during which the pledges for the reserve run, and to allow for a certain percentage of uncollectable pledges something more than $5,000,000 is required.

"Not only has the Church never raised $5,000,000 for any purpose; it is believed that no organization in the world not organized for profit has ever raised, within a limited time, by general subscription, a sum as large as $5,000,000 where every dollar of that amount must be raised or none of it be available.

"The Right Rev. William Lawrence, D. D., Bishop of Massachusetts, who is President of the fund, secured within a few days $125,000 for the overhead charges. This means that every dollar contributed to the reserve fund goes directly to that fund, without deduction. Bishop Lawrence also secured from the Standing Committee of the Diocese of Massachusetts in January, 1916, leave of absent himself from the diocese during the campaign, and he determined to devote himself, at his own expense, for a year to this work. A publicity department has been organized, with Ivy L. Lee as consulting head. The aim of this department is to assist the executive officers not only in raising the five-million-dollar reserve, but also in equal degree in the education of the Church to support in future an effective pension system.

"The trustees are able to announce that they possess in cash and in pledges of unquestionable financial validity two-thirds of the five-million-dollar reserve, but this great sum is absolutely dependent on securing $5,000,000 by March 1. Otherwise every dollar already given returns to its donors."

The officers and trustees of the fund are the Bishop of Massachusetts, President; Samuel Mather, Vice President; J. Pierpont Morgan, Treasurer; Monell Sayre, Secretary; the Bishop of Virginia, the Bishop of Iowa, the Bishop of New York, the Bishop of Erie, the Bishop of Pennsylvania, the Rev. James McIlvaine, Gardiner L. Tucker, the Rev. Drs. William T. Manning, Ernest M. Stires and Edward L. Parsons, W. Fellowes Morgan, William H. Truesdale and Charles A. Peabody.

Buys Canadian Shipbuilding Plant.

John Burnham & Co., associated with other banking interests, have purchased the Western Dry Dock & Shipbuilding Company of Port Arthur, Ontario. P. G. Chace has just returned from an inspection of the property, which will shortly be refinanced to permit of an enlargement in capacity. The company is now constructing vessels for foreign countries. James Whelan of Port Arthur is President.

$25,287 FOR FRENCH BOOKS.

George D. Smith Pays $800, Highest Price at Huntington Sale.

French books from the library of Henry E. Huntington brought a total of $25,287.50 in two sessions at the Anderson Galleries yesterday. The highest price, $800, was paid by George D. Smith for catalogue No. 408, the rare original edition of "Choice de Chansons," by Jean B. de la Borde, Paris, 1773, in binding by Chambolle-Duru. It is the Frederic R. Halsey copy, which Mr. Huntington obtained when he bought Mr. Halsey's library.

Other important items, with catalogue numbers, prices paid, and the names of the successful buyers, are as follows:

[illegible]

No. 37.—"Le Pont Journel," de la Le[illegible]
[illegible] marginals, first edition thus, with portrait of author, by Gravelot; [illegible] $1,600

No. 38.—"Le Barbier de Seville," by Beaumarchais, in binding by Chambolle-Duru; Gabriel Wells.....$40

No. 39.—"Les Aventures," by Gerardin and Rousseau; Paris, 1775, in binding by Marius Sr. de Cuna; Dr. Joseph Martini.....160

No. 74.—"L'Athenes Castelo," by Hinfr[illegible]; Paris, 1[illegible], in binding by David; James F. Drake.....180

No. 134.—"Histoire des quatre," Paris, 1[illegible], one of C. Meunier's binding, extra illustrated; Gabriel Wells.....150

No. 47.—"Les Femmes," by George Sand, in binding by Ruban, extra illustrated; Gabriel Wells.....160

No. 130.—"Don Quixote," by Cervantes, folio, La Haye, 1746; James F. Drake.....285

No. 166.—"Chinia," by Pierre Corneille, Rouen, 1648, in binding by Duru; James F. Drake.....195

No. 183.—"Observations sur les Modes et les Usages de Paris," 1822, one of the most interesting collections of caricatures ever issued; Gabriel Wells.....385

No. 168.—"Collection de Costumes," by Carle Vernet; Gabriel Wells.....255

No. 221.—"Les Baisers," by Claude J. Dorat, first issue, La Haye, 1770, the Frederic R. Halsey copy; E. F. Bonaventure & Co.....200

No. 222.—"Fables Nouvelles," by Joseph Dorat, La Haye, 1773, in binding by Cuzin; Dr. Joseph Martini.....375

No. 245.—"Histoire des Remedes," by Victor Duruy, in binding by Chambolle-Duru; H. Malkan.....300

No. 258.—"Les Quatre Heures de la Toilette des Dames," by M. de Favre, Paris, 1778, in binding by Chambolle-Duru; Dr. Joseph Martini.....220

No. 349.—"Bouvard et Pecuchet," by Gustave Flaubert, Paris, no date; George D. Smith.....205

No. 353.—"Collection des Oeuvres de Gessner," the Frederic R. Halsey copy; E. Werba.....450

No. 371.—"Hero et Leandre," Paris, 1901, in binding by Canape; Dr. Joseph Martini.....400

No. 485.—"Oil Blas," by Le Sage, first edition, in binding by Chambolle-Duru; James F. Drake.....600

No. 537.—"La Tartuffe," by Moliere, first issue of the first edition, in binding by Riviere; George D. Smith.....260

No. 540.—"Les Oeuvres," by Moliere, Paris, 1666, in binding by Bradstreets; James F. Drake.....450

No. 546.—"Oeuvres" of Montesquieu, Paris, 1826, in binding by Bertrand; Dr. Joseph Martini.....410

The sale will be concluded today.

ISLAND SALE INDORSED.

Danish Parties Unite in Favor of Ratifying Treaty.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 21.—The crisis over the sale of the West Indian Islands at last is ended and the result is an absolute victory for the Government, and an indorsement of the sale treaty. At the sale commission's meeting today reports were read from Radicals, Socialists, and Moderates, all unanimously advocating the sale.

The Moderates, who raised the chief objection to the sale, now declare themselves ready to join in a report in favor of it. The Conservative Party has not yet finished its special report, but it is almost certain the commission will stand 23 to 7 in favor of the proposal. Thus a ratification of the treaty is absolutely certain, and a settlement will result from the plebiscite on Dec. 14. By the middle of February the Stars and Stripes will float over the Danish West Indies.

GARY'S PROSPERITY GROWS.

Five More Newspapers and Four New Banks Due to the Steel Boom.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—As a result of the steel boom in Gary, Ind., five more newspapers have been started and four new banks have been formed.

Two of the banking institutions, the Union Trust and Savings and the National Bank of America, the latter of which is headed by William Wirt, the Gary and New York educator, are erecting $100,000 homes in Gary. Banks total ten and newspapers eight, the three older ones being dailies.

Bonuses to Chemical Employes.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 21.—The Thomsen Chemical Corporation, manufacturers of sulphuric acid, today gave bonuses to all its employes ranging from 5 per cent. to 17½ per cent. of their wages. Men who make $30 a week received $800. There are several hundred employes.

MORO IN PHILIPPINE SENATE.

Other Reclaimed Savages Also Sit in Islands' New Congress.

MANILA, Oct. 16. (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The new Philippine Congress, convened under the Philippine bill which was signed by President Wilson on Aug. 29, met today and, for the first time in the history of the Government of the islands, a full-blooded Moro took his seat in the upper house. The Moro Senator is Hadji Butu, for many years Prime Minister of the Sultan of Sulu, that unofficial functionary of the American Government who wields an immense influence among the Mohammadans of the Sulu archipelago and of the Far East generally.

Two other full-blooded Moros took their seats in the lower house side by side with two delegates from the wild tribes—one an Igorot and the other an Ifugao. The tribes these men represent stepped out of savagery only yesterday and their names are linked with some of the bloodiest deeds in Philippine history.

Hadji Butu, who becomes a member of the Senate by appointment of Governor General Harrison, is looked upon as one of the strongest men among the Moros and has always counseled conciliatory tactics on their part toward the Government. In the last few years he has played a leading rôle in the transformation of the Island of Sulu from a region of murder and pillage to one of progress and industry.

Datu, or Headman, Piang, one of Butu's fellow-tribesmen in the lower house, was famous in the days of the American occupation of Mindanao. Datu Piang took to the mountains in the days of Spanish rule and transferred his hostility to the Americans on their arrival. He held away in an almost impregnable fortress, from which many a raid was started and where many a refugee from American justice took shelter. He at last became persuaded that the Americans really stood for justice and humanity and laid down his arms.

All together nine provinces, hitherto regarded as too close to savagery to have Governmental representatives, have spokesmen in the new Congress. Among these nine is the Province of Luzon, the home of the so-called wild people who until a few years ago were chiefly noted for their proficiency in head hunting.

Twenty of the twenty-two members of the Senate belonged to the Nationalist Party. This party was organized on a platform of immediate independence for the island, but later gave its support to the Philippine bill under which the present Government has been organized.

MUSEUM OF WAR RELICS.

National Special Aid Society to Exhibit Trophies.

A Museum of War and Peace has been established at 250 Fifth Avenue by the National Special Aid Society of that address and will be opened to the public on Tuesday; after a private opening the day before. War trophies from the Philippines, from China, Mexico, Cuba will be exhibited with relics from the battlefields of the Marne, the Meuse, and the Somme and the siege of Verdun. Photographs will be displayed to show the effects of poison gas and the bursting of shells. There will be posters also showing how Great Britain has conducted her recruiting campaign.

In addition the United States Marine Corps has detailed Sergeant W. J. Kirkpatrick to exhibit a complete service corps equipment and the Sons of the American Revolution have contributed an exhibition of forty-seven medals struck in commemoration of historic events in this country. The exhibition will be opened by an address by Mrs. William Alexander, President of the Society, and a lecture by the Baroness Huard, an American woman, whose chateau was lost in the battle of the Marne.

Patronesses for the private reception Monday will be Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mrs. J. Stewart Barney, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. William K. Bixby, Duchesse de Chaulnes, Mrs. George Jay Gould, Mrs. Oliver B. Bridgman, Mrs. John A. Logan, Jr., Mrs. Paul Morton, Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Mrs. Henry Pierrepont Perry, Mrs. Charles A. Peabody, Mrs. James Brown Potter, Mrs. Alexander D. R. Pratt, Mrs. Burke Roche, Mrs. Leonard Thomas, and Mrs. Frank Spencer Witherbee.

Among the war relief societies co-operating in establishing the museum are the American Ambulance Corps, the British War Relief Association, the American Fund for French Wounded, and the Camp Fire Girls. Mrs. Alexander said the purpose of the exhibition was largely one of education.

Elkus Gives $100 Essay Prize.

Abram I. Elkus, recently appointed Ambassador to Turkey, is the donor of a prize of $100 to be offered by the Menorah Society of the College of the City of New York for the best essay on any phase of Jewish life dealing with the literature, history and achievement of the Jewish people. The contest is open to any undergraduate student of the college.

California Movement for Embargo.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 21.—California grocerymen have entered the fight to keep down the prices of wheat, flour, sugar, canned tomatoes, and canned milk. They are asking the housewives of the State to sign petitions for an embargo on these commodities. A hundred thousand signatures are wanted.

WOMEN'S COURT IS HELD UP

$500,000 Available for It Since 19 Waiting for a Builder.

The annual meeting of the New York Probation and Protective Association held yesterday afternoon in the Russell Sage Foundation Building, 130 East Twenty-second Street, resolved itself into a discussion of what should be done with $500,000, which the city appropriated in 1910 for the erection of a court and detention building for women offenders—a plan not carried through because no contractor could be found who was willing to follow the architect's specifications for less than $700,000. The meeting was under the Chairmanship of George W. Alger, member of the association's Board of Directors, and the speakers were Chief Magistrate McAdoo, who advocated following the original plan; Katharine Bement Davis, who said the money should be diverted to the purchase of a model farm for the women prisoners on Blackwell's Island, and Miss Maude E. Miner, founder of Waverly House, who was for the farm and court plan both.

Aside from sanitary reasons, Mr. McAdoo urged the new court to "shut out that crowd of parasites and morbid creatures of male persuasion who throng the Night Court to see the show." As the poor, unfortunate women fail to faint or scream, or do something dramatic, these half-human onlookers think they have been cheated. They look upon the court as a municipal snowhouse."

The Jefferson Market Court, according to Mr. McAdoo, is entirely unfitted for legal purposes; the auditorium is too large, admitting too many of the morbidly curious, while the roar of the Sixth Avenue elevated and street traffic destroy whatever acoustic properties the building has. Dr. Lavis said women prisoners never should go to the Island. She thought they should be sent into the country, where there would be more room and where they could get fresh air.

Arguing that both plans should be carried out, Miss Miner suggested that the projected court be made smaller, with more rooms to a floor, so that its shelterless casualty would remain the same. The money saved by the alteration might be devoted toward the purchase of the farm.

CHINESE APPROVE LOAN.

Lower House Favors Advance of $5,000,000 from Chicago Bank.

PEKING, Nov. 21.—The lower house of Parliament unanimously has approved the loan from a Chicago bank on the security of the wine and tobacco tax. The loan is to run for three years at 6 per cent., and the selling price is to be 97. The Senate, which soon will vote on the loan, is reported to favor it.

The Chinese Government is jubilant over the prospect of strengthening the banks and relieving the financial stringency.

Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, the Chinese Minister at Washington, announced Nov. 16 that the Chinese Government had concluded a loan of $5,000,000 gold with the Continental and Commercial Bank of Chicago. It was said then that the Chinese Government was anxious to obtain an additional loan of $30,000,000 to establish a new financial system, but had deferred negotiations until it could obtain the $5,000,000 for its immediate administrative needs.

CONTESTS HIS SON'S WILL.

$500,000 Estate of William Pirdy Shannon Involved in Suit.

RIVERHEAD, N. Y., Nov. 21.—William T. Shannon of 300 Somerset Street, Ottawa, Canada, today filed objection to the probating of the will of his son, William Firdy Shannon, who left $500,000. The father was not mentioned in the will. It is said the son was displeased because his father married after the death of his first wife, and hence omitted him from the division of his estate.

The will was drawn Nov. 30, 1908. It leaves $100,000 to Abbie W. Purdy, wife of the testator's uncle, Charles R. Purdy of Manhattan and Bayport. Two thousands dollars is left to Charles Putte "ickes of Babylon for "long and faithful service as secretary." The income of $10,000 is left to Heyward Hall Shannon, a brother of the testator, of Kensington, Great Neck, L. I., so long as he lives, and the will gave a similar bequest to Margaret Reilly of 335 East Thirty-third Street, Manhattan, but she died in June, 1913. The residuary estate goes to Charles R. Purdy, the uncle.

Miss C. A. Concklin Left $120,000.

The will of Miss Catherine A. Concklin, who died Nov. 11 last at 285 Central Park West, disposes of an estate of $120,000. She gave $2,000 to the Five Points House of Industry and $20,000 to her nephew, Thomas C. Stephens. The residue of about $100,000 goes to her sister, Mrs. Anna C. Stephens, with whom she lived.

Alfred Fraser's Estate $702,970.

An appraisal of the estate of Alfred Fraser of 138 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, who died Nov. 14, 1915, filed yesterday, showed that he left $702,970 net, all in personal property. The property was bequeathed entirely to five sons and three daughters.

"Continuation of a Notable Public Sale"

This Afternoon Promptly at 2:30

At the American Art Galleries

Madison Square South, New York

The Famous Davanzati Palace and Villa Pia Collections

This Afternoon's Sale includes Beautiful Old Italian Furniture, Velvets, Linens, Rare Rugs and Sofa Pillows.

Catalogue Nos. 170 to 320, inclusive.

The sale will be conducted by

MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY

and his assistant, Mr. Otto Bruun, of the

AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers

Madison Sq. South, Entrance 6 E. 24th Street, New York.

The Shaker Sisters

Will Conduct a Sale of

"Dorothy Shaker Cloaks"

and

Home Made Fancy Goods

at

Valdorf-Astoria, Nov. 20-21 & 22
The Plaza, Nov. 23, 24 & 25
Hotel Astor, Nov. 27 & 28
Vanderbilt Hotel, Nov. 29

Chauffeurs' Outfits

Special AT $47.50

Overcoat, Suit and Cap to Match

Smart, neat, perfect fitting, and durable; the best value in Motor Clothes for Chauffeurs that can be bought. A Double-Breasted Overcoat. A smart Norfolk Jacket, with Trousers or breeches. A Cap of Regulation Chauffeur's Style.

All made of exactly the same fabric, a fine quality [illegible] worsted whipcord—the outfit complete $47.50, or at follows:

Suit . . $18.50
Overcoat $27.00
Cap . . $2.00

Suit with two pairs of Trousers or Breeches or one pair of each—$26.50

Other Outfits of Better Grade at $64.50 and $75.00.

Chauffeurs' Raincoats—Guaranteed Waterproof—$22.00.

See Our "New Doubleglove" for Motoring.

An exclusive "Brill Motor Shop" production, and to the best of our knowledge, the only motor glove made with a double palm—$4.00 the pair.

Detachable Fur Collars and Fur Cape to Match.

Collars can be readily attached to any overcoat. To be had here in Persian Lamb, Natural Raccoon, dyed Raccoon, Nutria, Beaver and dyed Nutria.

Motor Apparel Catalogue and Chauffeurs' Correct Apparel Chart Mailed on Request.

Brill Brothers

BROADWAY AT 49th ST.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue 34th Street

Annual November Sale

MEN'S FUR-LINED OVERCOATS

A. Overcoat, as illustrated, of Black or Oxford Cloth, lined with superior quality Muskrat; collar of Otter or Persian Lamb.

85.00

B. Overcoat, as illustrated, of Black or Oxford Cloth, lined with Natural Muskrat; collar of Persian Lamb or Hudson Seal.

47.50

Many other handsome models at 47.50, 65.00 and 85.00.

FUR DEPARTMENT—Fourth Floor

Fischer Player Pianos

America's Finest

$595, upward, in our factory; value $700 in stores

Delivered on $25 payment of

Pianos taken in exchange

Dealing in reliable pianos only and enjoying the great advantage of selling direct from our conveniently located factory, we are in a position to promise unbelievable savings no matter what type piano is desired. (No rent, expert factory service.)

Vardell Players

$375 at our factory; value $500 in stores

Made specially for us, containing [illegible] device and other modern features.

$15 first payment sends one home.

Motor car sent by appointment.

Fischer Piano Factory

417 W. 28th St. J. & C. Fischer Near 9th Ave.

Oldest Piano Makers in New York

The Mid-Week Pictorial, published weekly by The New York Times, a 24-page Rotogravure Picture Weekly, only one in the world. Thrilling photographs of the chief battle scenes, lands and personages of Europe's great war, all in soft rotogravure tones; also of chief current events. Current history in superb illustrations. Valuable now; priceless later. 10 cents a copy—$5.00 a year. Mid-Week Pictorial, Times Square, New York.

STATE SUFFRAGISTS PLAN 1917 FIGHT

Amateurs in 1915, but Professionals Now, Mrs. Whitehouse Tells Convention.

PINK TEA ERA IS PAST

On the Home Stretch, Says Mrs. Blair—Albany Welcomes 600 Votes-for-Women Delegates.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 21.—"No more pink teas, no more parlor meetings and abstract lectures for the suffrage cause. We are on the home stretch and we no longer need debates and historical summaries. We're a political organization, and we are going to give straight votes-for-women appeals from this time on."

Mrs. John Blair so summarized the purpose of the New York State Woman's Suffrage Party, which began its forty-eighth annual convention in this city this afternoon, with 600 delegates, representing more than 700 subordinate units in all parts of the State, in attendance.

For the 1917 fight the convention, without discussion and without a single dissenting vote, adopted recommendations of the State Committee calling for greater attention to uniformity and detail in order to strengthen the organization; exact conformity throughout the State to Central Headquarters outlines; the careful naming of efficient and aggressive workers in every branch of the service; the intensification of the work of election district Captains, and more campaigning in streets and the open air, with less attention to indoor work.

"Victory for suffrage in New York State in 1917," is the slogan of the convention. All of the principal executive officers of the organization urged the delegates to prepare for the most vigorous campaign of their lives. Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, the Chairman, appealed to the suffragists to profit by the experiences resulting in the defeat of 1915, to lay aside the tactics of amateurs, and to work henceforth like professionals, with the motto, "Suffrage first," kept ever in mind.

In her annual address Mrs. Whitehouse said, referring to the defeat of 1915:

"We failed then because we worked like amateurs; we worked for suffrage when our work did not interfere with pleasure, or when our duty to suffrage did not interfere with other duties.

"But, at last, men knew that woman suffrage was a real political issue in New York State. We found we had an army of voters with us; more than half a million. We know they can be counted on henceforth, because when a man has overcome ignorance and prejudice, when he is once a suffragist, he remains one. There may be a few defections, but the normal man cannot go back. Many of the men who voted against suffrage have since been converted. Many, many more will be converted this year."

"Both political parties urged on the women in their efforts," the speaker continued. "Both political parties blamed the women for not succeeding where they themselves had failed. There could never have been so plain an evidence of the folly and absurdity of women working for parties which as yet deny them political freedom."

The house cited the election to Congress of Miss Jeannette Rankin of Montana as an example that women will "stand together."

"When she was nominated," Mrs. Whitehouse said, "Montana was a Democratic State. Montana remained a Democratic State and gave President Wilson a majority of 27,000, but it elected the Republican, Jeanette Rankin. Every Republican in the State who was elected. The women must have stood together for her."

A resolution of sympathy was wired to Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain.

A telegram was also sent to Miss Ruth Law, the aviator, congratulating her upon her flight from Chicago to New York. She responded with this message:

"Many thanks for telegram and wishing you a 1917 suffrage victory in New York State. Woman's sphere is wherever she chooses to be."

The suffragists tonight had a banquet at which the principal speakers were Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt and Mrs. Alice Duer Miller. Mrs. Catt spoke in place of Samuel Seabury, who late today informed the leaders that business had called him from the State.

Mrs. F. A. Vanderlip, one of the speakers, said corporations had been maligned and it was a mistake to class them with the vice and liquor interests. The people were much better off, she said, with big establishments than with many small stores.

Miss Harriet May Mills, speaking of the value of the women's vote, said: "Even THE NEW YORK TIMES admits that the women did make a difference in the result of the recent election."

NEW YORK'S SOLDIER VOTE.

Of Militiamen on Duty on the Border 5,992 Sent Ballots Home.

In the election on Nov. 7, 5,992 New York militiamen on the Mexican border voted, according to official figures made public yesterday by Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo. THE NEW YORK TIMES estimated on Nov. 6 that the vote would be 6,000. This means that slightly more than half of the soldiers from this State voted, there being approximately 11,000 members of the guard on duty in Texas. New York County had 1,975 soldier-voters and Kings, 1,285. Six counties had no militia voters.

The list as compiled by the Secretary of State follows:

Albany	15	Columbia	32
Allegany	1	Onondaga	177
Bronx	499	Ontario	9
Broome	81	Orange	19
Cattaraugus	10	Orleans	3
Cayuga	1	Oswego	9
Chautauqua	73	Otsego	1
Chemung	4	Putnam	4
Chenango	1	Queens	211
Clinton	1	Rensselaer	13
Columbia	2	Richmond	74
Cortland	1	Rockland	11
Delaware	11	St. Lawrence	5
Dutchess	14	Saratoga	4
Erie	697	Schenectady	2
Essex	1	Schoharie	1
Franklin	2	Schuyler	2
Fulton	2	Seneca	2
Genesee	6	Steuben	7
Greene	1	Suffolk	50
Hamilton	1	Sullivan	2
Herkimer	1	Tioga	1
Jefferson	1	Tompkins	2
Kings	1,285	Ulster	6
Lewis	1	Warren	1
Livingston	47	Washington	1
Madison	8	Wayne	3
Monroe	132	Westchester	207
Montgomery	1	Wyoming	2
Nassau	58	Yates	1
New York	1,975		
Niagara	32	Total	5,992

Each ballot was placed in an envelope with the name and address of the voter and forwarded to the Secretary of State, who sent it to the district where the voter lived. The envelopes will be opened and the votes counted by local election officials on Dec. 19.

4,724 STUDENTS AT HARVARD

New York Stands Second Among States in Enrollment.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Nov. 21.—Enrolled at Harvard this year are representatives of all the States in the Union except Arizona, of the Territories and insular possessions, and of twenty-eight foreign countries. Massachusetts leads with 1,741, a decrease of 126 from last year; New York is second with 453, Pennsylvania third, Ohio fourth, and Illinois fifth.

Cambridge has displaced Boston for the lead among the cities with 393. New York stands third, with 377, a decrease of 10 from last year's figures.

The Western States are largely responsible for the increase in the undergraduate registration, which totals 4,724, an increase over the last four years.

REPUBLICANS GIVE WILSON CALIFORNIA

Not Formally Conceded, but President's Plurality in State Is Estimated at 3,416.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 21.—Careful checking of all precincts in California shows there is no possibility of President Wilson losing California, according to an announcement made today by the Democratic State Central Committee. The committee's checking shows the lowest Democratic elector to have 1,200 votes more than the highest Republican elector, and gives the highest Democratic elector a lead of 3,500 over the highest Republican.

Little likelihood of a split electoral vote was seen by the Republicans, who earlier in the day had checked the unofficial election figures of fifty of the State's fifty-eight counties. The eight missing counties, although they include the most populous in the State, would not develop any serious discrepancies, according to some of the party leaders who said they have closely followed the trend of the canvass being made by the various county officials.

President Wilson's plurality, according to the check of the Republicans, will be not less than 3,416. These figures, it was stated, did not take into consideration the total from the eight counties whose returns were yet to be filed.

"We are not prepared, of course, to give these as the final figures," said S. J. McAtee, Secretary of the Republican State Committee, "but it is a very close approximation of the final total."

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Nov. 21.—With the completion today of the official canvass of the electoral vote of Fresno County, only nine counties were left outstanding from the returns tabulated in the office of the Secretary of State. Such trivial errors as have been found in figures from the forty-nine counties already tabulated will make no difference in the final total for the State, according to the State Statistician, James M. Cremin. President Wilson's plurality still is above 3,000.

MRS. GUNTON GETS DIVORCE.

Absolute Decree Granted to Her at Hot Springs, Va.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Nov. 21.—Judge George K. Anderson in the Bath County Court today directed that a decree be entered granting to Mrs. Rebecca D. Gunton of Hot Springs an absolute divorce from George Gunton. Mr. Gunton entered no appearance in the suit.

The charge was infidelity and was based on a deposition by Harry S. Turner of St. Louis and testimony of Mrs. Gunton's son, William B. Lowe, of New York.

Mr. Gunton is supposed to be living at No. 8 East Twenty-ninth Street, New York City.

EXIT NEBRASKA MOOSE.

And Populist Party Probably Has Lost Its Last Stand.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 21.—The election just passed marked the end of at least one, and probably two, political parties in Nebraska. The Progressive Party failed to poll 1 per cent. of the total vote of the State as a party is required to do in order to be recognized.

Although the Populist vote was not separated from the Democratic, the party failed to meet certain legal requirements, and probably will no longer be recognized. This was said to be the last State in which the Populist Party existed.

NOT FOR MR. McANENY.

Quick Denial That He's a Candidate for Mayor—He is for Mitchel.

George McAneny, former President of the Board of Aldermen, promptly set at rest yesterday a rumor that he was to be the Democratic nominee for Mayor next year, which apparently was put into circulation from Tammany Hall as a sort of political feeler. Mr. McAneny issued this statement last night:

"Any talk of myself as a candidate for the Mayoralty, however friendly, is without warrant. As I have stated before, I am not a candidate for any public office, and I trust that there will be no continued suggestion to the contrary. Mayor Mitchel should be renominated and re-elected. His administration has been splendidly efficient, and it should, in my judgment, be the desire and the effort of every good citizen to keep him where he is."

Whatever the leadership of the Democratic it was said last night to be certain that Frank L. Dowling will be renominated for President of the Board of Aldermen, and that Mr. Smith, failing to get the Mayoralty nomination, will be named for President of the Borough of Manhattan. Judge Swann, in similar circumstances, will be renominated to his present post.

M'CORMICK TO FIGHT FOR 1918 CONGRESS

Instead of Taking Long Rest, Chairman Will Begin New Campaign.

MEANS MUCH TO PRESIDENT

Last Two Years of His Administration Will Directly Affect the Campaign of 1920.

Although the Presidential campaign has ended and the labors of the Democratic National Committee have been crowned with victory through the re-election of President Wilson, Chairman Vance C. McCormick does not intend to rest on his laurels for the next four years to come. In talks and communications to Democratic leaders throughout the country he is already laying the foundations for a new fight.

His new endeavors have to do with the Congressional campaign which must be fought two years from now. His present ambitions focus in a desire to turn the narrow majority by which the Republicans regained control of the House of Representatives into a Democratic majority in the Congress elections in 1918. Chairman McCormick regards a Democratic victory two years hence as the stepping stone toward a Democratic victory in the Presidential election in 1920.

The two last years of President Wilson's Administration, as Mr. McCormick views the future, will be crucial years to the Democratic Party, and on the success or failure of President Wilson to round out his ambitious legislative program will depend, in his opinion, the success or failure of the Democratic Presidential campaign which is four years off.

For that reason he regards it essential that President Wilson, during what is expected will be the closing years of his incumbency of the office he holds at present, should have a Congress, Democratic in both its branches, to aid him. This is entirely aside from the moral effect that a Democratic victory or defeat in 1918 would create throughout the country as a factor to bless or blight Democratic hopes for the Presidential campaign two years later.

Chairman McCormick has abandoned his plans for a prolonged rest. While practically all the other high functionaries who were identified with the campaign for President Wilson's re-election have gone away for well-earned vacations, Chairman McCormick is still sticking to his desk at Democratic National Headquarters. The most pressing duty confronting him just at present has to do with the $500,000 deficit which the Democratic campaign managers found it necessary to create in order to bring the campaign to a successful finish.

"I want to have everything cleared off the books before I go away for a rest," said Chairman McCormick yesterday. Many suggestions have been advanced to Chairman McCormick with reference to methods for raising the big fund that it will be necessary to collect in order to get the Democratic National Committee out of debt. One plan advanced yesterday contemplates the promotion of the enterprise through a country-wide chain of popular Wilson banquets, which, it was suggested, would carry with them the publicity essential to success in raising the money.

Chairman McCormick himself is now elaborating a project under which, if put into operation, the small local committees which were created throughout the country for the purpose of raising popular subscriptions to the Presidential campaign will be utilized for raising the funds required to meet the deficit. There are some two thousand such committees, each composed of seven members, and all that would be necessary would be to provide for the proper supervision of the post-election collection of campaign funds. This, and to apportion the work among the different States, is the problem which Chairman McCormick must solve before the project can be launched.

Practically the entire staff that was employed by the Finance Committee during the campaign was still at work yesterday in the suite of offices on the third floor of the Forty-second Street Building which the committee occupied during the campaign. Chairman McCormick, too, has occupied an office there since the campaign closed.

Beginning tomorrow, however, what remains of the National Committee's office organization will be housed at 6 West Thirty-ninth Street, where the Publicity Department and various foreign language bureaus of the committee occupied quarters while the campaign was in progress.

10-20 YEAR MORTGAGE-BONDS
Due Jan. 1st, 1931
at 95
Netting about 5½%
These Bonds are the direct obligation of the Company, with a Capital and Surplus of $2,500,000, and are further secured by deposit with the Trustee of first mortgages on improved real estate in American cities equal in amount to the face value of the Bonds.
Listed on New York Stock Exchange.
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55 Liberty Street

The "In-B-Tween" An Ideal Cigar
IN-B-TWEEN CONFERENCES for the BANKER
" COURT SESSIONS for the LAWYER
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" APPOINTMENTS for MERCHANT
" CALLS for the SALESMAN
" DRIVES for the GOLFER
GUARANTEED LONG HAVANA FILLER. Hand rolled.
IN-B-TWEEN
"The finest little cigar in the world"
Box of 25—50c.
" " 50—$1.00
" " 100—$2.00
AT ALL LEADING CLUBS AND HIGH CLASS CIGAR COUNTERS EVERYWHERE.
KRAUS & CO., MAKERS, BALTIMORE, MD.

WET CELLARS MADE DRY
FROM INSIDE WITH SMOOTH-ON
IRON CEMENT No. 7
Write for Catalogue.
SMOOTH-ON MFG. CO. Jersey City, N. J.

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NEW OBSERVATION LIBRARY LOUNGING CAR TRAIN
Leave New York 3 P. M. D. L. & W. R. R.
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" 143 E. 125th St.
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" 425 St.
Brooklyn, 366 Fulton St.

The Gift of Gifts—a
Columbia Grafonola
"The Instrument with the Tone of Life"

THE Columbia Grafonola is the "Gift Supreme"—a gift around which more dreams are woven, which brings more pleasure day after day, than any other gift you may give or receive—and no gift could bring a more *lasting* joy.

The tone of the Columbia Grafonola makes of music a *living thing*—not the semblance of life, but life itself.

Columbia *tone* gives a quality to every class of music recorded that calls out all the original fire of the actual, living rendering.

Give *music* this Christmas: a Columbia Grafonola. There is a Columbia Grafonola between the prices of $15 and $350 that will satisfy your every requirement of cost or space or taste or surroundings—the most in music at the price you wish to pay.

Select one at your dealer's *today* and make sure you get the model *you* want.

New Columbia Records on sale the 20th of every month
Columbia Records in all Foreign Languages *This advertisement was dictated to the Dictaphone*

COLUMBIA
DOUBLE-DISC RECORDS and the COLUMBIA
GRAFONOLA

FOR SALE BY

Below 14th Street.
The Gotham Shop, 49 Nassau St.
Greater N.Y. Phono. Co., 310 Grand St.
International Phono. Co., 101 Essex St.
Columbia Graphophone Co., 83 Chambers St.
Theo Lohr, 346 Grand St.
Singer Bros., 23 Bowery (Hester St.)
Empire Phono. Co., 346 Bowery (Stanton St.)

14th to 43d Street.
Columbia Commercial Co., 325 E. 14th St.
Cort Sales Co., 320 Sixth Av. (21st St.)
Weir Bros., 131 W. 23d St.
A. W. Hathaway, 24 E. 18th St.
Liggett's, 54th St. and Broadway.
Waldemar J. Adams, 816 3d Av. (50th St.)
Aeolian Co., 27 W. 43d St.
Penn Phono Co., 126 W. 42d St.
Liggett's, Grand Central Station.

43d to 86th Street.
A. Stuhlin, 902 3d Av. (55th St.)
Bryant Music House, Inc., 915 5th Av. (64th St.)
Bloomingdale Bros., 3d Av. (59th St.)
A. H. Meyers, 1,969 B'way (67th St.)
H. Saleton, 2,158 B'way (77th St.)
Ellen Byrne De Witt, 1,393 3d Av. (86th St.)
Miller Bros., 720 Columbus Av. (93rd St.)

Above 86th Street.
Geo. D. Lahr, 1,497 Madison Av. (101st St.)
Levin & Rosenwald, 1,388 5th Av. (114th St.)
Carpentier & Sons, 121st and 3d Av.
Grafonola Shop, 143 W. 125th St.
Krönich & Bach, 16 W. 125th St.
J. Fatten Co., 2,494 B'way (149th St.)
Daly & Cool, 856 W. 181st St. at subway station.
Dyckman Grafonola Shop, 501 W. 207th St.

BRONX.
G. W. Wurtz Co., 2,986 3d Av. (159th St.)
A. Greenhandler, 1,537 Southern Boulevard (Prospect Av.)
Theo. De Mare, 740 East 138th St. (Washington Av.)
Isaman & Collins, Inc., 564 E. Tremont Av.
W. W. Liberty, 11 E. Fordham Road (Webster Av.)
David Rosenbaum, 386 E. 138th St. (Rear "L" Station.)
J. Blashinsky, 376 Freeman St., (Union Av.)

BRONX (Cont.)
M. Rappaport, 303 Westchester Av. (Union Av.)

YONKERS.
Bonnenberg Piano Co., 32 Warburton Av.
Yonkers Talking Machine Co., 57 Palisade Av.

BROOKLYN (Downtown).
Abraham & Straus, 420 Fulton St.
C. E. Gorham, Inc., 89 Flatbush Av.
Fifth Ave. Bldg., 200 Fifth Av. (Concord.)
McEnerney & Co., 9 Myrtle Av. (Lawrence St.)
Michaels Bros., 71 Smith St. (State St.)
Pease Piano Co., 34 Flatbush Av.

South Brooklyn.
Atlantic T. M. Co., 144 Hamilton Av. (Richards St.)
R. W. Olsen & Co., 617 5th Av. (17th.)
Michaels Bros., 913 Av. and 9th St.
Royal Fish, Inc., 96 7th Av. (Union St.)

Bay Ridge Section.
Dickman's Music Store, 5,019 3d Av.
R. W. Olsen Co., 7,510 5th Av. (72d.)
Serolin Bros., 4,917 13th Av. (49th St.)
S. Fisher, 5,116 5th Av. (51st St.)

Williamsburg Section.
H. Eisenlau, 199 Manhattan Av. (Casper.)
Jos. Steinman, 280 Grand St. (Bedford.)
John Stojowski, 18 Harrison Av. (Hooper St.)
E. & H. Stein Co., 73 Graham Av. (Moore St.)
Plaza Furn. Co., 190 Hamburg Av. (De Kalb Av.)
H. Silderman, 1,473 Myrtle Av. (Bleecker St.)

Central Brooklyn.
N. R. Lee, 449 De Kalb Av. (Franklin.)
Jacob Osman, 709 St. John's Place (Rogers Av.)
Kane & Reisler, 1,200 St. John's Place (Kingston Av.)
Chas. Whitehorn, 340 Chauncey St. (Rockaway Av.)

Bushwick Section.
John C. Schwarz, 1,321 Broadway (Grove St.)
Wm. P. Phelan, 1,333 Broadway (Hancock St.)
Mills Bros., 1,720 Broadway (Cooper.)
Wm. Rubenstein, 686 Knickerbocker Av.
Leon Brick, 1,066 Pitkin Av. (Christopher St.)
H. Wolfson, 1514 Sutter Av. (Miller Av.)
Starke Bros., 2,122 Fulton St. (Rockwood Av.)

Flatbush Section.
R. W. Olsen & Co., 926 Flatbush Av., (Clarendon Road.)
Norman W. Hermston, 1,212 Kings Highway.

Long Island.
Max Brunkin, 269 Bushwick Av., L. I. C.
A. S. Gould, 83 Main St., Flushing.
United Music Sales Co., 42 E. Jackson Av., Corona.

JERSEY CITY.
Andrew Brunton, 197 Newark Av.
Burnsley Pheon. Shop, 271 Bergen Av.
S. Pollack, 324 Ocean Av.
Victoria Music Shop, 621 Jersey Av.
Zarbonne Music Co., 126 Jackson Av.

NEWARK.
Griffith Piano Co., 662 Broad St.
Alex Bulwig, 190 Springfield Av.
Donald Co., 14-16 Market St.
Chas. F. Gorham, Inc., 889 Broad St.
Louis Kemeter, 125 Ramsey Place.
J. Mullins & Son, 218 Market St.
Phono-Cycle Co., 113 South Orange Av.
Weser Bros., 690 Broad St.

NEW JERSEY.
Frank Cordt's Furniture Co., 196 Washington St., Hoboken.
Bergen Exchange, 416 Spring St., West Hoboken.
I. Marshall, 496 Broadway, Bayonne.
Basketball Company, Inc., 272 Main St., Passaic.
Bamler Bros., 3 and 5 Park Av., Paterson
The Ackerman Store, 351 Main St., Hackensack.
E. A. Curtis, 219 Main St., Orange.
Adolph Gent, 1,219 Washington St., Hoboken.
I. Wagner, 687 Elizabeth Av., Elizabeth.
B. Mendelson, Jr., Perth Amboy.
E. E. McFarland, Rutherford.
Dunn Piano Co., Dover.
E. J. Piano Co., Fisherfield.

OUT OF TOWN.
Manhattan Carpet & Furniture Co., 1025 Richmond Terrace, Port Richmond, S. I.
L. C. Corbin, Woodsville, N. H.
Broadbeck & Sons, 74 First St., Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Little Music Shop, Inc., 125 Main St., White Plains, N. Y.

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"There is. We find it to have distinctiveness without extravagance and its working qualities fully meet our requirements."

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REMARKABLE PRINTING QUALITIES

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expand the limits of your selling territory to the margins of the seas. Wherever Western Union goes, business may be had at little cost.

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Admits Title, "Naval Officer," Misleads—Thinks "Customs Auditor" Is Better.

CITES A LIKE BRITISH POST

Asserts Secretary of Treasury Has Already Planned to Enlarge Scope of the Office.

H. Otto Wittpenn, Naval Officer of the Port of New York, replied yesterday to the statement made at the Customs Men's Conference on Monday by Frank M. Halstead, Chief of the Customs Division of the Treasury Department, who said that the post held by Mr. Wittpenn and six other similar posts held by other men at different ports were of no actual value to the Government and should therefore be abolished. Mr. Wittpenn told why, in his opinion, the naval offices should be retained. At the same time, he acknowledged that the title of the office was misleading.

Mr. Wittpenn's friends said he did not take seriously the suggestion made by Mr. Halstead and pointed out that the Customs Chief's remarks were not made in his set speech opening the conference, but to a group of officials at the luncheon hour, among them being some newspaper representatives. Mr. Halstead yesterday was quoted as saying that his remarks had reference to the title and not the functions of the Naval Officer.

Mr. Wittpenn said in his statement that it was the plan of Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo to retain all seven Naval Officers, but to change their title to "Customs Auditor." Mr. Wittpenn's statement was as follows:

Mr. Wittpenn's Reply.

"The position of 'Naval Officer of Customs' was created by the second act passed by Congress, July 4, 1789.

"The title has since been found to be misleading, the duties of the office being similar to those performed by the Comptroller of Customs' in the British service, where the office has existed for centuries.

"Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo in the early part of this year asked Congress to provide new legislation so as to retain all of the seven naval officers, but to change the title to 'customs auditor,' and to grant them enlarged powers, so as to enable them to audit all of the accounts of all Collectors of Customs in the United States.

"When the original recommendation of the 'Cleveland commission' received the personal attention of Dr. Cleveland and President Taft, they decided after due inquiry to retain the seven naval officers because of their necessary personal supervision over annual collections of over $200,000,000 in customs duties. They finally recommended a proper change in title only. At the same time, in the interest of economy and efficient administration, the positions of over fifty Collectors of Customs were abolished by the consolidation of customs districts.

"The recommendation of Secretary McAdoo for the retention of the position of 'naval officer' was the official expression of the attitude of the present administration."

Resolution Calls for Pensions.

At the morning session of the Collectors' conference held at the Custom House yesterday a resolution was passed without a dissenting voice, declaring the conference in favor of the speedy enactment of a retirement, or pension law by Congress to cover Federal civil service employees.

The resolution was offered by Dr. L. Jordan, head of the bonding division of the Treasury Department, and copies were ordered sent to President Wilson, Champ Clark, Speaker of the House, and the Senate majority leader.

The conference favored finding some way whereby the pay of guards and other classes of employes could be regulated so as to be automatically increased. Henry C. Coles, Chairman of the Personnel Committee of the Port of New York, said:

"We have made recommendations that will mean $64,000 annual saving at the Port of New York, and we have recommended that 120 promotions be made."

Zach Lamar Cobb, Collector at El Paso, Texas, said:

"In the first place, an Efficiency Board or committee itself should be efficient and should try to raise the service and not hamper it. I am not going to be the butt of a Congressman's political ideas. I am going to be the Collector or I am going to quit. Nine times out of ten the man selected for you is the drunken discredited third cousin of the Congressman from the district. I say that without reflection on the Senators and Representatives from Texas. Those gentlemen are friends of mine."

Collector F. E. Fitzsimmons of Providence, R. I., arose a moment later and said: "Seems to me what Mr. Cobb needs is to reform his Congressman."

"My Congressman is the best reform fellow you ever saw; he has just been beaten," replied Cobb.

The personnel matter was turned over to the Efficiency Board for consideration.

It was announced that the annual dinner of the conference would be held tonight at the Waldorf-Astoria, with Assistant Secretary of the Treasury A. J. Peters and Mr. Halstead as guests of honor. This afternoon the members of the conference will be the guests of Surveyor Thomas E. Rush and the Surveyor's Customs Welfare Association at a musical entertainment and concert in the assembly room in the Barge Office. At the morning session today Assistant Secretary Peters will address the Collectors' conference. Questions dealing with the appraisement of foreign merchandise were considered yesterday at the conference of Appraisers held at the Federal Public Stores. Their meetings will be continued today.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Two premieres announced for next Monday night have been postponed to avoid conflicts. The first performance of "Mile-a-Minute Kendall" will be given Tuesday night at the Lyceum, and "Follow Me," in which Anna Held will return to the local stage, will not come to the Casino until Wednesday night.

Harry James Smith's new comedy, "Oh, Imogen!" will be acted for the first time tonight in Stamford, Conn. The leading role will be played by Marie Nordstrom, the wife of Henry E. Dixey. The play, which is a romance of old New York, will be seen here shortly.

Anna Pavlowa received so many requests when it became known that she would add a group of divertissements next Wednesday to her program in the Hippodrome show for the "Gavotte" she dances to Lincke's "The Glow Worm" that she has decided to add it to the list.

Winchell Smith and John L. Golden have written a comedy sketch called "Mind Your Own Business" for Digby Bell. It will be included on next week's bill at the Palace.

The alumnae of the College of St. Elizabeth, Convent, N. J., will give a theatre party Friday night at the Strand. In addition to the regular program a special film of scenes of life at the college will be shown.

During his regular curtain speech after the second act of "Betty" at the Globe Monday night, Raymond Hitchcock saw Chauncey Olcott in a box, and halting suddenly, the comedian on the stage dared the one in the box to sing "My Wild Irish Rose." The audience applauded enthusiastically, and Olcott, a bit flustered, arose and sang the ballad without orchestral accompaniment to the great delight of the audience.

William Harrigan will go to Boston Sunday to appear there that night at a concert to be given by Sousa and his band. He will sing some of the songs made famous by his father, Edward Harrigan, who was a great favorite in the Hub city.

The Theatre Francaise has begun the special entertainments that will be a feature of the season. Tomorrow and Saturday mornings Punch and Judy performances for children will be given. Paulette Noiseux will lecture this afternoon on topics of the day, and Edgar Becman began his course in diction yesterday afternoon.

Minna Gale Haynes will read Lord Dunsany's "The Golden Doom" and a group of other plays and poems by Irish writers this morning at the Hotel Plaza. These dramatic readings of contemporary works will be continued throughout December and January on alternate Wednesday mornings.

A dozen theatre managers who had hoped to lure President Wilson to see their plays after the Army-Navy game Saturday were cast into gloom yesterday when it became known that he would leave the city immediately after the gridiron event. Boxes were being held at seven different theatres in anticipation of his coming, while the Hippodrome had been assured that he would join the football squads in that playhouse.

The one hundredth performance of "Pierrot the Prodigal" at the Little Theatre Thanksgiving night will be observed with special features. Gabrielle Ferrier will again recite "La Marseillaise" at both matinee and night performances.

MRS. JOHN A. ELLSLER IS 93.

Actress Celebrates Her Birthday at Her Home, in Nutley, N. J.

Mrs. John A. Ellsler celebrated her ninety-third birthday yesterday at her home in the Nutley Park section of Nutley, N. J. Mrs. Ellsler left the stage more than twoscore years ago, and it is thought she is the oldest living American actress. Her health is not good, and so only members of her family took part in her birthday celebration.

Effie Murray was born in Philadelphia of a theatrical family. Her first stage appearance was at the age of eighteen months, when she was carried onto the stage of the old Walnut Street Theatre in that city in the arms of Francis Wemyss in "Jones's Baby." Her husband, who died fourteen years ago, was at one time manager of the Euclid Avenue Opera House in Cleveland, and it was there in 1874 that Mrs. Ellsler made her last appearance in Edwin Booth's support. The tragedian was the visiting star with the stock company and one of the roles Mrs. Ellsler played was Portia to his Shylock. It is related that Booth said of her interpretation of the rôle: "You are the best Portia I ever heard. Your reading of Shakespeare is unsurpassed."

Mrs. Ellsler is the mother of Effie Ellsler, the actress.

NO NEW YEAR'S EVE PLAN.

Theatre Managers Decide That Each Shall Do as He Pleases.

The theatre managers decided yesterday at a meeting held in the rooms of the United Managers' Protective Association that no concerted move should be made to keep their playhouses open New Year's Eve, which falls this year on Sunday. Some of the managers were opposed to giving performances that night at all, while others favored asking Mayor Mitchel's permission to abrogate the Sunday closing statute for that occasion. It was finally decided to leave the matter in the hands of the individual managers, each to do with his theatre as he saw fit.

The fact that the hotel and restaurant men had given up the idea of getting a special dispensation for selling liquor that night was largely responsible for the theatre men's decision. They had planned to pool interests with the food and drink dispensers, but when the latter decided to make Monday night the time for the celebration the managers decided to let the matter drop.

Bernhardt Not to Appear for Corps.

The announcement that Sarah Bernhardt would appear at the benefit for the American Ambulance Corps to be given on Friday afternoon, Dec. 8, at the Strand seems to have been premature. Mme. Bernhardt's manager, William F. Connor, said yesterday that it would be impossible for the actress to appear at any other theatre than the Empire during her stay and under any other auspices than his.

"Mme. Bernhardt," said Mr. Connor, "is an amazing artiste, with an unfailing fund of charity. She has phenomenal energy, but she is 71, and, despite her perennial youth, feels that she must be rational in the expenditure of her physical resources."

Mr. Connor confirmed the statement that the French actress would contribute to the benefit for the Permanent Blind Relief at the Hotel Biltmore on Sunday night, Dec. 3.

Films to Show Czar's Family.

Through the efforts of Ambassador Bakhmeteff, ten reels of film showing an intimate view of the Imperial Russian family in motion pictures have been forwarded for exhibit at the Russian Bazaar, which is to be held at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory Dec. 4 to Dec. 9, to aid the sick and wounded in Russia.

Picks Up Barge in Distress at Sea.

The Captain of the American tank steamer New York, reported by wireless yesterday that he had picked up the barge Colonel Moore, in distress, sixty-eight miles south of Southwest Pass and was towing it to that port. The barge, which had lost its rudder, had been adrift since Nov. 15.

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ESTIMATES MADE OF ALLOWANCES FOR OTHER PIANOS

SHERIFF A WICKED VILLAIN.

St. James Parish Hisses the Likes of Him in Amateur Play.

Sheriff Alfred E. Smith of New York County played the villain last night before 2,000 and more persons, boys, girls, and grown-ups, who crowded into St. James Hall, on James Street, near the Bowery. The audience quaked in fear or hissed with righteous indignation when they heard the Sheriff in his villainous guise plotting in husky whispers with another villain to "frame" a poor but honest young man and abduct a helpless orphan girl.

St. James Hall is near Oliver street, where the Sheriff has lived all his life, and those who hissed him were his friends. They had come to see Sheriff Smith act bad, and his acts were bad enough to satisfy the most critical. He was appearing in Dion Boucicault's comedy, "The Shaughraun," in the rôle of the villain-in-chief, Corry Kinchela.

The Sheriff appeared in the very first scene, and you know by the high polished boots, the silver-headed cane, the curled gray hair, and the long green coat of him that he wasn't to be trusted. Against Cory and his gang were the hero of the play and his cohorts. The chief of these was Robert Folliett, better known as State Senator James J. Walker. Then there was Conn, the Shaughraun, an undertaker in everyday life, Henry McCaddin by name. The Sheriff's particular crony in all his wickedness was Harvey Duff, who is City Magistrate Thomas J. Nolan.

The play was given for the benefit of the St. James Parochial School, under the supervision of Father Curry of the St. James Parish. It will be repeated today, tomorrow, and Friday. The director is Sol G. Frost, and the cast with one or two exceptions, including the women, was the same as appeared in the play a score of years ago.

Isadora Duncan's Special Matinee.

Isadora Duncan gave a special matinée at the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday afternoon. This was a performance on invitation only, no tickets having been sold. A large orchestra under Oscar Spirescu assisted. The program included numbers from Cesar Franck and Tschaikowsky.

UPHOLDS MOVIE DECISION.

Court of Appeals Decides Children Under 16 Must Be Chaperoned.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 21.—The constitutionality of the law making it a misdemeanor to admit children less than 16 years of age, unaccompanied by a parent or guardian, to a moving picture theatre, is upheld in a decision by the Court of Appeals today. The question arose over the arrest and conviction in New York of Jacob Vanbrink for a violation of the law.

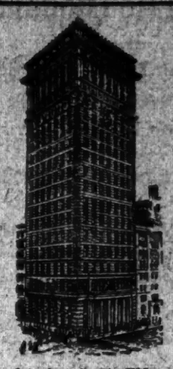
The decision was unanimous.

Next Week's Metropolitan Operas.

The third week of the Metropolitan Opera House season will be ushered in next Monday with a performance of Moussorgsky's "Boris Godunow." The opera for Wednesday evening will be "La Traviata," and on Thursday evening "La Bohème" will be sung. "Lohengrin" will be heard Friday night and the Saturday matinée will bring forward "Aida." There will be the usual Thanksgiving Day matinée of "Parsifal" on Thursday. Efrem Zimbalist, violinist, will be the special soloist for next Sunday evening's concert.

Acknowledgments.

The following contributions have been received by THE NEW YORK TIMES: For the Commission of Relief in Belgium: Miss Mildred Faber and her friends, $38. For the Belgian Children: Master Edward Newberry, $22. For the Brace Fund: In loving memory of Vivian Fine, $5; "John and Harmon," $10; Maxwell and Jennie Geddis, $2. For the Polish Relief Fund: Margaret Lane, $2.50.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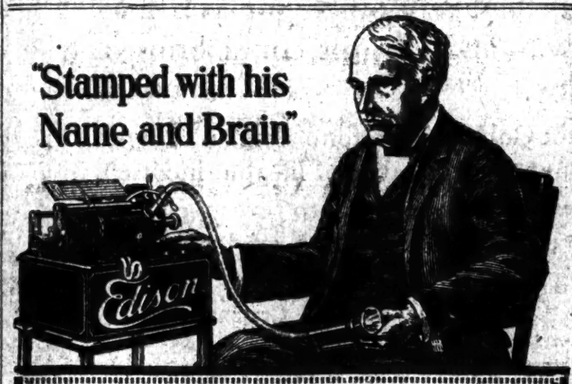

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Real Splendor and Brilliancy in Her Singing of Many of the Songs of Her Program.

Mme. Marcella Sembrich again received a proof of the high place she holds in the affection and admiration of New York music lovers at her recital yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall. The hall was filled, and her first appearance upon the stage liberated an enthusiastic and long-continued greeting of applause, and there were further demonstrations throughout the recital, set to speak of more armfuls of flowers than the ushers brought to her during the intermission.

The atmosphere was one of eager expectancy. It had been two years since Mme. Sembrich had sung in New York, and the interval had been considered by a very serious illness. Enough had happened to cause her admirers a natural anxiety as to the condition of her voice. The anxiety may have continued through the first few of her songs, but it was more and more completely dissipated as she proceeded. It was not long before Mme. Sembrich appeared to be singing in as good voice, with as much power and as full control over it as she has in any of her recitals in recent years. There were times, indeed, especially in the beginning, when she had need of all her resources of art to keep her tones steadily sung in correct and upon the pitch. There were occasions, but many, later when she had such difficulty, because the nervousness natural at her reappearance, the greeting that was given her might have tempered still further even one accustomed to greetings.

There was no cause for disappointment in the exquisite skill in interpretation that marked Mme. Sembrich's singing as it has marked it for almost a generation as many years. Her program was compiled with the rare skill, the intuitive sense of fitness, the large knowledge of the literature that have become the artist distinguished her programs. The songs upon it were of the sort peculiarly adapted to her voice and style, and a number of them were new, drawn from sources that Mme. Sembrich has not hitherto often resorted to. She began, as she has never begun before, with Bach's his sacred song, "Bist du bei mir."

Some of its difficulties caused her a little trouble. With Beethoven's gracious song, "Mit einem gemalten Band," she was much more successful, and when she began with "Batti, Batti," it was evident that she was in a region where she has few peers. And which she could give song much-needed service to certain of the singers who had maltreated Mozart at the Opera House the night before. In this first group Mme. Sembrich did nothing finer than the Star Vicino of Salvator Rosa, in which she had wholly regained the poise and equilibrium of her voice and the perfect steadiness the music requires.

After this group she gave as an encore "Lovely Celia," by George Munro, an Englishman of the early eighteenth century. If there was not always all the beauty of quality or certainty of tone in messa voce that she produced what she is at her best, and if there was sometimes need of a certain effort and caution that hampered her in such passages, there were often power and vibrancy when she gave forth her voice more freely, in many of her songs there was real splendor and brilliancy.

Her group of Schumann's songs included some that are not familiar, as the "Lied der Suleika," "Geisternähe," "Singers Trost," Mme. Sembrich herself has made much to make familiar. Er ist's," "Röselein," and "Auftrage," all of which she sang with her old charm, buoyancy, and delicacy and thereupon added Schumann's "Frühlingsnacht."

Her French group was picturesque and also new, perhaps, to many of her hearers, among them two charming songs by Ernest Chausson, of which she had to repeat, "Les Papillons," which she sang two years ago here, with its shimmering accompaniment, and Alfred Bruneau's "La Pavane," melodious and with a suggestion of the old dance rhythm in the pianoforte figures. To the group she added Massenet's "Ouvre tes Yeux." In this same two songs in Polish by her countryman, Sigismund Stojowski and one in Russian by Rachmaninoff, and an English group, Edward Horsman's "The Shepherdess," finely felt and with an unusually well-written pianoforte part, "Retreat," by her accompanist, Frank La Forge, which she repeated, and Rubin Goldmark's "We Are the Music-Makers." Thus there were four New York musicians represented on this distinguished list.

Mme. Sembrich, who had been very liberal in adding to this list, added more in the familiar manner when she had finished it.

"NOTRE JEUNESSE" GIVEN.

Comedy by Capus Presented at the French Theatre This Week.

Two newcomers to the local French Theatre, Mme. Dione and Robert Tourneur, do the best work in "Notre Jeunesse," a somewhat leisurely and outworn comedy which Alfred Capus wrote ten years ago or more. Here is a story of an illegitimate daughter coming face to face with her father after many years. Both he and his father take the conventional attitude of disclaiming her with a pension. It is his childless wife who breaks down the conventions and receives the girl into their home. Mme. Dione is gauche and unhappy in the moments of coquetry assigned her, but she brings a superbly eloquent voice to the scenes of compassion and indignation. M. Tourneur is a comedian of exceptional ease and naturalness. Paulette Noizeux is somewhat mechanically girlish as the daughter.

The curtain-raiser is a trifle called "Asile de Nuit," which was expanded and developed into an amusing one-act English play called "Parlor Pat" and acted with great success by Cyril Maude. He repeated it here one afternoon during his season at Wallack's. The French original is slighter and less diverting, but George Baulieu is entertaining as a tramp magnificently received at a charity lodging house because the Superintendent suspected him of being a muckraking journalist in disguise.

George Copeland, Pianist, in Recital

George Copeland, a Boston pianist, who has been heard here annually for several seasons, gave a recital yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall. He played numbers by Bach and Chopin, Beethoven's Sonata Appassionata, and pieces by Debussy, Stantchinsky, Granados, and Tcherepnine. In addition he played the Sarabande of Elizabeth Gordon, Debussy's "En blanc et noir" for two pianos, which was set down on the program as being performed for the first time here.

There are few who do better than Mr. Copeland the intimate piano pieces, especially the works of Debussy, which he specializes in. The pianist's refinements of technique and expression, including that of the pedal, and his suavity of style were as much in evidence yesterday as they have ever been. The new music of Debussy, the sketches for two pianos and two new studies, were generally thought to have the charm and the lack of excitement characteristic of the r species. Altogether, it was an interesting recital.

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MAY ANNA HELD and 60 Pretty Girls in the Newest Musical Production. FOLLOW ME.
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Direct Special Mats. Nov. Walter Portmanteau 27, 30; Dec. 1, at 2 Mornings (Special addition'l Mat.), Nov. 29, Dec. 2
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MUSIC THROUGHOUT.
MATINEE TODAY 2:30. LITTLE THEATRE, W. 44th St. EVENINGS at 8:30.
$1.50 and $2. EVENINGS at 8:30.
LONGACRE West 48th STREET. TONIGHT at 8:30.
POPULAR PRICE MATINEE TODAY $1.00.
WILLIAM COLLIER
IN THE GREATEST OF ALL FARCES.
NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH
SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15.
BIGGEST HIT IN YEARS
Direct Messrs. Shubert Musical Success
SO LONG LETTY
With CHARLOTTE GREENWOOD.
PRINCESS 39th & Broadway. Daily at 2:30 & 8:15 P.M. Popular Reserved Seats at 1.50.
OFFICIAL KITCHENER'S GREAT ARMY in THE BATTLE OF THE SOMME. PICTURES. Most Powerful Picture Ever Produced.
PRINCESS, Opening SAT. NIGHT, Seats Now. SAM BOTHERN in SUCH IS LIFE.
Maxine Elliott's 39th St. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today, Sat. & Thanksgiving.
HODGE FIXING SISTER
In his greatest success
"Every Bit as Good as The Man from Home."—Globe.
ASTOR 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today, Sat. & Thanksgiving.
LAST 2 WEEKS TAYLOR HOLMES His Majesty Buster Bean
Alluring!
THE MAN WHO CAME BACK
Playhouse Matinee Today.
Comedy THEATRE West 41st St.
"Loose Ends the best Bill of the W. F. P."—SUN.
"TRIFLES" "ANOTHER WAY OUT" "BUSHIDO" "ALTRUISM"
The WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.
TICKETS 4 WEEKS AHEAD.
STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Tomorrow 25c & 50c.
THE DOLLY SISTERS in "His Bridal Night."
PARK Columbus Circle Mats. Today, Sat. & Thanks'g 2 ABORN GRAND OPERA Evenings 8. 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.
Thurs'y, 'Jewels of the Madonna.' Next Wk, 'Aida.'

BAUER
Exact reproductions of this great pianist's playing. Interpretations also by
GRANADOS, HUTCHESON, DONAHUE, *at the*
DUO-ART PIANOLA RECITAL
This Afternoon at 3
Little Recital Room
AEOLIAN HALL
29 West 42nd Street
Admission Free

DALY'S THEATRE, B'way & 63rd St. DAILY MAT. SUN. CONCERTS
HIGH-CLASS BURLESQUE —PRICES— 15, 25, 50, 75c
UNION SQ. THEATRE, 14 St. & B'way DAILY MAT. SUN. CONCERTS
HIGH-CLASS BURLESQUE —PRICES— 15, 25, 50, 75c
Loew's New York Thea. & ROOF Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. ROOF 10-1 A. M.
A. W. Herbage in "The Masque of a Man."
Loew's American Roof 42d St., W. of B'way.
JOSIE FLYNN'S MINSTRELS. All Seats 25 LING SING, JOHNSON, Reserved HOWARD & LIZETTE, Others 25, 50, 75c
IRVING PLACE IRVING PLACE AND 15TH STREET.
Evgs. 8:15 Der Liebe Augustin Operetta by Leo Fall.
BANDBOX 58th Street & 3rd Avenue. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
SCREAMING FARCE "THEODORE & CO."
POSTPONEMENT NOTICE!
SCHELLING
Recital Nov. 28, Carnegie, postponed to Tues. Aft., Dec. 26. All tickets honored or money refunded at box office.
AEOLIAN HALL, Sat. Aft., Nov. 25, at 2.
PIANO RECITAL
ORNSTEIN
MGT. M. H. HANSON. KNABE PIANO.
PALACE B'way & 47th St. Mats. Today, Sat. & Thanksg'g 2 Daily Mat. 25c, $1. Next Week: MAUD ALLAN & Her Co.
Comedy Theatre, This Afternoon at 3.
SONG RECITAL Francis Rogers
Tickets at Box Of. Mgt. Music League, 97 Am.
RIALTO B'way & 42d St. Jellicoe's Fleet (Final Week). Frank Keenan in "The Sin Ye Do," soloists. Concerts & Rialto Orchestra. NEXT WEEK F. H. SOTHERN.
81 CHAS. RAY in "THE HONORABLE ALGY" Matinee Con. Splendid VAUDEVILLE
TREASURE ISLAND Evenings $.50 Matinee Fri. & Sat. 2:30 Cents 25c

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES
NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. MATINEE TODAY AT 2:15
MOST DELIGHTFUL MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT NOW IN NEW YORK
Klaw & Erlanger's Supreme Success.
MISS SPRINGTIME
After the Play See Also This Theatre
ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC
NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE—EXTRA (Courtesy King of Belgium) NEXT FRIDAY (NOV. 24) AT 1:30
ACTORS' FUND TESTIMONIAL
to F. F. MACKAY—A great tribute
The following artists will appear: [illegible]
EMPIRE B'way & 40 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY, Sat. & Thanksgiving, 2:30.
LAST 4 TIMES.
CYRIL MAUDE in THE BASKER
DEC. 4 8 WEEKS ONLY.
MME. SARAH BERNHARDT
Repertoire for Eight Weeks
Mon. & Tues. Eve., & Wed. Mat. Dec. 4-5-6: Cleopatre (Shakespeare); La Tosca (Sardou); Du Theatre au Champ d'Honneur.
Wed. Eve., Thurs. Mat. & Fri. Dec. 6 & 7: Daniela (Bernstein); Jeanne d'Arc; La Chasse au Mari; La Vierge.
Fri. Eve., Sat. Mat. & Eve., Dec. 8 & 9: Hamlet; Rosalie; Du Theatre au Champ d'Honneur; Camille.
MAIL ORDERS with Remittances Now. Seat Sale Opens Thursday, Nov. 30th.
LYCEUM West 45 St. LAST WEEK BACKFIRE
OLIVER MOROSCO presents a New Comedy. TUES., Nov. 28 SEATS NOW ON SALE
MILE-A-MINUTE KENDALL
WITH A TYPICAL MOROSCO CAST.
HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30. POPULAR 50c TO $1.50 MAT. TODAY.
Pollyanna
The Play That Puts Joy into Living.
TAGORE
Special Matinee by SIR RABINDRANATH TAGORE
HUDSON THEATRE Friday, Nov. 24, at 3
Request Program of
Readings from His Own Works
Turn to the Right!
GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY, Sat. & Thanksgiving.
JOHN DREW in Langdon Mitchell's comedy, MAJOR PENDENNIS
CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY and Saturday 2:20.
POPULAR MATINEE TODAY
WHOLESOME COMEDY OF YOUTH AND ADVENTURE
CAPTAIN KIDD, Jr.
The Whole Town is Talking About This Big Laughing Success. Professional Matinee Tomorrow.
Cohan & Harris THEATRE, W. 42d St. Tel. 6244 Bryant. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
FULTON 46th St. and B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:30.
Arms AND THE Girl
BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. EVES. 8:30. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:30.
SEVEN CHANCES
KNICKERBOCKER B'way, 38th St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. TODAY, Sat. & Thanksgiving Day 2:15.
DAVID BELASCO presents DAVID
WARFIELD
in THE MUSIC MASTER
Engagement Extended. Seats 6 Weeks Ahead.
LIBERTY West 42d St. Twice Daily. Incl. Sun. 2:15 & 8:15 P.M.
WORLD'S PICTURE MASTERPIECE UNEQUALLED MAGNIFICENCE!
D. W. GRIFFITH'S COLOSSAL SPECTACLE
INTOLERANCE
ORCHESTRA OF 50.
ELTINGE WEST 42d ST. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Sat.
CHEATING CHEATERS
MIRTH!
Good Gracious Annabelle
MAGIC!
REPUBLIC THEATRE, W. 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:30.
GLOBE Broadway, 46th St. Evenings 8:30. Last Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:30. LAST 2 TIMES.
Raymond HITCHCOCK in "Betty"
Monday Next—Seats Tomorrow.
LAURETTE TAYLOR
in a new play by J. BARTLEY MANNERS.
THE HARP OF LIFE
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE 34th, W. of B'way. Evs. at 8. Mats. TODAY, Sat. & Thanksgiving 2. Klaw & Erlanger's Gigantic Production.
BEN-HUR 330 Living People 30 Living Horses
First Time at 25c, 50c, 75c, $1
Three Prices
PUNCH & JUDY THEATRE, 49th St., East of Broadway. BEGINNING NOVEMBER 27, Every Afternoon at 3:30 (Fridays and Saturdays excepted), Saturday mornings, 10:30; Sundays, 2:30 and 8:30.
RICHARD A. PICK presents THE MISSES DOROTHY ROSALIND CYNTHIA FULLER IN ENGLISH, IRISH, SCOTTISH FOLK SONGS With CONSTANCE BINNEY in English Miss Prices $1.00, $1.50 and $2.00. Seats Now on Sale.
ICE SKATING ICELAND Sections 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. and 3:30 to 6:30 P. M., excepting Sunday morning to Monday afternoon. B'way at 53d St.
Carnegie Hall, This Afternoon at 2:30.
MATZENAUER
Seats 50 cents to $2. (Chickering Piano.)
Aeolian Hall, Thurs. Eve., Nov. 23, at 8:15. 50c to $2. Seats $1.5. VIOLIN RECITAL by ROSENTHAL Knabe Piano. HITE
This Florence E. Peace, 1 W. 34, & Aeolian Hall.

MADAME Sarah Bernhardt's
FIRST APPEARANCE
Herself, Her Golden Voice, Her Art.
Benefit Belgian Relief Fund.
Sunday, Nov. 26, at 8:30.
Prices to the performance at the Empire of $10 to $1.
MADAME Frances Alda
and other Operatic Stars to be announced later.
MARVELOUS WAR FILMS SANCTIONED BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT TO BE SHOWN FOR THE FIRST TIME IN NEW YORK.
Public Auction
Of the Erotic and Exotic Art Works of Rare Pictures (Each Piece Perfect) Nov. 26, at 8:30 P.M.
The Auctioneer will be Leading Dramatic
SELWYN & CO. PRESENT
BROADWAY THEATRE
BROADWAY AND 41st STREET.
Direction of STANLEY V. MASTBAUM.
The Picture For Every Mother and Child and For All Humanity
HERBERT BRENON Presents
NAZIMOVA IN "WAR BRIDES"
By Marion Craig Wentworth
Two Performances Daily, 1:15 & 8:15
The Seats at $2.00 and $1.50 are On Sale. Best Seats at $3.00.
SYMPHONY
Society of New York
WALTER DAMROSCH, Cond'r.
CARNEGIE HALL
Tomorrow (Thurs.) Aft. at 2. Tickets $1 to $3.
Soloist ALMA GLUCK
Tickets at Box Office, Carnegie Hall and Music Stores. Address Manager.
Fri. Aft., Dec. 1, at 2:30. Soloist BRASLAU
Tickets at Box Office, Carnegie Hall and Music Stores. Address Manager.
LYRIC B'way & 42nd St. TODAY AND EVERY DAY MATINEE 2:30. TONIGHT AT 8:30.
WILLIAM FOX Presents
A DAUGHTER OF THE GODS
with ANNETTE KELLERMANN
The Picture Beautiful
SEATS NOW
Matinees 50c to $1.00
Evenings 50c to $2.00
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Telephone Bryant—1600-1601.
Tonight at 8:15. Pearl [illegible]
Thurs. at 8. Evgeniy Onegin.
Fri. at 8. Tannhauser.
Sat. Mat. at 2. (First time.) Tabarro.
Sat. Night at 8:15. Bruckner's Symphony in D Minor.
Next Mon. at 8. Boris Godunow.
Tues. at 8:15. Brooklyn, Academy of Music. La Boheme.
Wed. at 8:15. Tannhauser.
Thurs. at 8:15. Pearl [illegible]
Fri. at 8. Tannhauser.
Sat. Mat. at 2. Lohengrin.
Next Mon. at 8. Boris Godunow.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.
ILLUSTRATED LECTURE
Carnegie Hall, Next Friday Eve., 8:30
BATTLES OF THE SOMME and VERDUN Explained
Frederick Palmer
The ACCREDITED CORRESPONDENT WITH THE BRITISH ARMY, with BRITISH AND FRENCH OFFICIAL WAR PICTURES
Boxes $15 & $10.00. Seats $1.50, $1, 75c & 50c. AT BOX OFFICE.
AEOLIAN HALL, This Afternoon at 2:30.
Brilliant Brazilian Pianiste NOVAES
GUIOMAR
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Steinway Piano.
Aeolian Hall, Mon. Aft., Nov. 27, at 2:30.
Second Piano Recital by OSSIP
Gabrilowitsch
A varied Program (Chopin, Schubert, Franck, Mozart, Borgdin, Sch.), including a Modern Group. Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Steinway Piano.
CENTURY B'way, 62d St. & Central Park West
Popular Price Matinee Today
Dillingham & Ziegfeld offer
The Century Girl
Nights 8:20; Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15
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ELMENDORF
NEXT SUNDAY EVENING AT 8:00. MONDAY MATINEE AT 2:45.
Old German Towns
(A MUSICAL JOURNEY)
Piano (Illustrations) by Mr. Elmendorf.
TICKETS $1 TO $3.50. SEATS NOW.
BENEFIT CONCERT FOR FRENCH SOLDIERS IN THE TRENCHES
Friday, November 24th, 8:30 P. M.
George Barrere Robert Lortat Andre Tourret
Lorraine Wyman Henrietta Wakefield Simone de Mauborgel
Dancing After the Concert
Aeolian Gallery, Waldorf-Astoria.
Tickets $2.00, at Hyman's, Waldorf-Astoria.
CORT West 48th Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. at 2:20.
Season's ONE Subscription Hit
Oliver Morosco's Great Laughing Success.
Upstairs and Down
CORT THEA.—Tomorrow at 2:30
Also Nov. 24, 27, at 2:30. P. M.
Nov. 25, & Thurs. Nov. 30, at 10:30 A. M.
THE YELLOW JACKET
HIPPODROME
TWICE DAILY Nights at 8:15
Mat. Today $1 Best Seats
"THE BIG SHOW"
With ANNA PAVLOWA, World's Biggest Show at the Lowest Prices.
Maxine Elliott Theatre, 39th St., Bet. B'way & 5th Ave.
YVETTE GUILBERT
FRIDAY NEXT, NOV. 24, at 8.
SUNDAY NEXT, NOV. 26, at 8:30.
JOAN OF ARC
Box Office Open A. M. Telephone All Box Offices.
PHILHARMONIC
JOSEF STRANSKY, Conductor
Fri. Aft., Nov. 24, at Fifth Carnegie Hall.
SOLOIST WILLEKE
Tickets at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.
Aeolian Hall, Sun. Even. Nov. 26, at 8:15.
Piano Recital by CHARLES Steinway Piano COOPER
Tues. Florence E. Peace, 1 W. 34, & Aeolian Hall.
STRAND Broadway & 47th St. MARGUERITE CLARK in "Miss George Washington" 100 "Virginia" Performers Soloists. Strand Orchestra.
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BAYARD VEILLER Surpasses His Own "WITHIN THE LAW"
The 13th Chair
Tribune: Twelve and half times as good as "Within the Law."
New York Journal: Intense, breath-snatching melodrama. Not since "Within the Law" has an audience been so held.
American: It is as full of thrills as a three-ring circus.
Telegram: "The 13th Chair" keeps you on the edge of yours. Bayard Veiller registers another hit equal to "Within the Law."
Herald: Ingenuous, absorbing, surpasses all plays of its kind that can be recalled.
Evening World: By far the most interesting play of the season—audience sat spellbound.
World: Cleverly constructed play keeps audience in joyful doubt until its end.
Mail: A powerfully stirring entertainment with at least one punch and sometimes two or three for every act.
Times: Intensely unusual and thrilling.
Globe: Veiller equals his shrewd work in "Within the Law." Whoever goes to "The 13th Chair" may be quite sure of getting all the thrills he wants.

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SELWYN AND COMPANY PRODUCED "TWIN BEDS" AND IT RAN OVER A YEAR.
ONE YEAR AGO
SELWYN AND COMPANY PRODUCED "FAIR AND WARMER" AND IT RAN OVER A YEAR.
Last Sat. Night
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ONE LONG LINGERING LAUGH
OUR LITTLE WIFE
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Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday, 2:20.
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As practically the entire house has been sold for both the Sunday and Friday series at Aeolian Hall, the Management takes pleasure in announcing
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MME. ALMA GLUCK Soloist
AND
SYMPHONY IN C MINOR, BRAHMS.
Tickets at Box Office, Carnegie Hall, and Room 1202, Aeolian Building.

Aeolian Hall, Tom'w (Thurs.) Aft. at 3. Tickets $1 to $3. Last recital at Box office.
Musicians' Concert Mgt. Knabe & Mason & Hamlin Piano.
Emma Roberts
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Tickets 50c, at Rand School, 140 E. 19th St.
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By ALFRED CAPUS.
MATS. THURS. & SAT. at 2:30. EVS. 8:15.
Special Mat. Friday at 2 P. M.—LA FRANCAISE PUNCH & JUDY SHOW for Children, Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.
Next Week DEBUT OF THE CELEBRATED GILDA DARTHY
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Unique entertainments Wednesday Evening, November 29th, and Thanksgiving Day, by Colored Glee Club.
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The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Adolph S. Ochs, Publisher and President.
H. C. Franck, Secretary.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...432 St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....Beekman Street
Wall Street.....
Harlem.....2238 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,200 Third Avenue
Brooklyn.....Room 805, 503 Fulton Street
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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 22, 1916.

LABOR'S PROPERTY.

Wage earners in general have so little property except their labor that it might be thought they would demand the rigor of the law for its protection as the first of their rights. So the courts have held uniformly, notably in the leading case of GIBBONS vs. OGDEN. In that decision, so often quoted, appears this passage:

> Commerce in its simplest signification means an exchange of goods; but, in the advancement of society, labor, transportation, intelligence, care, and various mediums of exchange become commodities and enter into commerce.

That labor is a commodity is not a mere legal dictum. According to the dictionaries, anything which is useful is a commodity, and anything which can be bought or sold is an article of commerce. That puts labor and capital on an equality. Capital buys and sells many property rights which are more difficult to define or to protect than labor, and finds its advantage in that right. The individual who wants to exchange his work for his living certainly is advantaged by the safeguards of that right.

The theory that labor is not a commodity or property is asserted by combinations of labor not seeking the protection of their own labor right, but assuming a right to prevent others to enter into the commerce in labor except on the combination's terms. Labor hates the injunction process not because it prevents working for an agreed wage, but because it prevents irreparable damage by boycotts, picketing, and forms of concerted action which are obnoxious to the law. No union was ever enjoined because it was a union since the law of conspiracy was amended. No union in our times ever was enjoined simply from striking. Damage contrary to law is the basis of an injunction, and the process is as available by labor as against labor. But if labor is not property, it cannot be protected by the legal processes for the protection of property. To take labor out of the class of property protected by the law is to give unions license to damage labor at their pleasure. It is a cannibalistic proposal, not one of humanity. Only a unionist would advance the idea.

No nonunionist can be imagined asking that his chief property should not be protected by the law. It is his labor that the laborer sells. A slave sells nothing. His labor is not his property. The purchaser of labor buys the labor, not the man. It is the decree of nature, not of society, nor of any member of society, that a man must work for his living. Nature would allow a man to starve, and would give him no assistance in the support of his wife or children. Society ameliorates that hardship, and is repaid by the demand that it annul the decree of Providence that man shall eat his bread in the sweat of his brow, not of his neighbor's brow. The conscience of the upright man should decline living on the bread of a stolen job, merely because it is not capable of protection as property.

It is lamentable that labor and labor's friends are so hostile to the courts. The newspapers have published the Federation's formal pronouncement that injunctions shall be disregarded by all who take their orders from the Federation's officers rather than from the Judges. Mr. ADAMSON gives an interview assuming to interpret the law which he proposed. The courts are not to construe the language he used, which the unions accepted, but the law is to mean what the President and Congress intended it to mean. The difficulty about that is that there is no end to that process. Whenever the unions wished anything not in the law Congress could discover that it was omitted from the law by inadvertence, and it would not be necessary to amend the law. Labor has been making that demand respecting the Sherman law ever since it was enacted, and in defiance of overwhelming proof.

Joseph Surface was fond of talking about honor, until he was asked if it would not be as well to leave honor out of the question. Those who defend the thesis that labor is not property use lofty words. They speak of the deliverance of the wage earner from injustice, of the holiness of labor, as something above all sordid considerations of property, and so on. The plain truth is that the much discussed declaration of the Clayton law did not take its origin in theories of social justice. It is declared in Section 6 of that act that "the labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce." Being a commodity or article of commerce, restraints put upon the freedom of dealing in it would be obnoxious to the Sherman act. Combinations to deprive the owner of labor property of his right to dispose of it, as, for instance, through union prohibition of nonunion labor, would be combinations in restraint of trade. The prohibitions of the Sherman act are broad, its principles are clear. In procuring the enactment in the Clayton law of the declaration that labor is not a commodity or article of commerce, the labor organizations sought merely to make it impossible to declare that their combinations are unlawful, that they are restraint of trade, that they are subject to the provisions of the Sherman law, with which the provisions of the Clayton law must, of course, be in entire accord. It will be well for the public to keep in mind the underlying motive of the contention that labor is not property.

THE DEATH OF FRANCIS JOSEPH.

The death of the venerable Emperor of Austria-Hungary, announced here at a late hour last night, can make little difference in the position or the policy of the Dual Monarchy in the war it is engaged in as the ally of Germany. In the situation within the late Emperor's dominion his death at another time might have had most important political sequences, since the loyal feeling and personal affection of all the people for FRANCIS JOSEPH have been a quieting and uniting influence, tending to allay dissension and thwart separatist tendencies.

There is some reason to suppose that for a considerable time the condition of the aged Emperor had been such that he had been unable to participate actively in the direction of Austro-Hungarian policies. The transfer of the crown to his successor, while doubtless involving no immediate change in the policy of the empire, may have results of importance at no distant time.

FRANCIS JOSEPH has in truth been a man of sorrows during the great part of his long reign. Grievous afflictions have visited him, which he bore with fortitude. He was every inch an Emperor; believed in the imperial title with all that it implies, and was perhaps sometimes more concerned for the dignity, position, and future of his house than for the welfare of his subjects. At least that has been said by students of Austro-Hungarian affairs, but the truth of it, of course, would not be admitted by any sincere believer in the "divine institution."

MAYOR MITCHEL.

Any present discussion or speculation about next year's Mayoralty candidates that fails to take note of the high place Mayor MITCHEL has won in the esteem, admiration, and confidence of this community can be compared only with a revision of "Hamlet" which should omit the part of the Prince of Denmark.

After the happy experience of this great city under a nonpolitical, purely business administration of its affairs during the last three years, the choice of a Mayor is not going to be left altogether to the politicians. Men of "light and leading," the taxpayers, men whose interest in the administration of the City Government is based, not on considerations of politics, but on the wish and purpose to make it efficient, intelligent, clean, upright, and economical, are going to have something to say about the choice of the next Mayor. No one who is at all aware of the direction in which currents of public opinion are now running can fail to understand that Mr. MITCHEL is very much in the thought of the people, and it must be remembered that the people elect the Mayor.

FIRMNESS WITH SAGACITY.

In his eighty-first year, Nestor, meeting Achilles for the first time before Troy, at once dispatched a delegation of heralds to Phthia. They carried a message of wedding congratulation to Peleus and Thetis, the parents of Achilles. "By Zeus, but you're a bit late, old man," said Odysseus, winking at Ajax. "I am not," answered the Venerable One. "The presence of Achilles has convinced me that the situation is changed. I concede the marriage. You never can tell about reports from those back districts in Thessaly."

Old TOM PAINE was keeping his one hundred and fifty-second birthday in London. "What do you mean by asking for a mourning suit, Yeoman PAINE?" asked the Master of Ceremonies. "You can't go to Court in mourning. What would his Majesty think?" "I'm putting on mourning for Henry the Eighth." "Why, he's been dead for nigh a hundred years." "So they told me in the village in 1547. I thought the tale was founded on smoke. But if CHARLES is King, HENRY must be dead. You can't play any tricks on me, if I am a little old."

WOMAN SUFFRAGE AGAIN.

The forty-eighth convention of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party began its labors at Albany yesterday. Either in immediate review or prospect the Cause looks scarcely auroate. In 1916 Iowa, West Virginia, South Dakota have followed the example set by Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, in 1915. The antics of the Woman's Party and the unfortunate, if well-intentioned, performances of the Hughes "Golden Special" have hardly tended to reconcile conservatives to feminism in politics. The approval of woman suffrage by both the Republican and Democratic National Conventions was a perfectly understood bid for the votes of the women in the suffrage States, that mythical "4,000,000" wherewith the Woman's Party goldbricked the insurrecting Mr. HUGHES. The chaffering of the politicians is not likely to affect save with a stronger disrelish for votes for women the opponents of female "emancipation."

Illinois is the only State in which a separate record is made and an informed judgment is possible of the ballots of women. If there the women seem to have divided substantially as the men, woman suffrage seems to be simply a superfluity and an expense. In the other and further Western suffrage States we are told that the case is the same. The sex solidarity whose apparition alarmed Mr. HUGHES was not manifested. If, on the whole, women are actuated by the same political motives as men, if their view of candidates and policies is the same, the State that enfranchises women is merely indulging in a costly luxury. If, on the other hand, women, to any considerable extent, vote as women, their enfranchisement would be unwise and might be a weakness and a danger.

It is to be said in all frankness that the pacifist utterances of some distinguished woman suffragists have convinced some former friends of woman suffrage that there is a feminine opinion of preparedness and of war which should not be allowed to bear fruit in political action. There is more than enough sentimentalism, feminism, pacifism, in American public life and public men.

The people of New York gave an impressive mandate against woman suffrage last year. The mandate is likely to be more impressive in 1917. Amid the many pressing vital problems, domestic, foreign, economic, industrial, with which the United States has to deal, the intrusion of feminism is grotesque.

AN EXAMPLE.

For the third time this year the manufacturers of cotton cloth in New Bedford have increased the wages of their 35,000 employés, and the addition since Jan. 1 has been 27½ per cent. Similar action will be taken in the other cotton mills of New England, and wages then throughout the industry in the North will be about 50 per cent. higher than they were two years ago.

The cost of making cotton cloth has been sharply increased not only by the larger expenditures for labor, but also by a great advance in the price of raw material. Cotton, for which the manufacturers must now pay 21 cents a pound, was sold to them a year ago for less than 12 cents. This upward movement has been due to crop shortage, demand for export, and a potable demand for consumption at home. But for many years we have been selling more than half of our cotton crop to European manufacturers. Wholesale price changes in one year are shown below:

	1915.	1916.
Print cloth	5	5½
Gray goods	4½	8½
Brown sheetings	5½	11
Ginghams	6¼	9½
Cambrics	4¼	7½
Cotton (lb.)	11½	21

These additions affect the cost of living. But they have not been made by conspirators or unlawful combinations. We see cartoons in which the "Cloth Trust" is pictured as a greedy pirate. There is no Cloth Trust. In the cotton goods industry there is and has been competition. The manufacturers have not been accused by Federal or State authorities of combining for extortion and restraint of trade. Their earnings, shown in published reports, have been a moderate return on the capital invested.

The charge that high prices for cotton cloth are due to unlawful conspiracies is like many other unwarranted assertions which are appeals to ignorance and prejudice. There is much loose talk about gamblers and manipulators who are said to be preying upon consumers. As a rule, there is no more foundation for it in fact than can be found in the cotton goods industry.

TO PROTECT GRADE CROSSINGS.

At the annual convention of the National Association of Railway Commissioners, a body made up of the Railroad and Public Service Commissions of the several States, which was in session in Washington last week, the most important and far-reaching plans for the protection of railway grade crossings yet promulgated in this country were put in the way of adoption. On the recommendation of its Grade Crossing Committee, the association adopted, with the approval of the American Railway Association and the American Automobile Association, resolutions for the uniform protection of grade crossings and urged upon the Commissioners from the individual States the importance of having the measures they had favored enacted into law by State Legislatures.

The recommendations thus formally approved provide for the establishment of a cautionary sign to be placed in the highway at a distance not less than 300 feet on each side of the railroad tracks; that the railroad companies continue to maintain on their rights of way such cautionary signs as are now in use; that all lights displayed at night toward the highways at grade crossings shall be red; that during the day all crossing flagmen use a uniform white disk, sixteen inches in diameter, with the word "Stop" painted in black letters on its centre, in place of the varicolored flags now in use; that all crossing gates shall be painted white, with diagonal stripes of black; that the railroad companies be required, whenever practicable, to maintain their property at grade crossings free of obstructions to vision, and that the highway approaches to the crossings be so graded that the free passage of vehicles shall not be impeded.

If these admirable protective measures be carried out by the several States, the cautionary signals at grade crossings will be uniform in every part of the country and the danger of confusion to highway users will be greatly minimised. With them in force, it may be confidently hoped that the annual toll of 1,000 to 2,000 lives taken at grade crossings will be very materially cut down.

"PURELY ACADEMIC."

Senator CHAMBERLAIN of Oregon is going to introduce at the December session of Congress a constitutional amendment for the election of the President by direct vote of the people. "His intention," a Portland dispatch says, "is to get the amendment under way promptly, so that it may be acted on by Congress, and, if adopted there, by the Legislatures of the various States in time to become effective for the next Presidential election."

Senator CHAMBERLAIN might just as well say "in time to become effective on the next 31st of April." He must be perfectly aware that the Southern States will fight a measure that involves Federal control of their elections as stubbornly as they fought the Force bills. Academe wasn't half so academic as his proposed amendment.

THE ZONE AND USE REGULATIONS.

In this city residential areas are "coming back" which were previously falling back. The Murray Hill Association reports that the houses now vacant looking for occupants are less by 40 per cent. Families of the class called "fashionable" are reoccupying houses in that neighborhood. Seventy houses there are undergoing alterations for such uses. This promising outlook is marred by a concerted movement of another kind to stop the operation of the causes which have produced it.

The revival is due to the building and zone regulations doing what private associations had tried to do and failed. Private restrictions of neighborhood nuisances have failed repeatedly, the courts refusing to uphold them when conditions had changed so as to make them unreasonable. Courts neither can nor will annul similar public restrictions. When they become unduly restrictive of the public welfare they can be amended only as they were enacted. Yet "real estate experts" do not hesitate to lend their names to support opposition to such restrictions, despite their admission of beneficial effect.

They have clients who regret that their buildings are not higher, and who propose to ask for the reduction of their tax values in proportion to the loss of profits due to zone regulation. For example, the owner of a lot which might have carried a sixteen-story structure, and which now is restricted to ten stories, wants to pay taxes on land reduced in valuation by 40 per cent. The owner of a low building beside a high building deems himself a sufferer by the comparison and wants to annul the restrictions which prevent his building higher. The spokesmen against restriction say that the plan probably will prove beneficial to the city at large, but that it is unjust in its individual applications. In the outer boroughs there are regions which now are residential in character, but which might develop higher values for business uses, and it is suggested that any restrictions which prevent such improvement in values are indefensible.

On the contrary, such cases prove the case for the restrictions. Their object is to prevent unearned decrement and increment alike. There is neither equitable nor legal right to a profit at another's loss. A man who seeks profit by building a lofty structure which detracts from his neighbor's light and air, and which imposes excessive burdens upon all public services, is unjust to his neighbors. When he comes into court and seeks to demonstrate the profit he might have made if the law allowed, proof is likely to be offered that many who have sought profit in that way have failed. Upper stories of most high buildings add more to costs of construction and operation and to depreciation than they do to net income. A man who has built a home has a right to be protected in the enjoyment of it, and not have his investment lessened by somebody's building a garage next door. So courts have held repeatedly in other cities. And the happy experience of Murray Hill has been repeated elsewhere, notably in Boston's Beacon Hill district. Fortunately the defense of the zone and use regulations will be as vigorous as the attack, or more so. There are larger private interests concerned in the defense than in the attack, and they will have the support of the custodians of the public interest. There is no occasion for anxiety, but vigilance will not be misplaced.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

He Did Not See War as Horrible.

People who are asserting with such confident volubility that war necessarily and invariably has a brutalising and demoralising effect on those who are trained for it or take part in it, must have read with wonder the lines from a letter that were printed on this page yesterday.

The young American who wrote the letter is dead now, and he died in the service of France. He had seen more than most soldiers see of the "horrors" which alone are visible in war to not a few eyes. He had even done something—all he could—to make effective use of a new and powerful implement of destruction. To a degree unusual in war, his military duty compelled him to attack and kill individual enemies and to inflict on them a particularly terrible form of death. Yet this young man showed as little of the joy in such work that he would have felt had he been brutalised and demoralised by it as he did of the neurotic repugnance for it that would have been his had he not realised that there is more to war than its slaughter—that it has purposes as well as effects.

Evidently he had been told that the quarrel was not his, and that, besides risking his life, he was wasting time which could be more profitably employed. His answer was clear and vigorous:

> I tell you that not only am I willing to give my life to this enterprise, (for that is comparatively easy, except when I think of you,) but that I firmly believe if I live through it to spend a useful lifetime with you—that never will I have an opportunity to gain so much honorable advancement for my own soul, or to do so much for the cause of the world's progress, as I have here daily, defending the liberty that mankind has so far gained against the attack of an enemy who would deprive us of it and set the world back some centuries if he could have his way.

There is presented a view of war decidedly different from that of the pacifists, of the "conscientious objectors," of those who tremble for the dire consequences of putting schoolboys through an occasional setting-up exercise. This young man fought and died for a cause believed by him to be essential to the world's welfare, and the advancement he sought was the advancement of what he called his soul—a vague word, but at least not material.

More Grief for Japan's Conservatives.

An easily credible report from Japan is to the effect that there and in China as well the Roman alphabet is to be substituted for the ideographs which for unnumbered centuries have served both countries for the visible representations of words. That Japan is to make the change is far less surprising than that a nation so progressive and so eagerly and intelligently imitative of such Western methods and devices as were adaptable to her needs should have delayed so long to avail herself of a facility obviously better than her own. The case of China is somewhat different, as there, until recently, the rightness of what was, and especially of what long had been, passed for unquestionable. But China, too, or at any rate the efficient and articulate part of it, is awake at last, and there, also, the possibility of gaining advantage from the abandonment of old habits is recognized.

It is probable that the Roman alphabet will serve ideal requirements no more nearly in Japan than it has in any of the many occidental lands that have accepted it. Of its imperfections and inadequacies, the writers of English have had, and seemingly always will have, sorrowful experience. It is far from large enough to give each of the sounds we use the distinctive symbol that in reason and consistency each should have, but we manage to get along fairly well with the letters inherited from the Latins, and, everything considered, it perhaps was not worth while for us to live through the period of confusion that the introduction of any one of the many better alphabets invented by overhopeful scholars would have produced.

The chances are that the Japanese will be well advised to follow our example and make the best of an imperfect implement. By so doing they will facilitate the study of their language by foreigners, which is desirable if there is anything left of the old belief that the more we know of each other the more likely are we to be friends, and they will escape the heavy tolls and expenses that are unavoidable when ideographs are used in writing and printing. Even a poor alphabet like ours is vastly better than making a picture of every word, and as our poor alphabet, or some slight variant of it, is used by all the nations in the group which Japan is ambitious to join, she could not possibly do better than to take it.

Defensible, but Hardly Judicious.

A wealthy English shipowner has offered a reward of £2,000, which is quite a lot of money, as a reward to be divided between the officers and crew of every British merchantman that, before May 31 next, shall destroy a German submarine. The reasons given by the shipowner for thus remunerating this service will appeal strongly to all except the friends of Germany, and most of those who like the plan will not regret that it ignores the distinction between offensive and defensive cannonading of submarines. Still, there is some question as to the practical wisdom of confirming in considerable degree the German contention that every armed ship, from the submarine commander's point of view, is a man-of-war, and therefore entitled to no warning before its destruction is attempted.

To make difficult the denial of that contention is to make almost equally difficult a sound protest against "ruthless" submarine warfare. It assumes that the submarine is a pirate—an assumption not without excuse or color, but not admitted by the Germans.

The offerer of the big reward asks his countrymen to ignore the danger of reprisals. That would be bold—it might even be noble—but it might be extremely inconvenient and costly. The British have not ventured to treat the captured crews of submarines as pirates, and the argument against them is at least as strong as the one against their boats.

Another Plea for the Garden.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With regard to the beautiful "Shakespeare Garden" in Central Park, I have visited this place and wish to add my protest to those letters already written asking that the city should continue to maintain this charming flower garden. It would be a pity to destroy this work of art.

MARIELINE ROBART EDDY.
New York, Nov. 16, 1916.

FRANCE AND PEACE TALK.

Suggestions on How America Might Strengthen Her Position.

Paris, Nov. 5, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Great interest is being felt in France over the utterances of both candidates in the Presidential election on the subject of the enforcement of peace. At first the idea of a "League to Enforce Peace" was misunderstood by the French. The name was unfortunate, and seemed to imply the assumption that neutrals were thinking of enforcing peace in the present war. This, of course, from the French standpoint, was a ridiculous assumption, and an assumption to be resented. But when it was evident that the conception was one that had to do with the future, and was a plan to prevent other wars arising by a common action of civilized nations, French public opinion, setting the object of the league, became unanimously favorable to it.

Americans who live in France, however, are quite in accord with the French contention that the promoters of the League to Enforce Peace, from President Wilson down, would gain moral authority and have much more chance of being listened to favorably if, even at this late date, they admitted frankly the mistake of August, 1914, and came out now with a statement of their opinion of Germany's action in Belgium. It is perfectly agreed that the great war has developed many problems, and that all the belligerent nations have been led into violations of international law. But are all the nations equally guilty, and are all the violations equally inexcusable? If, as both Mr. Hughes and Mr. Wilson have indicated, the ideal of the American nation—and the determination of the American nation—is to stand out for the defense of neutral rights, ought not our Government to go back to the beginning and take up the infringements of neutral rights in the order of their happening? Perhaps, then, it will be seen and understood that the abandonment of certain principles by the Entente Powers was the inevitable result of Germany's initial crime against neutral rights.

HERBERT ADAMS GIBBONS.

FROM MR. CABRERA.

He Seeks Only to Safeguard Mexican Sovereignty, He Writes.

Atlantic City, Nov. 21, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am referring to your editorial regarding Mexico in yesterday's issue. The attitude which I am supposed to have assumed is a mere conjecture. I refrain from the personal justification, as it would compel me to disclose the nature of our discussion with the Joint Commission.

The purpose of this letter is to express my regret that your newspaper, one of the first in the world, should stoop to defame a diplomatic commission which is striving to reach an agreement for the good of Mexico, as well as of the United States, by insinuating that the Mexican delegation or the Mexican Government expects to be bribed in order to yield.

The Mexican delegates have merely asked that Mexico's sovereignty be respected. We have not requested money, nor are we expecting bribes, personally nor as members of the commission, nor as a Government, however plausible and tasteful the subornation.

THE NEW YORK TIMES seems to believe that all life's tribulations can be solved with money. We trust that such is not the opinion of the American people. Mexicans do not believe that all that pertains to a man's honor or to the dignity of a nation can be settled by such means. Respectfully yours,

LUIS CABRERA.

Whitlock as Wilson's Successor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the matter of your anxiety for one to follow Wilson, why not turn your eyes toward Belgium? If you have read Brand Whitlock's story of his career as set forth in "Forty Years of It," you have encountered a fine brand of Americanism—that quality about which Mr. Hughes prattled so pathetically a week since or hard common sense unwarped by alarums and excursions, and ideals so high and splendid that the volume might well serve as a textbook, even in Washington today. Every progressive and independent voter in the country could give his vote to Brand Whitlock with the feeling that he was really doing something for America. The only possible thing that could be urged against him is that he has written some very good novels.

I understand from Mr. Whitlock's friends that at this stage of his busy life he desires most peace and quiet. Indeed, that—and at this point Old Man Iron donned a German helmet and came marching on—he went to Belgium seeking it. Probably nothing is further from his calculations and hopes than a Presidential nomination. But an opinion recently handed down from the Supreme Court was to the effect that when duty calls the citizen must answer, unless it be in the matter of some relatively unimportant detail, such as sending a letter of congratulation to a retiring rival.

EARL DERR BIGGERS.
New York, Nov. 20, 1916.

The Changing Dollar.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What is happening to our dollar? Can't something be done to protect its value? I remember very well the fight we made in 1896. Then it seemed as if men were going to rob us of half of what we had saved by cutting in two the value of our dollar. We won that fight. The new danger has crept upon us almost unaware. Isn't it time to begin to save what is left of our dollar's value, and, if possible, to get back what we have lost?

I have paid a lot of good dollars to insurance companies to protect my family when I am gone. Those dollars meant giving up lots of things—food, clothing, amusements, comforts. When I gave them up I had in mind that my loved ones would get a certain number of the same kind of dollars when I should die. What kind of dollars will they really get? If I should die today they would not get the same dollars I bargained for, a dollar measured by what I gave up to get them: protection, but a meaner, cheaper, weaker one. What kind of dollars will they get in the future? Is it fair that my saving and my insurance should be eaten down continuously because our dollar shrivels all the time?

L. W. F.
New York, Nov. 21, 1916.

ARLINGTON.

Vesta of younger nations,
Whose flame the old worlds mark,
Mistress of many stations,
That guard the sacred spark—

Tall, from your towered altar,
In speech that links the miles,
You parley grim Gibraltar
Or far Pacific isles!

Caernarvon spoke your minions
E'er had she donned her mail;
The Eiffel's unseen pinions
Pass yours above the pale.

They know your sister greeting
From Charleston, round the Keys,
To Hetchikan, completing
Your circlet of the seas.

Where alien dusks are talking
On beach, or plain, or pine,
They hear your far key calling
In high, staccato whine!

Vesta of younger nations,
From coral-crusted bars,
Or peaks, or bays, your stations
Call back beneath the stars!

KADRA MATHI.

All Want Peace: Why Not Have It Now?

By A DISTINGUISHED PUBLICIST.

THIRD ARTICLE.

What may, for convenience, be called the open-door policy of international trade does not necessarily imply the total abandonment of tariffs, either for revenue or indeed for protection, if that which is to be protected is in each case considered as a really human and not merely a money interest. In so far as tariffs are levied by any nation as a necessary means of raising revenue, or in so far as they are, in the judgment of any nation, necessary to the protection of the standard of living of wage earners or in the diversification of industry, and in so far as they apply equally to all nations, they are compatible with the open-door policy in the broad sense. What the open-door policy does involve is a changed point of view on the part of those nations which, like Germany, France, and the United States, have been too largely under the domination of the notion that all imports are harmful, and that they displace an equal amount of home-made products. So long as any one great nation holds to the false theory that international trade is a mere casual incident to a nation's business, and sometimes even a detriment to it, just so long will other great nations hold aloof and keep their excluding tariff walls more or less in repair. Whatever is done to make international trade more easy and more general must be done by the common consent of the great commercial nations of the world.

There can be little doubt that false and misleading views of international trade have had more to do with the development of those international rivalries and suspicions which preceded and made possible the present war than any other single cause. How to remove these rivalries and suspicions, and how to substitute a new, a wiser, and a broader view of international trade for that which has heretofore prevailed, is one of the most serious aspects of the problem of effecting a genuine peace.

This question cannot be settled by economists alone. Indeed, they are incompetent to settle it, as is made clear enough by the fact that the three most prominent German economists in this generation have held sharply differing views on this question. Professor Wagner has taught thoroughgoing protection, Professor Brentano has taught complete free trade, while Professor Schmoller has taken a middle course. Similar divisions, though perhaps not always quite so definite as these, have existed in the ranks of French, British, Italian, Russian, and American economists. This question is to be settled, if at all, on the broad basis of constructive statesmanship and from the viewpoint of a just and secure international peace to which each nation must be willing to make its contribution.

The fact must not be overlooked that there is in Great Britain a powerful body of political opinion, strongly supported by some economists, which would reverse the British trade policy of the past sixty years and institute a régime of new trade antagonism and new international suspicion. It would be little short of calamitous should the trade policy of Great Britain be essentially changed now. The swift concurrence of other nations in a liberal trade policy, which Cobden and Bright foresaw and so confidently predicted a half century ago, did not result, but there never has been so favorable a chance for the concurrence of other nations as now presents itself. The pressure of the universal desire for a stable peace may accomplish what generations of argument and example could not do. If Great Britain will only persist in her present trade policy she may thereby make an even greater contribution to the peace of the world than she can possibly make by her navy, her army, and her almost limitless financial resources.

The Economic Conference of the Allied Powers, held in Paris on June 14-17, 1916, was most significant. To the extent to which the conference dealt with economic measures to be taken by them during the war its conclusions and recommendations need not be discussed here. In so far, however, as this conference foreshadowed a period of purposeful and highly organized economic strife after the present military struggle is ended, it was discouraging and reactionary in the extreme. Two generations ago Lord Clarendon, in referring to the apparent settlement of the Eastern question by the Treaty of Paris, wrote: "Nous avons fait une paix, mais pas la paix." If the present military contest is to be immediately succeeded by a new and vigorous economic struggle, using all the implements of privilege, discrimination, and favor, then while the war may result in a peace, it will not result in that durable and secure peace on which the heart of the world is set.

Meanwhile the people of the United States, at least, are at school. The war has literally forced upon them an international trade of stupendous magnitude, and it is rapidly transforming them from a debtor into a creditor nation. Since the outbreak of the war the people of the United States have bought back from Europe considerably more than $1,000,000,000 of their own securities, and, in addition, they have loaned nearly, if not quite, $2,000,000,000 to foreign countries and municipalities. These new and highly profitable experiences, taken in connection with the fact that for some years past American public opinion has been gradually taking larger and sounder views of international trade and of tariff problems, indicate that in the United States the ruling tendency is in the right direction. Such facts teach the American people, more thoroughly than any printed page can possibly do, what it means to engage in international trade on so huge a scale, and how it broadens the sympathies and widens the knowledge of all those who, directly or indirectly, are interested in the undertaking. "For where your treasure is, there will your heart be also."

The Allies have an unexampled opportunity to lay the foundations of a durable peace if, when the war ends, they will offer to Germany and her allies complete participation on equal terms in the trade of the world, on sole condition that political activity in other countries be abandoned and that an international guarantee for national security be at once agreed upon. Neither the Allies nor Germany need fear that in such case the influence of their national ideals, their public policies, or their literatures will be lost. It is undeniable, as the late Professor William G. Sumner once wrote, that "We may be very sure that the wheat from America has had far more effect on ideas in Europe than the ideas from America."

Nov. 21, 1916. COSMOS.

THE BLACKLIST NOTE.

Objections to the Position Taken by the British Government.

New York, Nov. 17, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The British defense of the blacklist argues in reply to the position taken by our Government that, if a belligerent has the right to prevent its subjects dealing with the enemy, a full exercise of that right justifies it in forbidding intercourse with individuals in neutral countries who are trading with the enemy.

Does not this argument ignore the important aspect of the right of the neutral which is in conflict with the right of the belligerent? How far would we be willing to listen to this argument? Would we permit a secondary boycott; that is, if English subjects were forbidden to deal with any Americans who, though not on the blacklist, dealt with persons on the blacklist? Further, what if a belligerent were to forbid all intercourse with a whole nation because certain individuals in that nation are dealing with the enemy? (This case is almost that of England and Sweden at present.)

Surely it would not be possible to justify such actions! And why? Because under international law an individual in a neutral nation has a full right to trade with all belligerents, subject only to having his property seized when it is running a legal blockade or is contraband. Apart from these limitations no interference of any kind is permitted with the free exercise of this right to trade as he will. Any attempt to interfere with such free exercise, whether by a non-intercourse act, as above suggested, or by a secondary boycott, as above suggested, or by the primary boycott of the blacklist, is unjustifiable.

In addition to this fundamental argument which exists in support of the position taken by our Government, two other points deserve mention.

First, the blacklist takes away from those Americans on it the right to enforce existing contracts. This right is a valuable right and its deprivation is equivalent to a deprivation of the property rights of American citizens just as much as if a house in London belonging to a blacklisted person were destroyed by order of the Government. This is clearly a violation of American rights.

Second, not only is the blacklist a violation of international law, but it is a violation of a treaty between England and the United States.

Is the Convention of Commerce and Navigation of 1815, and still in force, it is agreed:

> The inhabitants of the two countries respectively shall have liberty freely and securely to come with their ships and cargoes to all such places, ports, and rivers in the territories aforesaid to which other foreigners are permitted to come; to enter into the same, and to remain and reside in any parts of the said territories respectively; also to hire and occupy houses and warehouses for the purposes of their commerce; and generally the merchants and traders of each nation respectively shall enjoy the most complete protection and security for their commerce, but subject always to the laws and statutes of the two countries respectively.

It is neither protection nor security for the commerce of those on the blacklist to have their right to trade with England completely prohibited. The final clause of the quotation refers to contraband only. Tariffs, tax laws, &c., and does not permit either party to nullify the treaty at will. The treaty provision is undoubtedly violated.

EUSTACE SELIGMAN.

Polish Sentiment.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to express publicly my indignation as a Pole against those who call themselves Polish leaders and publish statements concerning the general feeling and political sympathies of my compatriots. In an article in the Magazine Supplement of THE NEW YORK TIMES, which expresses truth and could not be contested as far as the words of its author go, there is cited a letter of a "Polish leader," as he is called, a Mr. W., whose last sentence reads: "If my nation had now to choose between the German and Russian Governments it would choose the latter as the lesser of two evils."

I should like to know who authorized Mr. W. to speak on behalf of the Polish nation. I endeavor to follow the development of the Polish national life and to know something about those who have done any service to my country, and I have hardly heard the name of Mr. W. One thing I know, the above words would not have the indorsement either of the Polish Councils of Ministers and Warsaw or of that in Moscow. A true Pole would be ashamed to confess publicly that he may have to choose between "evils" and so to admit his readiness to accept anything which is not a pure independence. He knows that in the history of all our martyrdom, in the years 1772-1815, in 1831 and in 1863, Poland never recognized the sovereignty of Russia or Germany, in spite of all golden promises. He knows that if it was different Poland would have no more moral right to demand her freedom now. He knows that in case of his weakness he would be haunted by the visions of those among his brothers and fathers who preferred death from Prussian sword or under Muscovian Nahaika or exile in Sybir to the abdication of his national and personal rights.

KASIMIR DE PRONDZYNSKI.
New York, Nov. 12, 1916.

DIVANZATI PALACE ART BRINGS $168,962

A 15th Century Bronze Incense Burner in Prof. Volpe Collection Sold for $66,000.

SAPPHO STATUETTE, $15,000

One of the Best Examples of Greek Art Was Recently Exhumed—A Throng of Bidders.

More interest than has been shown by art lovers in sales of art objects thus far this season was displayed yesterday afternoon at the American Art Galleries at the sale of the treasures and antiquities from the famous Divanzati Palace and Villa Pia, Florence, Italy, which were brought here for disposition by Professor Elia Volpe, the collector, because of the war.

The sale was continued for more than four hours, and when it was over 140 objects had totaled $168,962.50. The largest individual purchase was of a fifteenth century bronze incense burner, which went to Duveen Brothers for $66,000. The burner was a specimen of Cinquecento art, and was fashioned by Andrea Briesco, known as Il Riccio when he was a co-worker with Donatello on the bronze doors of the Church of St. Anthony. He was ordered to make it by his patron Gonzaga, the Duke of Mantua, and in the possession of the family of the Marquis del Bagno, descendant of Gonzaga, it finally remained.

In 1911, during the centenary of the Italian Independence, the bronze was shown at the Castello of St. Angelo in Rome, where noble families of Italy sent the most precious works of art they owned to be placed on exhibition. Dr. Bode of the Berlin Museum, declared it to be one of the most beautiful Italian Renaissance bronzes known to the world. The late J. Pierpont Morgan commissioned Professor Volpi to purchase it for him, but owing to Mr. Morgan's death the piece remained in the present owners' hands.

Upset Price was $55,000.

The upset price placed on the bronze was $55,000, and there were no bidders for several minutes after it was placed on view. Then it was contested by P. W. French & Co. and Duveen Brothers, and the price went up $1,000 at a time until finally purchased by Duveen Brothers.

The bronze is made in two portions, a cylindrical body with a spreading base resting on three supports and a domed removal cover. The cover, which is semi-spherical in shape, is surmounted by a seated figure of a bearded faun, (possibly a youthful Pan,) seated on a marine shell, resting on one hand a bunch of grapes and holding out in the other a Pan's pipe. Below this figure are three Muses, masks having between them festoons of fruits above the centres of which are escallop shells. This hemisphere is supported by three mythological monsters with bearded men's faces and winged female bodies terminating in lions' paws.

Between these are arranged Amorini with outstretched arms in graceful attitudes of support. The curved rim of the cylindrical body is decorated with acanthus leaves, while around the upper part of the body itself are three eagles with outstretched wings, (the arms of the Gonzaga family,) their feet resting on three festoons of banded laurel leaves tied with flowing ribbons.

Below the eagles are three satyrs' masks with rams' horns and between these three figures possibly of marine Deities standing on somewhat conventionalized wave forms. The lower part of the body, separated from the upper by a gold fillet, is decorated with festoons of fruits, shells, grotesque masks, and eight small arch-shaped openings through which to feed fresh supplies of incense to that burning within. The curved spreading base is decorated with an acanthus leaf bordering, and rests on the shoulders and hands of three male caryatids having scrolled acanthus leaf terminations. The burner was on a modern ebonized wood molded base.

Greek Statuette of Sappho.

A Greek bronze statuette of Sappho of the fourteenth century B. C., went to C. E. Canessa for $15,000, which was the second highest price paid. The statuette since its recent exhumation is accepted as one of the finest existing examples of Greek art by the foremost archaeologists and art critics of Italy.

A fifteenth century Italian bronze statuette of Antonio Pollaiuolo, a nude figure with attributes of Mercury, wings of double pipes, was sold for $4,300 to W. W. Seaman, agent, who likewise bought a thirteenth century Sienese gilt copper reliquary for the same price. The back of the reliquary was closed by two hinged doors painted by Duccio di Buoninsegna.

Other prominent sales were a bronze figure of a standing bull on a square base, $1,400; a sixteenth century Italian bronze, the figure a charging wild boar, $1,050; a sixteenth century bronze, "A River God," by Il Tribolo, cost Otto Bernet, agent, $1,800. The bronze group, "Apollo and Daphne," height 21 inches, width 13½ inches, went to T. Kreidler for $1,250. An Italian fifteenth century bronze fountain and basin cost the Minneapolis Institute of Arts $250. French & Co. bought four seventeenth century Roman carved walnut wood panels for $2,000, while J. S. Coolidge bought two fourteenth century Florentine colored gilt wood statuettes for $1,040.

David Belasco a Buyer.

Two polychrome terra cotta statuettes of the sixteenth century were sold for $3,000; a fifteenth century Florentine polychome terra cotta figure of the Virgin was sold to Miss R. H. Lorentz, agent, for $1,400. O. Bernet, agent, bought an Italian bas relief for $3,800, and a Tuscan marble figure of the Virgin, fourteenth century, for $1,000.

David Belasco bought a fifteenth century Pisanna ware plaque, "The Annunciation," for $300, and another, "The Visitation of the Virgin," for $240.

Among those at the sale were Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Charles W. Crockett of California, and David Warfield. Several hundred were present throughout and at 3 o'clock the order was issued to let no more into the hall of the galleries. The sale will be continued this afternoon.

Miss Gray to Wed Beverly Value.

Mrs. A. L. Gray of 225 West Eightieth Street announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Dorothy Gray, to Beverly Mason Value of 30 East Fortieth Street. Miss Gray made her début four years ago. She is a granddaughter of Henry Altenbrand of this city. Mr. Value was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1913. No date has been mentioned for the marriage.

Miller-Lewis Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. William Christian Miller of 400 West 152d Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Gladys Mackay Miller, to Arthur C. Lewis of Plainfield, N. J. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

WHISTLER
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MRS. LANSING DIPLOMATIC.

First Entertains Allies' Envoys; Then Those of Central Powers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Mrs. Robert Lansing has succeeded in accomplishing the hitherto impossible, according to Washington society. She has divided society into two distinct entertainments without prejudice to either. When it is further taken into consideration that the guests of these two "at homes," one yesterday afternoon, one today, were all from the diplomatic circle, the accomplishment of so delicate an undertaking assumed still larger proportions. In each case the young hostess had the assistance of her mother, Mrs. John W. Foster, and also of the several young women whose respective husbands are identified with the State Department, Mrs. William C. Phillips, Mrs. Cone Johnson, and Mrs. Richard Crane among the number.

As Monday's guests included M. Jules Jusserand, the dean of the diplomatic Corps and Ambassador from France, accompanied by Mme. Jusserand, Mrs. Lansing naturally invited the representatives of the powers included in the Allies, with a fair half of the neutral diplomats of Europe, Asia, and South America as set forth in the list of envoys and plenipotentiaries at the State Department.

This afternoon the German Ambassador and Countess von Bernstorff were the centre of an equally interesting company which, in addition to all the representatives of the Central Powers, included the remaining half of the neutrals.

So well balanced were the two "at homes" that the number of persons at each did not vary by half a dozen, while this afternoon's company, like that of yesterday, made up a distinguished body, including, in addition to the members of the German Embassy staff, the Charge d'Affaires of Austria-Hungary and Baroness Zwiedinek, Spanish Ambassador and Mme. Riano, Bulgarian Minister and Mme. Panaretoff, Minister from Sweden and Mme. Ekengren, Minister from Uruguay and Mme. de Pena, the Misses de Pena, Charge d'Affaires of Turkey and Mme. Hussein Bey, Swiss Minister and Mme. Ritter, Charge d'Affaires of Chile and Mme. de Munisaga-Varela, Minister from the Netherlands, Chevalier van Rappard; Minister from Salvador and Mme. Zaldivar, Baron and Baroness of Kenkium of Sweden, and Dr. and Mrs. Charles Hubscher.

Secretary of State and Mrs. Lansing will pass the week-end in New York, where they will be among the spectators at the Army and Navy game on Saturday.

DEBUTANTES ENTERTAINED.

Luncheons for Misses Katharine A. Hollister and Dorothy M. Darrell.

Several luncheons were given yesterday for débutantes of the season. Miss Madge Lesher, daughter of Mrs. Raymond Lesher, entertained at Sherry's for Miss Katharine A. Hollister, the débutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Trowbridge Hollister. There were eighteen guests, and those were the Misses Charlotte Guye, Dorothy Hollister, Geraldine Hall, Therese Browning, Madeleine Lynch, Marjorie Silleocks, Constance De Lancy, Esther Tiers, Elizabeth Clarke, Evangeline Johnson, Elizabeth Chapin, Lily Nichil, Muriel Cakes, Elsie Saltus, and Henrietta Talcott.

Mrs. Edward Fairbairn Darrell also entertained at Sherry's a luncheon of twenty-eight covers for her daughter, Miss Dorothy M. Darrell, a bud of the season and a dinner and theatre party followed in the evening. Mrs. Darrell's guests were the Misses Theodora Tiffany, Sophie Struthers, Florence Williams, Katherine Turck, Florence Farrish, Beatrice Beck, Mary Cushman, Grace Franklin, Marie Louise Bond, Ellen McCarter, Lorraine Allen, Annette Moran, Katherine Clark Culver, Muriel Wiggin, Jean Ward, Elizabeth Jarvis Wyatt, Helen Geer, Nina Dearth, Helen Barrett, Glory Thomas, Dorothea Camp, Ethel Simmons, Anna Sherman, Margaret Schroeder, Jean Walker Simpson, and Miss Bourne.

SCHAFER GOLDEN WEDDING.

Veteran Banker and Wife Have Lived in One House 50 Years.

The home in which Mr. and Mrs. Samuel M. Schafer have lived ever since their marriage fifty years and one day ago was deluged with flowers yesterday, when they celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. Mr. Schafer, who is the senior member of the banking firm of Schafer Brothers at 68 Wall Street, and is one of the oldest members of the New York Stock Exchange, said that he had meant to make the celebration a simple affair, and hadn't told his friends about it, but that they had "found him out."

Friends and relatives were calling at the old brownstone house at 52 West Forty-sixth Street throughout the day to congratulate the couple. Besides being congratulated on their anniversary, they were congratulated on having lived in one house in New York City for fifty years. Their friends insisted that they perhaps were the only two persons in the city who could boast such a long residence in the same place. Mr. Schafer grew reminiscent in discussing the old house. Its neighborhood was formerly a fashionable one, in which private brownstone houses were occupied by prominent families, and trade had not forced its way into the vicinity. Other brownstone houses in the block have now been converted into business establishments, however, while still others have been torn down to give place to modern buildings.

MISS BEGG'S BRIDAL PARTY.

Her Marriage to J. W. Pearson to be Held on Dec. 5.

Plans have been completed for the wedding of Miss Marguerite Begg of 876 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, to Joseph Wild Pearson, son of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Pearson, of Tompkinsville, S. I., which will take place on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 5, in St. John's Church, Brooklyn. The Rev. Dr. T. Bond Holland, rector of the church, will officiate, assisted by the Rev. Canon Pascal Harrower, rector of the Church of the Ascension, West New Brighton.

The bride, whose brother, Edward J. Begg, will give her in marriage, will be attended by Miss Jeannette Begg as maid of honor. Miss Lilly Pearson and Katherine Hayes will be the bridesmaids. Mr. Pearson will have as best man John Peary, and the ushers chosen include Harry B. Parmele, Grosvenor S. Wright, Arthur E. Begg, Anthony Cassidy, Charles Pearson, a cousin, and Dr. Charles E. Pearson, his brother.

Following the ceremony a reception will be held at the home of the bride.

GIVE ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION

Mr. and Mrs. J. McKesson, Jr., Celebrate Their Golden Wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. John McKesson, Jr., (Miss Lelia S. Forbes,) of Roaring Brook Farm, Chappaqua, N. Y., and this city, gave a reception yesterday in the small ballroom at Sherry's to celebrate their golden wedding. Mrs. McKesson was assisted in receiving by her daughters-in-law, Mrs. Donald McKesson (Catherine Van B. Lawrence) and Mrs. Irving McKesson, (Mary Anderson,) and by her sister, Mrs. Arnold Esperna. In addition to the old friends of Mr. and Mrs. McKesson, many young people attended the reception, and there were music and dancing.

Mr. and Mrs. McKesson are at Le Marquis, 12 East Thirty-first Street, where they plan spending the season.

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CROKER MEMENTOS SACRIFICED AT SALE

Bric-a-Brac, Furniture, and Curios Go Cheaply in Old Home of Tammany Chief.

FAMOUS TIGERS AT $1 EACH

Oriental and European Ceramics, Mettlach Steins, and Books Fetch Small Prices.

Bric-a-brac, curios, and art works in the old Richard Croker home at 5 East Seventy-fourth Street were sold at auction yesterday. Everything in the house, from the famous "Croker tigers" to the former Tammany chieftain's mahogany poker chip boxes, was put up. The poker chip boxes fetched only $3 each.

Outside the old mansion and fluttering from a little stick tacked to a second-story window sill was a red flag. In the red field of the flag were white letters which read, "Sale going on." The household furnishings were sold under the direction of James P. Silo, the Fifth Avenue auctioneer, and at 6 o'clock the last article in the famous old house was knocked down to the highest bidder. The total amount realized from the sale, Mr. Silo said last night, was about $7,000, a most modest sum when the real value of the articles disposed of was considered.

Articles worth $100 went for only a few dollars. Bric-a-brac, the cheapest pieces of which could not be duplicated in any New York store for less than $20, went for a song, while cut glass of all kinds, water colors, mahogany furnishings, porcelains, Axminster and Wilton carpets, splendid rugs, and wonderfully bound books, most of them classics, went for not much more than 10 or 15 per cent. of their real value.

Old Friends Watch Sale.

All the articles were the property of the late Mrs. Richard Croker, first wife of the former Tammany leader, and the sale was authorized by Richard Croker, Jr., and Mrs. Ethel Croker White, executors of Mrs. Croker's estate. The sale began at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning and an hour before it started the house was crowded with prospective bidders.

Among those attending were many friends of the Crokers, and old political allies of Mr. Croker. Mrs. Larkin, for many years the Croker housekeeper, witnessed with sad eyes the going of familiar objects which, as she pointed out, were being sold for almost nothing. The tigers, for instance, which during the days they made New York his home and his word was law in Tammany circles, Mr. Croker highly, were knocked down at $1 a tiger.

Mrs. William Disbee bid $30 for and obtained from that price a mahogany bureau which when new, and its worth less than at present, had cost Mr. Croker $250. A big Axminster carpet brought only $8. Two fine Bonn vases were sold for $1.80 each, a pearl inlaid bibouret, nearly 200 years old, Swiss music box which it was said cost originally $400 brought only $12.

Mettlach Beer Steins Cheap.

A carved cherry desk that cost originally $125 went for $17. Books bound in morocco were had for as low as 60 cents a volume; cut glass dishes worth anywhere from $15 to $50 were disposed of at 25 cents each, while Mettlach beer colors were knocked down at prices as low as $3.25 and $4. A desk and chair were bid in for $4, an oak tea wagon that once reposed in Mr. Croker's den was sold for $1.50, a set of silverware worth $50 was sold for $6.50, and other things just as valuable went at proportionately minimum prices.

Mettlach beer steins were bid in for less than $1, as nothing could be had for a mere pittance, and Archbishop Ireland's works, bound in half Levant, were sold at 70 cents a volume. The works of Shakespeare, Carlyle, Irving and Scott, all of them bound splendidly, and in the case of Irving all first editions, were to the highest bidder. The total amount realized from the sale, Mr. Silo said last night, was about $7,000, a most modest sum when the real value of the articles disposed of was considered.

Other articles sold included a large Imari jar, two bronze candelabra, a bronze group called "The Wounded Warrior," a Princess Bokhara rug, an Anatolian mat, a Japanese bronze casket, a decorated porcelain clock, Ferreghan, Hamadan, and Kazak rugs, decorated china, jade gems and fish nets, a Satsuma vase, twelve Limoges soup plates, cut glass decanters, cut glass champagne, liqueur, sherry glasses and Carlsbad berry plates.

Also sold were mahogany gate, glass, and bronze mounted electric lamp, a carved and gilt Louis XVI. chair, a Dutch liqueur set and tray, a Louis XVI. divan, a pair of old bronze andirons, a Carrara marble bust of Marguerite, and hundreds of other things, beautiful as well as useful.

DR. HARRISON WEDS AT 81.

Former New York Physician Marries Mrs. Cornelia Seymour, 55.

Dr. George Tucker Harrison and Mrs. Cornelia Seymour, a widow, who lives at the Hotel Langdon, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street, were married yesterday at noon in the Chapel of St. Thomas's Church, the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires officiating.

The bridegroom is 81 years old, and his bride 55. Dr. Harrison was a prominent physician and surgeon of this city for forty years, but since his retirement has been living at his boyhood home, University of Virginia, which is the corporate name of the town about that institution in Virginia. He and President Wilson are two of the three honorary life members of the Virginia Society of New York.

The wedding was quiet, the couple being unattended. They had breakfast afterward at the Hotel Langdon, and left later for the South. They have known each other for many years, and their marriage follows a correspondence of five years. Mrs. Harrison is in mourning for a sister, Mrs. Ernest Lee, at the Langdon for about three years. She was a Miss Ostrander before her first marriage.

Daughter to Mrs. Herbert Salomon.

A daughter was born yesterday morning to Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Salomon of 575 West End Avenue.

To and From Europe.

Some of the passengers booked to leave today for Rotterdam, via Falmouth, on the Nieuw Amsterdam are:

Mrs. R. W. Baker, Miss A. J. Beach, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bock, Mrs. E. O. Bohan, Miss Lila Bohan, Miss Viola Bohan, Sir Stepford Brunton, Charles M. Buffingame, Mrs. H. Butt, Mrs. G. Chisholm, Miss Madeline Chisholm, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Christie, Mrs. R. Debaney, R. M. Eden, Miss Nelly Evans, Dr. and Mrs. C. Lincoln Furbush, Miss Lydia Furbush, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Greaves, Mrs. H. St. Greer, Edward L. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Harrington, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Horne, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Hudson, Miss Dora Hudson, Miss Aileen Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Hutchinson, Mrs. B. F. Illsley, Dr. and Mrs. Newbold Jones, Mr. and Mrs. John Laird, Mrs. E. L. Lindsay, A. Mandel, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stanley Martin, Rosalie Martin, Miss Gladys J. Martin, Miss Lois Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Miles, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Moore, Hayward Reed, Miss Caroline Rider, W. B. Stanton, Charles T. Stevens, Geo. Georges Wilson, Mrs. C. E. Worthington, and Mrs. Dora T. Wright.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Genoa on the Dante Alighieri were:

Paul Edwards, Adrian Minet, D. W. P. Warren, H. F. Laughlin, Irving Lee, G. S. Gregory, Mrs. Mary Smith, H. Mercer and Countess Castelli Piras Solinas.

Arrivals from Panama.

Among those who arrived yesterday from Panama and Kingston on the steamship Metapan were:

Mr. and Mrs. J. Bausher, Mrs. Bertha Chittenden, Herbert Cornell, Benjamin George, Joseph Glaser, Mr. and Mrs. Ermest Marsh, John McPheerson, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Rogers, John Shultz, Carl Ulrich, Irving Wright, and John Whitehead.

IMPORTANT TO PUBLISHERS.
Holiday Book Number of The New York Times Review of Books, Sept. 24, on and review of year's literature. Order today.—Advt.

MR. AND MRS. MANNES PLAY.

Violinist and Pianist Give Their First Recital of Season.

David and Clara Mannes gave their first recital of the season of sonatas for violin and piano at Aeolian Hall last night. The sonatas were Grieg's in G, Op. 13; John Powell's Sonata Virginianesque," Op. 7, and Brahms's in D minor, Op. 108. To these Mr. Mannes added Vitali's Ciaconna in G minor, which he played to an organ accompaniment by John Cushing. There was nothing new about the program, as even its most modern number, Mr. Powell's sonata, has been given by the same players before.

These sonata recitals have won for themselves a first place in the schemes of concert-giving here, and those who have heard Mr. and Mrs. Mannes in the sessions during which they have made their work known have come to expect an interesting and valuable evening when they appear. In this respect the audience of last night, which seemed larger than any with which they have opened a recent season, was not disappointed. The musicianship, the taste, and the ability which they devote to their task were Mrs. Mannes in evidence, and the result was enjoyable. It was a little out of the usual path for Mr. Mannes to play Vitali's Ciaconna, but it was justified by the variety it lent to the program. In this number Mr. Cushing provided an excellent accompaniment on the organ.

DR. EUGENE L. DOYEN DEAD.

Noted Surgeon Who Used Electricity on Cancer—His Tetanus Cure.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—Dr. Eugene Louis Doyen, the noted surgeon, whose claim to have discovered the cancer microbe attracted wide attention, died today after a brief illness. He had made a special study of the treatment of cancer and placed himself on record during April, 1914, as saying that radium was worthless for that disease and those physicians who prescribed the radium treatment were "charlatans."

Dr. Doyen was born here and was in his fifty-eighth year. He was regarded as the greatest French bacteriologist after the death of Pasteur and became prominent during 1915, when he announced that he had been successful in curing cancer by an electrical treatment, without using the knife. He had been experimenting along these lines for more than five years and announced his discovery in a paper read before the Physiotherapy Congress here. He termed his treatment "thermmic-electro coagulation." Even before this, in 1911, it was announced that Dr. Doyen and his son, Dr. Roger Doyen, had been very successful in curing cancer and consumption at their clinic in the Institute Doyen.

Probably his greatest discovery, and one made necessary by the war, was the cure for tetanus. The wounded suffered greatly from this disease during the early days of the war and as early as November, 1914, Dr. Doyen announced his cure. It was announced that there had been more than 4,000 cases up to that month, and of these only twenty had been cured, the others dying in terrible agony. Dr. Doyen claimed to have cured more than 90 per cent. of the cases by his method. He was the author of several volumes on medical topics, one of which was "Treatment of Cancer," published in 1904.

Morris H. Politziner.

Morris H. Politziner, a member of the wholesale grocery firm of Politziner Brothers of 332 East 108th Street, and active for years in Hebrew charities, died on Monday at his home, 9 East Ninety-seventh Street, in his forty-eighth year. He was born in Russia and came here thirty years ago. Mr. Politziner was a member of the Hebrew Free Loan Association, the Young Men's Hebrew Association, the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, the Mt. Sinai and Lebanon Hospitals, the Montefiore Home, and all like other leading Hebrew charities. His wife and two daughters survive him. His funeral will take place at 11 o'clock this morning from his late home, with interment in Mount Judah Cemetary, Cypress Hills, Brooklyn.

Obituary Notes.

Captain JOHN I. GINN, a veteran newspaper man of the West and Southwest, died in El Paso, Texas, yesterday. He would have been 81 years old on Christmas Day. He was born in Virginia City (Nev.) Enterprise at one time.

Mrs. S. R. DRESSER of Bradford, Penn., widow of a wealthy manufacturer, died suddenly last night in her apartments at the new platform of the Jersey Central Railroad Station in Jersey City. He was in his fifty-ninth year.

Colonel JOSEPH S. McCOY, employed in the office of the Adjutant General in Washington and a veteran of the civil war, died on Sunday at his home in Washington in his seventy-eighth year.

THOMAS HUMPHREY, a retired printer and stationer here, died on Sunday at his home in South Orange, N. J.

Mrs. LENA KATLAN, wife of Rabbi Bernard M. Katlan, who is Grand Secretary of District 1 of the Independent Order of B'Nai Brith, died in the Women's Hospital in this city yesterday. She was forty-second year.

Mrs. AMANDA READ, wife of Andrew Read, and a resident of Hackettstown, N. J., for many years, died on Monday at her home there in her fifty-first year.

JOHN WITHERSPOON CORNELL, youngest son of Colonel and Mrs. Edward S. Cornell of East Orange, N. J., died on Monday at his home there in his twenty-second year.

JAMES HOULIHAN, a hatter and a resident of the Oranges for many years, died on Monday at his home in Orange, N. J., in his seventy-fifth year.

JOHN LIGHTHOLDER, a retired mason contractor and a veteran of the civil war, died on Monday at his home in West Orange, N. J., in his eightieth year.

WILSON BLOOMFIELD, a resident of Hackettstown, N. J., died on Monday at the home of his sister, Mrs. Simon Slater, in New Brunswick, N. J., in his eighty-second year.

HENRY SCHEUERMAN, a real estate broker for many years, died on Monday at his home in Basking Ridge, N. J., in his sixty-first year.

Mrs. ELIZA J. THOMPSON, a resident of Plainfield, N. J., died yesterday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Theodore Wolverton, in Hackettstown, N. J., in her seventy-fourth year.

MISS MITCHEL, BRIDE OF JOHN W. HANES, JR.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ormsby MacK. Mitchel Weds in The Cotham Ballroom.

BISHOP STEARLY OFFICIATES

Bridegroom, a Yale Graduate of '15, Has Two Best Men—A Reception for 300 Guests.

The wedding of Miss Agnes Mitchel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ormsby MacKnight Mitchel, and John Wesley Hanes, Jr., of Winston-Salem, N. C., was celebrated at 8 o'clock last evening in the ballroom at the Hotel Cotham. Bishop Stearly of Newark officiated.

The bride wore a gown of white satin draped with rare lace which had been worn by three generations in her family, and a court train. The veil of tulle, caught up at the coiffure fell almost to the end of the train. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and white pansies.

She was attended by the Misses Lucy Hanes and Priscilla Mitchel as bridesmaids, and four flower girls, including the three young daughters of Dr. and Mrs. Benjamin Tilton, and little Miss Priscilla Kennady.

The bridesmaids wore frocks of pale blue chiffon and tulle, with matching hats of tulle, and carried bouquets of sunburst roses. The flower girls were dressed in pink and white, and carried wreaths and baskets of flowers.

Mr. Hanes had two best men, John Cadwalda and Robert Hanes. The ushers were Ralph Hanes and MacKnight Mitchel.

A reception for about three hundred guests followed the ceremony.

The bride's parents are spending the Winter at the Cotham. Mr. Hanes is a graduate of Yale, class of '15.

Robert N. Drew.

Robert N. Drew, active in the hat manufacturing industry for many years and a member of the Permanent Arbitration Board appointed by Former Governor Franklin Fort of New Jersey, died on Monday at his home in Orange. He was President of the firm of Austin, Drew & Co., Incorporated, of Orange and was a veteran of the civil war. Mr. Drew was a former member of the West Orange Township Committee and had served two terms as Town Treasurer. His widow and two daughters survive him.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

DADDI-BORGHERI.—Born to Signor and Signora Daddi-Borgheri, (Miss Vida Stidham,) a son, Nov. 20, 1916, at Florence, Italy.

SILVER.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Silver, (nee Ada Levy,) a son at the German Hospital, Nov. 21, 1916.

Died.

BARTRON.—At Somerville, N. J., on Nov. 20, 1916, Mary C. Bartron, late of 960 East 163d St., New York City, wife of John Edward Bartron. Funeral on Thursday, Nov. 23, at 10:30 A. M., from St. John's Church, Somerville, N. J. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

BEATTIE.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Monday, Nov. 20, 1916, Henry Beattie of Oceanic, N. J., aged 29. Funeral services will be held on Wednesday, Nov. 22, at 9 P. M., at the home of his sister, Mrs. Robert Veitch, 134 Willow Ave., Hoboken. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited. Interment Thursday, 12 o'clock, Mount Olivet Cemetery. Red Bank papers please copy.

BROLLY.—On Monday morning, Mary A. Brolly, in her 83d year. Funeral private.

BURGAUER.—Emanuel, in his 74th year, passed away Nov. 19 at Hot Springs, Ark., beloved father of Mrs. L. Frankel.

BYRNES.—Mary E., at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Daniel J. Murphy, 48 West 82d St., in her 78th year. Funeral Wednesday morning at 10 A. M. at St. Mary's R. C. Church. Interment Holy Name Cemetery, Jersey City.

COLLINS.—On Monday, Nov. 20, Caroline Collins, daughter of late Peter D. Collins of New York. Funeral from her late residence, 116 Ridge Road, Rutherford, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 22, at 1 o'clock P. M. Friends are invited to attend.

CONKLING.—After a short illness, on Monday, Nov. 20, James Egbert, son of the late Egbert G. and Abigail J. Conkling. Services at his late residence, 1 Lenox Road, Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 22, 8 o'clock. Interment at Hewlett, Long Island.

CORSON.—At her home, 424 Grand Av., Brooklyn, on Nov. 20, Virginia Louise, wife of the late Alexander D. Corson. Funeral service Wednesday, Nov. 22, 1916, at 5:30 P. M.

DIEUDONNE.—On Nov. 21, 1916, at his residence, 177 Eagle St., Greenpoint, Leopold, beloved husband of Christine Dieudonne. Funeral from Chapel, 153 East 44th Street, on Thursday afternoon, at 1:30 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

DREW.—At West Orange, N. J., Nov. 20, 1916, Robert N. Drew, in his 74th year. Funeral from his late residence, 342 Gregory Avenue, corner Wellington Avenue, West Orange, N. J., on Thursday, Nov. 23, at 2 P. M., thence to All Saints' Church, Valley and Forest Streets, Orange, where services will be held at 2:30 P. M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers. Boat leaves foot of Chambers Street, Hoboken, at 1:15 P. M. Interment private.

DRUCK.—On Tuesday, Nov. 21, Madeleina Bertha, wife of Lucien P. Druck of Palisade, N. J. Funeral from her late residence 15 Anderson Av., Palisade, N. J., on Saturday, Nov. 25, at 3 P. M.

DUCEY.—On Nov. 20, 1916, at her residence, 150 East 90th St., Bridget, widow of Patrick Ducey and mother of Michael J., Patrick, William, Frank S., and Mary E. Ducey, and Mrs. Hannah Crimlay. Requiem mass at Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, 84th St. and Park Av., on Wednesday, Nov. 22, at 10:30 A. M. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

DUNCAN.—Suddenly, Monday, Nov. 20, 1916, John Duncan of Ridgewood, N. J., third son of the late George and Margaret Davis Duncan. Notice of funeral hereafter.

DURBRIDGE.—At Montclair, N. J., Sunday, Nov. 19, William, beloved husband of Sarah J. Durbridge, in his 73d year. Funeral services on Tuesday, Nov. 21, at the forty-third Line and International Mercantile Marine. Funeral services will be held at his late home, 22 Brunswick Road, Wednesday afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock.

ERMANN.—On Tuesday morning, Nov. 21, at Atlantic City, Pauline Ermann, beloved mother of Sophie Marcus of Berlin, and sister of Max H. Winkler and Sarah Hirschman. Funeral services at Salem Fields Chapel, Thursday, Nov. 23, at 10:30 A. M.

EVANS.—On Sunday, Nov. 19, 1916, at the French Hospital, New York, William Wain, husband of Agnes H. Evans, (nee Wold,) in his 44th year. Funeral services at his late home, Homestead Av., Palisades Park, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 22, at 8 P. M.

FALK.—On Monday, Nov. 20, Milton J., beloved husband of Amy P. Falk, in the 53d year of his age. Funeral services will be held at the Temple Emanu-El, 5th Av. and 43d St., on Wednesday morning, Nov. 22, at 9:30 o'clock.

GALLAGHER.—On Monday, Nov. 20, James, beloved husband of Matilda Gallagher, (nee Crumly.) Funeral from his late residence, 221 East 71st St., on Thursday, Nov. 23, thence to St. Vincent Ferrer's Church, 67th St., where a mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul at 10 A. M.

GOLDFLAM.—Louise, (nee the Feigenbaums, of Vienna, Austria,) beloved wife of Nathan Goldflam, aged 28. Funeral from Jewish Hospital, St. Mark's at Classon Av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 22, at 2 P. M.

HALL.—On Tuesday, Nov. 21, after a lingering illness, Augusta Russell, daughter of the late James R. and Elizabeth B. Hall of Utica. Services at the home of her brother-in-law, Edward T. Nichols, 57 5th Av., at 4 P. M., Nov. 23, 1916. Interment at Middletown, Conn.

HAMMILL.—Raymond Lawrence, beloved son of James Edward and Mary Elizabeth Brangan, Tuesday, Nov. 21. Funeral from his late residence, 1376 Gustavus St., Bronx, thence to St. Raymond's Church, Friday, Nov. 24, at 10 A. M. Interment private.

HUMPHREY.—At South Orange, N. J., Nov. 19, 1916, Thomas Humphrey, in his 75th year. Funeral services will be held at his home, 423 Meadow St., Tuesday evening, Nov. 21, at 7:45 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

JONES.—On Monday, Nov. 20, 1916, at Hot Springs, Ark., beloved husband of Amy P. Jones, father of Mrs. Emanuel Frankel. Funeral services will be held at the Temple Emanu-El, 5th Av. and 43d St., on Wednesday morning, Nov. 22, at 9:30 o'clock.

KENNERLY.—On Monday, Nov. 20, 1916, Mary C., wife of Charles M. Kennerly and sister of Catherine Cogan and William C. Blaney. Funeral on Thursday, Nov. 23, from her late residence, 964 East 166th St., 9:30 A. M., thence to Church of St. Augustine, 167th St. and Franklin Av., where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated. Interment Holy Cross, Automobile to cemetery.

KLACKNER.—Suddenly, on Monday, Nov. 20, John, beloved father of George C. Klackner, in his 66th year. Funeral Friday morning, Nov. 24, at 9 o'clock, from his late residence, 26 West 128th St., New York City, on Thursday, Nov. 23, 1916, at 10 A. M. sharp. Kindly omit flowers.

UNDERHILL.—Edward Beekman, Jr., in his 58th year, suddenly, at his residence, 35 Fort Washington Av., on Nov. 20. Funeral Tuesday.

WARD.—Robert. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 96th and 97th, Wednesday, 11 o'clock. Auspices Actors' Fund.

WYNNE.—Coleman, beloved husband of Emily de Neufville Wynne, in the 29th year of his age, of 191 Valley Road, Montclair, N. J. Funeral private.

ARMITAGE.—Walter, 576 Central Park West, Nov. 19. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

BECKE.—Emma, 1,023 Southern Boulevard, Bronx, Nov. 19.

BORREN.—Julius, 576 2d Av., Nov. 19, aged 86. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

BUTTERTH.—Henry, 780 Elton Av., Bronx, Nov. 19, aged 44. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

CLARK.—Mary, Nov. 20, aged 38. Funeral 183 8th Av., today, 2 P. M.

CLARKE.—James C., 1,014 Walton Av., Bronx, Nov. 20. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

CONROY.—Edward H., Jr., 206 Varick St., Nov. 20. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

COPE.—George G., 72 East 89th St., Nov. 20.

CROWLEY.—Donald C., St. Vincent's Hospital, Nov. 20. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

DEANE.—Margaret B., West New Brighton, S. I., Nov. 20. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

DEVINE.—William, 843 8th Av., Nov. 20. Funeral today.

DWYER.—Margaret, 2,726 8th Av., Nov. 19. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

HERBERT.—Thomas F., 1,873 Wallace Av., Bronx, Nov. 20, aged 30. Funeral tomorrow.

HOFFMAN.—John H., 706 Forest Av., Bronx, Nov. 20, aged 61. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

KENNEDY.—Bernard, 441 West 164th St., Nov. 20. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

KILIAN.—David, 428 East 19th St., Nov. 20. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

KINGS.—Margaret, 311 East 93d St., Nov. 19. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

LANDERS.—Patrick F., 980 West 28th St., Nov. 20. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

LEUTZEN.—Anatheld, 450 West 29th St., Nov. 20, aged 71. Funeral today,

CRIMSON AND BLUE, CADETS AND MIDDIES POLISHING UP FOR LAST BIG GAMES

BLACK, YALE LEADER, SENT TO INFIRMARY

Husky Captain of Blue Eleven Will Be Out Today—Demand for Tickets Overwhelming.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 21.—Captain Clinton Black and Quarter Back Devore Smith were not in the signal drill which comprised the only Yale football practice ordered this afternoon, but the head coach, Ted Jones, said tonight that both would be in uniform tomorrow and would play next Saturday. Smith was at the bowl this afternoon in street clothes, and his understudy, Chester Le Roche, acted as field general.

Black was not at the field, and it was admitted that he went to the college infirmary last night and did not leave today. His temperature was 100 when he arrived at the infirmary, but it had dropped to normal today, and he will leave the institution tomorrow. He has a slight cold contracted at Atlantic City. His place at left guard was filled today by Chub Sheldon. Sheldon's condition will not allow him to play in the Harvard game, although the coaches would like to send him into the line-up for a few plays so that he might receive his "Y."

Tomorrow the only scrimmaging of the week will be taken by the 'Varsity, and the first and second elevens will work about half an hour. The physical condition of the team, aside from Black and Smith, was pronounced tip-top tonight by Trainer Mack.

A makeshift 'Varsity today played the scrubs for about twenty minutes. Captain Black, Van Nostrand, Casey, Waite and Church of the 'Varsity were in the line-up. The visiting coaches included Walter Camp, Frank Butterworth, Foster Rockwell and Jack Cates.

The Yale Football Association reports tonight that more than 30,000 requests for Harvard-Yale game tickets which could not be granted have been received, despite of the restrictions put upon the privilege of applying for the prized pasteboards.

HARVARD PREPARES ATTACK.

Choice of Caner Indicates Plan of Offensive from Outset.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 21.—Reggie Brown and his second team pupils, whom the strategist has been equipping with Yale plays, spent this afternoon in the Stadium working against the 'Varsity and it will face Yale Saturday, and also against a few of the substitutes. The day's work was a hard one, as far as the energy expended, but the coaches were careful not to allow their first-string men to face danger of injury.

The regulars lined up as they did yesterday, Caner still being at right tackle and Robinson at quarter back. These players now are almost certain to start the Yale game, although the opinion of the coaches by no means is unanimous. Some of them feel that Robinson has a little better judgment than Murray, and that his experience in the Yale game last year will help him as will the fact that he has seen the New Haven team in action in two games this Fall.

Caner is picked over Sweetser because of his offensive strength. This indicates that Harvard intends to start the offensive game against Yale right away on Saturday, and will rely on the weaknesses of its open play to gain an early advantage. The students here are willing to give odds on the Crimson for the game, but at the same time the general feeling is that Harvard has a better offense this Fall than Yale.

Today much attention was given to Phinney and Brewer, the two substitute end rushers. Harte has not been able to get out a hard game this season, and Coolidge was so severely bruised in the scrimmage that the end coach is anxious to have the auxiliaries as nearly on a par with the regulars as possible. Minot, who is the next best kicker to Brewer, was used alternately with Horween in the backfield. Plewer did not look as good earlier in the season against Brown, but Bond is now considered as efficient a back as Thacher. Minot is being held in reserve with Willcox for the open game.

PENN PRACTICE IS SECRET.

Gates of Franklin Field Barred by Order of Folwell.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21.—Not wishing to take the chance of allowing the Cornell gridiron gladiators to get a line on his new plays, Coach Bob Folwell, of the Penn eleven, had the gates of Franklin Field barred this afternoon for the second time this season. Then, with the assistance of Coaches Wharton and Dobson, Folwell had the Varsity eleven try out three new plays which will probably be used against the West Virginia Wesleyan eleven here Saturday, as well as against Cornell Thanksgiving Day.

All the Varsity men who played in the Michigan game were in their togs with the exception of Charley Hemming, who received a furlough until Wednesday. His place at guard was taken for the time being by George Wagoner.

PENN STATE WORK SEVERE.

Preparations for Battle with Pathers Begins in Earnest.

Special to The New York Times.

STATE COLLEGE, Penn., Nov. 21.—A long secret practice, the first of the season, was Penn State's quota of work today. Coach Harlow has ten days in which to get his team ready for Pittsburgh on Thanksgiving Day, and he has ordered the gates closed for the rest of the season. The squad was permitted a brief training over the week-end, partly to consumate the defeat of Lafayette, and partly to take off the fine edge of overtraining. Berryman, State's All-team of last Year, now Gettysburg's coach, helped Harlow today.

STUDENTS CHEER LEHIGH.

Demonstration by Undergraduates Enlivens Practice Work.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Nov. 21. Six hundred enthusiastic students were permitted to view, for a brief period, the football practice at Lehigh today. The demonstration injected energy into the players, who went about their work with a will. When it was too dark for the men to see the ball, the practice came to an end, but only temporarily, for Coach Tom Keady ordered additional signal practice and a field tactics talk in the gymnasium.

Chesterwith, the quarter back, who had a foot broken in the Muhlenberg game, was out for the first time in nearly three weeks. He was sent to the scrubs and a strong effort will be made to get him into condition in case he is needed Saturday. Fons is the only veteran who was not on the field. All the other regulars are rounding into shape nicely. Good took Quist's place at right end, and Richards took Good's place at right tackle. These were the only changes in yesterday's line-up.

While the scrubs were perfecting Lafayette's formations, especially those upon which forward passes are hurled, the Varsity was putting on the finishing touches of the new plays that Keady has been drilling for the last two weeks.

ADVERTISEMENT.
FORDHAM vs. GALLAUDET COL.
Sat., 2:30, Fordham Field, Adm. 50c.

COLUMBIA ELEVEN RAPPED.

College Daily, Spectator, Comments Candidly on the Team.

Criticising the work of Columbia football players this Fall, intimating that the coaching system might be amiss, and deploring the 1916 season of one victory, two scoreless ties, and four defeats, the Columbia Spectator, the students' daily college newspaper, appeared yesterday on the Morningside campus with a long editorial article on the football situation. The tackling is termed "disgraceful," and as a closing sentence spectator says: "On Saturday the football team and the scandal should show that they are behind Columbia."

The editorial article is in part as follows:

"It would be a waste of time and space to attempt to offer excuses for Saturday's defeat at the hands of Wesleyan. There are no excuses; there should be none. It would be inane to utter bromidic expressions of our pride in the fighting spirit of the team, and to console ourselves with the fact that the men never gave up, however overwhelming the odds. Such talk is small consolation. . . . The student body is not proud of the football team. The animal is not proud of the team. It would be hypocrisy to say that they are.

"The football situation has reached a serious stage, and the N. Y. U. game is next Saturday. Brushing aside all the excuses and apologies and small talk and optimistic hopes for the future, this fact stands out: In the next to last game of the season, after two months of daily practice, the players still tackle an opponent around the shoulders; the interference has no more cohesion than it had in the early games; the line still waits for the visitors' attack instead of charging to meet it; there is still the same hesitancy and lack of decisiveness in the calling of the signals and in the general movements of the team on the field.

"It is presable that injuries are responsible for some of the faults. But injuries do not account for the fact that the coaching is disgraceful. Nor injuries do not account for the fact that the coaching staff has placed the blame like slither with the coaches or the men. Either the coaches have failed or the men have failed to grasp the ideas taught them by the coaches. Columbia men are loyal but they hate to hear the derisive shouts that arise when the Blue and White centre has to consult with the quarter back two or three times on one play."

COLUMBIA LOSES CENTRE.

Definitely Announced That Brown Will Not Play N. Y. U.

Only light work was given to the Columbia gridiron squad yesterday on the occasion of the first complete workout since Saturday's game with Wesleyan. It was announced definitely from the training rooms that Joe Brown, veteran centre for two seasons, would be lost for the last game this week with New York University. His injury in the Wesleyan game, was yesterday found to be a broken foot.

Kenny and Dunn, the wing men, did not report in uniform, but Head Coach Metcalf is assured that they will rejoin the team at today's practice. Yesterday's work was confined to dummy scrimmaging for the rush line men, and work on the tackling dummy for the ends and half backs.

FORDHAM IS BACK AT WORK.

New Plays Being Developed for the Game with Villanova.

Refreshed by two days of rest, after its overwhelming victory at Holy Cross last Saturday, the Fordham football squad went back to hard work yesterday in preparation for the two remaining games on the schedule. Although Coach Gargan refrained from scrimmage, he kept the men busy for two hours in a long signal drill, remedying rough spots exposed in some of the formations used at Worcester, and adding several new plays for the closing game of the year with Villanova a week from tomorrow.

Although Fordham is scheduled for a battle with the Gallaudet eleven at Fordham Field on Saturday, its attention from now until the close of the season will be chiefly given to arranging a warm reception for its old rival from Pennsylvania. The Villanova outfit has defeated Fordham yesterday for the last four years, but the Maroon collegians, after their strong showing against Holy Cross, figure this year's contest as a fine chance to avenge a few old scores.

All the men who figured in the regular line-up last week were on hand yesterday and were kept in action all during the signal drill. Gargan introduced several new end run formations in the drill, using Ewing and McNamee to carry the ball. Dempsey, the new fullback, who more than earned his place against the Purple, is the main factor in the new quadruple pass which Gargan brought forth yesterday, every man in the squad getting a chance to handle the ball in the play.

EXPECT SHAKEUP AT N. Y. U.

Frequent Shifts Indicate Changed Line-up Against Columbia.

With the scrubs using Columbia formations the New York University 'Varsity was able yesterday to penetrate the defense offered for frequent and large gains. When the regulars had possession of the ball the new plays were tried for the most part. They were able to gain chiefly by the aerial route.

Howard and Ted Cann, Weinheimer and Eberhard composed the regular backfield at the beginning of the workout. Eberhard made several telling line plunges. Howard Cann ran the team. Later Mackenzie was put in his place and resumed his old position at half back. Then Weinheimer was taken out of the line-up and Hammerschlag put in. Ted Cann being shifted to tackle. These shifts have created the feeling that a general shake-up will be in order before the Columbia game Saturday.

American League to Meet at Chicago

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—Reports that the annual meeting of the American League would be held in New York instead of Chicago, Dec. 12, because of the meeting of the National League in the eastern city on the same day were set at rest today by an announcement by President Johnson. "There has been no change in the plans," he said. "The meeting will be held in Chicago."

SOLDIERS GENERATE SPEED AT PRACTICE

Vidal and Oliphant Display Scoring Ability in Fast Drill with Scrubs.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 21.—Realising that the Navy will be a dangerous foe when the Soldiers meet them on Saturday, the coaches worked with the Army eleven until after dark today on the Plains gridiron in an endeavor to instill some of the fighting and speed which they consider so essential to the Cadet team. The going for the 'Varsity men was rough for the greater part of the afternoon. Vidal signalized his return to the squad by drop kicking a field goal just inside the 30-yard line, while Oliphant registered his usual touchdown.

These scores spelled defeat for a tired and workout scrub elven, which, although whipped, threw a scare into the 'Varsity during the early part of the drill when it flashed a bit of Navy offense in some intricate formations. Butler's return to the heavy work today was an encouraging feature of the practice. He went through the entire drill in his old position at tackle and displayed no evidence of his recent injury. McEwan at centre displayed his usual fire and dash and was busy every minute.

Ford's kicking was above the average. The Army's kicking game looks strong with both Oliphant and Vidal doing splendid work in that line. In spite of the fact that Ford is a veteran of three Navy games and an aggressive and experienced player, he is likely to have a hard fight beating either House or Shrader to the wing positions. These two are improving so rapidly that it is more than probable that they will line up on the flanks for the Army against the Middies. Ford's kicking ability will insure a place for him behind the line, however, if anything should happen to the Soldiers' backfield trio.

Murrill, a substitute quarter who is understudy to Gerhardt, the Varsity pilot, was hurt today and will be out of the play, perhaps, for the season. His injury necessitated Daly's personal attention to Kilburn and Stenzel today, the reserve quarters who seem most likely to be called upon to fulfil the duties of the Cadets if Gerhardt is incapacitated.

NAVY LINE-UP UNCERTAIN.

Keen Contests for Places Still Going On Among Middies.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 21.—The Navy had its last practice scrimmage of the present season this afternoon. During the rest of the week the first and second teams will have no regular lineups, but formations of both the attack and defense may be tried out. Today's work was important in the final selection of the team which will start against the Army on Saturday next.

With the exception of quarter back, the backfield positions are well settled. At that post Wheimel, a new man, and Orr, of last year's squad, are still fighting it out with chances favoring Wheimel. On the line, the candidates are Jackson, at left end; Gilman, at left guard, and Ward at right tackle. Goodstein and Jones are battling for centre, while Holtman may go to left tackle instead of Reifle, or take the place at left guard which has generally been filled by Densfeld. Garrett, Fisher, and Harrison are still possibilities at right end with Garrett the favorite.

The customary open practice on Thursday will not be held this week, and instead more effort than usual is being taken to insure the absolute secrecy of the practices.

WILL NOT DECIDE DISPUTE.

P. S. A. L. Committee Drops Football Protest by De Witt Clinton.

The High Schools Games Committee of the Public Schools Athletic League yesterday declined to make a decision in the protest of De Witt Clinton against the football victory of Morris at the Polo Grounds last Saturday. The committee decided the protest rested entirely upon an interpretation of the rules, and referred the De Witt Clinton authorities to the Intercollegiate Football Rules Committee. Clinton protested on the grounds that the forgoing of the second touchdown made by Morris was illegal and that the result should have been a tie at 12 to 12.

A recent champion soccer contest in which Morris defeated De Witt Clinton at Crotona Park was ordered replayed because the ground overran the field and prevented a clean game. Curtis was officially announced as being in the lead for the soccer title, having won five games and drawn one for a total of 11 points. The Curtis players won the championship last year.

The annual high schools indoor track and field championships were set for the last Saturday in January and probably will be held in the Twenty-third Regiment Armory, Brooklyn. An individual tennis championship, which will not interfere with the titular team competition, will probably result from a proposal made during the meeting. The delegates decided to conduct the next year's baseball tournament, the first in several seasons, in three divisions—Manhattan, Brooklyn and Long Island. The winners of each division will meet in the final round.

The committee decided to investigate the recently organized Long Island Interscholastic Hockey League.

N. Y. U. Lads Serenade Columbia.

About 500 New York University students paid their annual visit to the Columbia University campus last night to serenade their forthcoming rivals on the gridiron on Saturday. The N. Y. U. lads congregated on the library steps and began cheering the Columbia eleven, and in response the Columbia men poured forth from the dormitories and returned the cheers. The exchange of songs and yells continued for several hours.

FAKE TICKETS REPORTED.

Michigan Investigates Alleged Counterfeits at Penn Game.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Nov. 21.—Officials of the Athletic Association of the University of Michigan today began an investigation of reports that tickets to the Michigan-Pennsylvania football game last Saturday were counterfeited.

It is understood that twenty-one such tickets have been obtained by the association. A reward of $100 has been offered for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the alleged counterfeiters.

The tickets for the Pennsylvania game were printed by a Philadelphia concern which has furnished the association with an affidavit as to the number of pasteboards it turned out. It was learned that the authorities are investigating evidence which indicates that the spurious tickets were sold in Detroit.

CORNELL ELEVEN DILIGENT.

Whole 'Varsity Line-up Gets Work on Field and in Cage.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 21.—The Cornell football squad held its first hard practice of the week today, engaging in short work at tackling, punting and running down under kicks out of doors, and then moving over to the baseball cage, where a dummy scrimmage was staged. Dan Reed rejoined the coaching staff after a short visit to New York and the trio of football instructors kept the 'Varsity team on the jump.

The full strength of the 'Varsity was in the line-up; Jewett was back at right tackle and seems likely to play the position regularly from now on. Alderson and Miller at guard, who have been slow to round into form this year, are now playing a more aggressive game than formerly.

Shiverick ran the team at quarter-back, and in the signal drill uncovered a great many forward passes, some of which were executed smoothly. There is a chance, Dr. Sharpe said today, that speed may be tried at quarter-back, with Shiverick going to left half back.

FOOTBALL CAPTAINS NAMED.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Nov. 21.—W. D. Maginnes of Boston, Mass., an old Exeter player, was today elected Captain of Lehigh University's football team. Maginnes, who plays full back, is rather light in weight, but has great driving power. Lehigh has been without out a Captain all season, the acting Captain being appointed prior to each game.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Nov. 21.—At a meeting of the football letter men of Wesleyan, Phillips of Philadelphia, Penn., was elected Captain of the Wesleyan team for the next season. Boswell entered from the Northwest Philadelphia High School. For the past two seasons he has played at right end for the 'Varsity.

EAST LANSING, Mich., Nov. 21.—Del Vandervoort of Lansing was today elected Captain of the 1917 football team of the Michigan Agricultural College. Vandervoort is a guard.

WILL PLAY TENNIS ON ICE.

Well-Known Players to Take Part in Match at Ice Palace.

Tennis on ice may become a popular sport if the idea of Fred Alexander, the noted tennis player, bears fruit. An exhibition game of doubles is planned by Mr. Alexander to occur some time in December at the Ice Skating Palace. Well-known players will take part.

None but the best skaters could hope to play the game. It requires more proficiency and action even than ice hockey, and hockey is the most exacting of all ice sports so far as surefooted, quick-turning and speedy skating is concerned. Further, the players must be expert at handling a racquet, for unless they are familiar with the different strokes and the part the feet play in making these strokes they are certain to come a cropper.

Five or six years ago one tennis match on ice was played, and it aroused a great deal of interest. At the time there was much talk of forming an ice tennis matches throughout the Winter. But it was late in the season when Mr. Alexander conceived the idea, and it was probably because of this that the proposed tourney never materialized. Ever since, Mr. Alexander has been nursing the idea. He is sanguine that the coming match will lead to the forming of a tennis tournament on ice this Winter.

The same rules will govern the game as govern lawn tennis. The court will be laid out in black paint on the ice surface, but because of the additional speed master players it is quite probable that the net will be raised somewhat.

It may be figured that the ball would have a tendency to skid on the ice rather than bound, but this sliding does not obtain to any more pronounced degree, it is said, than in play on the board floors in the armories and clubs. The players are able to employ all the cuts known to the outdoor game.

HUNTER GETS GOLF TROPHY.

Wee Burn Player Leads Field in Qualifying Round at Pinehurst.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Nov. 21.—Sixty-one contestants took part today in the qualifying round of the twelfth annual Autumn golf tournament over the local course. This is a record field for this early event. The qualifying trophy was won by Robert Hunter of the Wee Burn Club, in 86, with Franklin Gates of Broadacres a close second, in 84.

Gates apparently had the trophy safely within his grasp when he arrived on the eighteenth tee in 78, but he drove into one of the cavernous traps which now surround the last green, and required 6 to hole out. With a properly placed drive the hole is an easy enough 5.

The summary:

Robert Hunter, Wee Burn, 88; Franklin Gates, Moore County, 84; C. L. Becker, Woodland, 87; Tom Reid, Southern Pines, 87; E. A. Hathaway, Cooperstown, 87; G. M. Howard, Halifax, 87; L. H. Howard, Tierney Lea, 88; T. A. Cheatha, Pittsburgh, 88; D. P. Kingsley, Sleepy Hollow, 89; Donald Patson, Youngstown, 90; M. G. Phillips, Moore County, 90; A. R. Adams, Youngstown, 91; G. W. Watts, Hill and Dale, 91; R. C. Shannon, Second Brookport, 91; C. P. Lancaster, Woodland, 92; C. P. Mason, Moore County, 93.

HAUBERK IS AGAIN WINNER AT BOWIE

Sturdy Campaigner Not Bothered by Weight in the Capital City Handicap.

BOWIE, Md., Nov. 21.—Hauberk, bearing the silks of J. F. Sweeney, scored another impressive victory at the Southern Maryland track this afternoon—his third in succession—when he captured the Capital City Handicap from Marse Henry and Kawaana, which came along in the order named. The winner was giving away a lot of weight, but the 114 pounds imposed did not seem to bother him in the least, and although pressed at the finish he came home with a fair margin in hand.

Greetings, the Canadian filly, which showed a lot of speed while on the Dominion circuit, galloped away with the mile and seventy yards race, which was for three-year-olds and upward. The Coleman entry made all the pace, with Juliet, which finished second, after Reels most of the time. The small end of the purse went to J. Johnson's Handfull.

Dundreary, another Canadian horse, making his second start at Bowie, won the distance race at a mile and a furlong. He angered a track pair of seers to Miss Baker, High Tide, and a lot of other fairly good selling platers.

W. J. Frese's Equelier demonstrated that it was not a fluke when he defeated Yankee Notion a mile last time out. While Yankee Notion did not run this afternoon, the field was a high-class one, including such good winners as Brave Cumadier, Cliff Field, Bonnie Tess and Lady Pilot.

The summaries, with straight, place, and show odds:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; purse $600; six furlongs. Time—1:14 4-5.

Lady Lee, The Forester, 114 (Ward), 4 to 1, 2 to 1 and even. 1

Supernal, Angelus, 107 (Ch. L.), 100 to 1, 20 to 1 and 6 to 1. 2

Gold Bond, W. Smith's ch. c., 109, (Williams), 8 to 1, 3 to 1 and even. 3

Also ran: Rosel, Great Deity, Oaks scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds. The Rancocas Handicap; purse $600; six furlongs. Time—1:14.

Amalgamator, Vigil's b. c., 102 (Hanna), by Duke of Orleans-Compensate, $20.70, $12.70, $4.30. (F. Robinson). 1

Manolin, H. G. Bedwell's b. c., 113, $6.50, $3.50. (Ingram). 2

Brooklyn, F. R. Hitchcock's b. c., 106, $6.40. (J. Haynes). 3

Gloomy Gus, Ophelia W., Nowadays also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $600; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:50 2-5.

Freda Johnson, W. D. Cappa's br. m., 3, by Ogden Mills-Lady Hamilton, Vanderbilt, 107 pounds, $4.10, $2.80, $2.40. (R. Hayes). 1

Minda, J. U. Strode's b. m., 3, 109, $12.10, $5.10. (W. Ward). 2

Finalist, E. G. Tyler's b. c., 6, 100, $15.10. (Byrd, Jr.). 3

Also ran: Gentry, Sweetness, Jimmie Gaines, Gainsborough, Bob Redfield, Brave, Raketer, Fonctionnaire also ran. Mary Warren scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—For all ages; the Capital City Handicap; purse $600; seven furlongs. Time—1:26 2-5.

Hauberk, J. Sweeney's b. h., 4, 118, $6.40, $3.40, $2.60. (Burwell). 1

Marse Henry, J. Smith's b. h., 5, 110, $4.90, $2.60. (J. Snyder). 2

Kawaana, L. Oliver's b. m., 6, 113, $2.60. (Hayes). 3

Also ran: Holiday, Celio, Prince Harmis, Water Lady, Beech Tree, Bat also ran. Bronze Medal, Andy Adams, Peaky Chant, Father Riley scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $600; one mile and seventy yards. Time—1:48 1-5.

Greetings, F. J. Coleman's ch. f., 3 years, 98 pounds, (Hostler-Glaz Tidings, 97.60, $3.60, $2.60. (W. Crump). 1

Juliet, Emmuta ch. f., 4, 111, $6.70, $3.50, $2.60. (E. Rose). 2

Handfull, J. Johnson's ch. m., 5, 100, $6.40. (Bibb, Jr., Robinson). 3

Also ran: Dundreary, Miss Baker, High Tide, Bill Baker, J. U. Strode's b. g., 4, 100, $6.40, C. Hatfield). Tinkle Bell also ran. Disturber scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $600; one mile and a furlong. Time—1:57 1-5.

Dubreary, M. Booker's b. g., 4 years, 107 pounds, (Hostler-Miss Amherst, $18.10, $7.40, $4.40. (J. Williams). 1

Billie Baker, J. U. Strode's b. g., 4, 100, $4.90, $2.60. (Hanna). 2

Miss Dale, R. Forster's b. m., 4, 100, $6.40. (J. Haynes). 3

Also ran: Runway, Blumbleton, Daisycreek, Colonel Galloway, Miss Kanawha, Nannie McDee also ran. Satwa was scratched.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; purse $600; one mile and seventy yards. Time—1:49 4-5.

Quisi, Fenian's ch. g., 4 years, 113 pounds, (Hostler-Loreia Phillips, $4.80, $3.40, $3.50. (F. Robinson). 1

Cliff Field, W. Gerst's ch. h., 6, 100, $10.40, $5.00. (W. Crump). 2

Harvard, F. Sheridan's ch. g., 5, 108, $15.10. (J. Collins). 3

Also ran: Bonnie Tess, Master Pat, Brave Conqueror, Sea Bird, Bonnie Tess, Sky Pilot, Miss Ran, Maxim's Choice, Sir William Johnson, Jam, Cerulean, Fairy Legend scratched.

Weiman Wins Morningside Run.

The Morningside Athletic Club held a members' handicap road race last night, and the winner turned up in Edward Weiman. Edward Farrell finished second, and Ed La Duc was third. The scratch man, Lew Heydat, finished in twenty-fourth position in the actual time of 18 minutes 45 seconds. The date time prize was annexed by the club's veteran harrier, Harry Parkinson, who covered the course in 18 minutes 40 seconds.

RACE HORSES ARE BURNED.

Eight Thoroughbreds Perish in Fire at Bowie Track.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 21.—Eight valuable racing horses were burned in a fire which destroyed two stables today at the Bowie track. Preparations were being made for the afternoon's sport when fire broke out. In five minutes the frame structure was totally ablaze. Several of the hostlers and jockeys risked their lives to save the eighty-eight other horses, some of which had their tails and manes singed. The horses lost were: Chalice and Battle Baby, owned by Mrs. E. Arlington; Running Shot, owned by Ralph Earle; Father Riley, owned by R. E. Watkins; Joyland, owned by Edward Meers; Yellowstone and Cormican, owned by J. G. Wagner, and Ballygung, owned by F. A. Herald. Two other horses, Sonanna and Rose Juliette, were badly injured and King Rex was slightly burned. The total loss was about $35,000.

Yellowstone, valued at $10,000, was one of the season's best two-year-olds and had won four or five straight racing during the early part of the Maryland Fall racing season. Father Riley, a popular racer, had been rescued from the blazing stable, but broke away and dashed back into the flames. All the trainers and employees lost their personal belongings. Tonight some of the horses and employes are quartered in tents.

COLUMBIA HARRIERS NAMED.

Ten Mile-and-Daiers for Intercollegiate Meet Selected.

As the result of final elimination trials this week over the Riverside Drive and Van Cortlandt Park courses, three members of the Columbia cross-country squad have received Athletic Association medals and ten men have been selected to represent Columbia in the intercollegiates at New Haven on Saturday. The order of finish in the trials was as follows: 1, H. G. Lawson; 2, Captain H. V. Leech; 3, F. E. Ewers; 4, R. Meeks; 5, A. L. Hjelmeland; 6, R. L. Hunt; 7, C. N. Sarlin; 8, J. Turner. Lawson, Captain Leech and Ward were the medal winners.

DATES FOR COLUMBIA FIVE.

Basket Ball Schedule Consists of 14 Games, Beginning Dec. 8.

Fourteen games constitute the Columbia 'Varsity basket ball schedule for the coming season, according to yesterday's announcement by Manager Henry E. Hochstim. Four of the court contests will be with teams outside of the Intercollegiate Basket Ball League.

Practice at the Morningside gymnasium has been under way for four weeks, but Coach Carl J. Werner, who this Fall succeeded Harry A. Fisher, has been able to cast only tentative teams because of the absence of Captain Buddy Wilbert and Ely, both of whom have been playing football. The complete schedule follows:

Dec. 8, Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, at Columbia; Dec. 15, St. John's College, at Columbia; Jan. 6, C. C. N. Y., at City College Gymnasium; Jan. 13, Princeton, at Princeton; Jan. 20, Stevens, at Stevens; Jan. 27, Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia; Jan. 29, Yale, at Columbia; Feb. 10, Dartmouth, at Hanover; Feb. 14, Dartmouth, at Columbia; Feb. 17, Cornell, at Columbia; Feb. 24, Princeton, at Columbia; Feb. 27, Yale, at New Haven; March 3, Pennsylvania, at Columbia; March 6, Princeton, at Princeton.

TODAY'S BOWIE ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—Purse, for maiden two-year-olds; six furlongs. Sweetpick, 118 pounds; Kildare, 118; Ebonus, 113; Leading Lady, 113; Glaneuse, 113; Bar of Phoenix, 113; (Imp.), 116; Mabel, 113; Bar of Phoenix, 113; Nursey Kurney, 115; Bodies Baby, 113.

SECOND RACE.—The Hopeful; purse, for two-year-olds; five and one-half furlongs. Bonnie Dude, 115 pounds; Mechie, 105; Cherry Rose, 108; N. N. Best, 115; Sea Cull, 108; Bayou, 11, (Imp.), 108; Lord Fitz Herbert, 115; Buchanan Brady, (Imp.), 108; Jolly Tar, 108.

THIRD RACE.—Selling, for two-year-olds and upward; six and one-half furlongs. Rapace, Mexico, 118 pounds; Montcalm, 114; Kanawha, 114; Bateman, 109; Lowgenia, 109; Lucrezia, 109; Sorrel, 109; Ethel, 104; Clifton Squaw, 111; Edith Olga, 109; Al Court, 109; Altamont, 114; Mr. Mack, 109; Miss Allen, 106; Thomas Allen, 112; Commineta, 106.

Note—Nineteen excluded.

FOURTH RACE.—The Autumn Purse; for two-year-olds and upward; one mile. Thorn Hill, 112 pounds; Polemus, (Imp.), 104; Petsy, 106; Lorna, 101; Curtaghaleen, 104; Hugo, 106.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and seventy yards. Peninsula, 104; Piquette, 101; *Sunwyn, 103; *Jolie, 91; Yodelet, 110; Kilsby, 107; Celtabel, 106; *Typographer, 101; *Volunsa, 100; Loudon, 110; Don Hancock, 105; Hands Off, 104; Bob Redfield, 99; *Slider, 97.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and one-sixteenth. Mary Ellen, 110; pennant, 110; Meyer, 107; Rose Pullette, 100; *Rues Around, 101; Obedient, 110; Salwa, 107; Chivator, 101; *The Pill, 109; Scoring, 110; Dartworth, 107; *Little Ireland, 103.

SEVENTH RACE.—The Sunnybrook; sailing handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and one-sixteenth. Manic Path, 110 pounds; Queen of Paradise, 106; Blue Up, 104; Harry Lauder, 110; Corelan, 106; Armament, 101; Harlem, 98.

*Apprentice allowance claim 10s.

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IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
To insure insertion of advertisements in the New York Times, copy, including cuts, matrices or drawings of illustrations, must be in the Times building by 6 P. M. for previous to insertion; for the Sunday edition of The Times copy approved copy must be delivered before 6:00 P. M. Saturday.

TEAM OF ATHLETES BACK.

Star American Performers Return from Scandinavian Lands.

Returning with all kinds of laurels tacked to their trophy belts, the American team of athletes which recently made a competitive tour of Scandinavia, will arrive at Jersey City this morning aboard the Stockholm of the Swedish-American Line, which arrived at Quarantine last evening. Ted Meredith, Jo Loomis, Andy Ward, Bob Simpson, and Fred Murray are the men, and all are in fine condition, according to a report received at Amateur Athletic Union headquarters.

Aboard the Stockholm are also a number of noted amateur skaters from Sweden, among them being Oscar Salchow, who claims the world's amateur skating championship, and Mrs. Emmy Burgfeld, also a fancy skater.

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HIGH PRICES AT OLD GLORY SALE

WEANLINGS FETCH TOP-NOTCH PRICES

Lot of 29 Trotters Owned by C. G. K. Billings Sold for $20,725 at Garden.

A world's record for trotting horse sales was made at the Old Glory sale at Madison Square Garden yesterday afternoon, when twenty-nine baby trotters were sold for a total of $20,725, an average of $715 a head. The lot of weanlings which brought this astounding average were sons and daughters of The Harvester, which until a few months ago was the fastest trotting stallion in the world. Lee Axworthy having vanquished him during the Grand Circuit meetings. All were bred at the Curies Neck Farm in Virginia, the property of C. G. K. Billings of this city. The oldest of the lot was foaled in January last, but most of them were born during the months of March, April, and May. None of them was more than halter broke.

Untried as these youngsters were, the bidding for them was brisker than for any lot of light harness weanlings which has ever been disposed of in this city, though their purchase was the rankest kind of speculation. Excitement reached its highest pitch in the bidding for a veritable equine beauty, Harvest Dawn, a fine upstanding bay with beautiful head, shoulders and withers and the rarest of outlines, the foal of Lucille Bingen, which made a record of 2:08½ as a yearling. The youngster had much of her dam's conformation and some of the outstanding characteristic of her speedy sire. Starting at $500, she was rapidly boosted by jumps to $1,500, and then by hundreds only until she was finally knocked down to W. J. Thurpon of Pittsburgh, who was variously reported as the agent of Frank Dohrman and William Thaw of the Smoky City, but was perfectly willing to allow the record to stand as a purchaser on his own account. The next highest price was paid for Harvest Pride, a bay daughter of Bernice R., she was sold to A. H. Cosden of Southold, L. I. Mr. Cosden also purchased three other of The Harvester youngsters, for a total of $3,050. Frank Cahon of Moscow, Russia, bought five of the youngsters for exportation for a total of $2,525.

Mr. Billings also sold the pacer, Ben Billings, 2:07, 5 years, for $3,700, to Fred Jamieson of Arden, Penn., and two of his weanling colts for $470, and a daughter of Lou Dillon by the Russian Orloff stallion Bion for $200, the latter being bought by Frank Caton, who will take her back to Russia and thus get an infusion of the blood of the fastest of American trotting mares for crossing with Russian horses.

A consignment of twenty-three head from the once famous Stony Ford farm sold for a total of $5,600, the most fancied of the lot the 2-year-old Justin, with a record of 2:25 on a half-mile track and a blue ribbon winner at the Tuxedo Horse Show, fetching the top price, $800, on a sale to A. J. Furbush.

The weanling sales:

Harvest Lord, br. c., by The Harvester, dam Beria Mac, by McKinney; C. H. Dean, Palatine, N. Y. $600
Harvest Sylph, b. f., by The Harvester, dam Baroness Virginia, by Baron Review; A. H. Cosden, New York.
Harvest Laddie, b. c., by The Harvester, dam Baroness Evelyn, by Baron Review; Frank Caton, Moscow, Russia.... 500
Harvest Boy, br. c., by The Harvester, dam Morgana Jay, by Jay McGregor; Frank Caton 375
Harvest Pride, b. f., by The Harvester, dam Bernice R., by Dexter Prince; A. H. Cosden 1,500
Harvest Dawn, b. f., by The Harvester, dam Baracella, by Barongale; Glen Lea Farm, Monroe, N. Y. 225
Harvest Silver, br. c., by The Harvester, dam Nelly Worthy, by Axworthy; David Tod, Youngstown, Ohio 1,150
Harvest Belle, b. f., by The Harvester, dam Chaperon Belle, by Prodigal; A. H. Cosden 650
Harvest Breeze, b. f., by The Harvester, dam Louise Wilson, by Prodigal; Ned McCarr, Pittsburgh, Penn. 675
Harvest Maid, b. f., by The Harvester, dam Mandories, by Bingen; David Tod 1,000
Harvest Stream, br. f., by The Harvester, dam Katrina, by Silent Brook; A. H. Cosden 1,000
Harvest Bud, b. f., by The Harvester, dam Queensland, by Bingen; Glen Lea Farms 1,025
Harvest Chief, br. c., by The Harvester, dam Myra Prodigal, by Prodigal; Frank Caton 400
Harvest Gold, br. c., by The Harvester, dam Adios Dillon, by Sidney Dillon; James Snell, Darlington, Ky. 600
Harvest Wreath, b. f., by The Harvester, dam Arbelle, by Bingen; C. H. Tryling, Cleveland, Ohio 400
Harvest Sprite, b. f., by The Harvester, dam Gretchen R., by John A. McKerron, A. W. Smith, New York City.
Harvest Star, br. c., by The Harvester, dam Margaret Preston, by The Director General; Brook Farm, Chester, N. Y.
Harvest Flight, br. c., by The Harvester, dam Nancy Boyce, by Allerton; Fatherland Farm, Byfield, Mass. 350
Harvest Field, b. c., by The Harvester, dam Ethel Olcott, by Olcott; Axworthy J. J. McCarthy, Springfield, Mass. 450
Harvest Storm, br. c., by The Harvester, dam Even Sheet, by Mainsheet; Fatherland Farm 200
Harvest Aid, br. c., by The Harvester, dam Santos Maid, by Peter the Great; Brook Farm 600
Harvest Lady, b. f., by The Harvester, dam Ethel Toddington, by Toddington; Frank Caton 600
Harvest Wind, b. c., by The Harvester, dam Lucille Marlow, by Prodigal; C. E. Dean 525
Harvest Dawn, b. f., by The Harvester, dam Lucile Bingen, by Bingen; W. J. Thurpon, Pittsburgh 1,000
Harvest Rhyme, b. f., by The Harvester, dam Betsy Bingen, by Bingen; George Grant, New York 400
Harvest Haze, br. f., by The Harvester, dam Rush Bingen, by Bingen; C. B. Pecker, Boston, Mass.
Harvest Dance, b. c., by The Harvester,

AMATEURS IN GOOD BOUTS.

Several Entertaining Exhibitions in Crescent A. C. Ring.

Quite a number of new faces were seen in the ring last night in the gymnasium of the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn, when the preliminary trials of the club's second amateur boxing tournament of the season were decided. The exhibitions staged were comparatively small, but interesting competition was furnished in the majority of the bouts.

Among the newcomers aspiring for honors in amateur boxing circles was B. Finkelstein, a Brooklyn A. C. cross-country runner. He was opposed to J. P. St Clair, Union Settlement A. C., in the first bout in the 145-pound class, but after taking some lusty wallops from the Union Settlement A. C. boxer, Finkelstein decided that he had enough when the bell sounded the end of the first round.

Joe Jaenes, Bronxdale A. C., showed considerable ability in the 125-pound division. He engaged in two bouts and disposed of both his opponents in workmanlike manner, each in one round. H. Marcus, Educational Alliance, was the first to fall before the heavy blows of Jampo, and his next victim was Al Cash, Dominican Lyceum.

Bob Gleason, metropolitan welterweight champion, who is entered in the tournament, drew a bye, and will not be seen in competition until tomorrow night when the semi-finals and finals will be decided.

YANKEES TO HAVE A HOME.

New Grounds Planned for Donovan's Men, It Is Said.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—President Ban Johnson of the American League left here tonight for French Lick, where he will confer with Captain Huston and Colonel Ruppert, owners of the New York Yankees, about a new home for the club. The action means, it is declared, that in the future there will be no doubling up between the American and National Leagues, and that the Yankees will have a permanent home of their own in Gotham.

It is not believed that the new grounds will be ready for next season, but a plant, second to none in the country, will it is understood be opened in the Spring of 1918.

DR. MARTIN IS HIGH GUNNER.

Wins Chief Prize on Robin Hood Club Range.

Ten leading trapshooters of the Metropolitan District competed yesterday in an invitation shoot held by the Robin Hood Gun Club at the Concord, S. I., traps. Dr. G. H. Martin was the high scratch gunner, with a score of 95, 2—97. Dr. Martin was in line for three trophies, but took only the scratch prize. The high handicap award went to T. Colton, with 81 breaks from 20 handicap, while the kickers' handicap was captured by F. McVoy with 91, 6—97.

After the shoot the visiting marksmen were the guests of George Connolly at a game dinner

BIG CUT COMING IN BASEBALL SALARIES

Question Is the Most Important to Come Before National League Meeting.

The most important question ever which the National League magnates will ponder when they meet here early next month will be the players' salaries. That a big cut is coming in the pay envelopes of the high-priced players is admitted by all the club owners, and when the next baseball season comes around the market for baseball talent will be normal again and all the high salaries brought about by the Federal League invasion will have disappeared.

Most of the contracts, which were for terms of two or three years, which were practically forced upon the club owners by the players a few seasons ago, expired with the end of the last season, and new contracts will be signed before the season opens in April. Many of the club owners faced a situation during the Federal League reign which gave them no other alternative than to concede to the players' demands or lose their services. Even to players who did not demand more money, the club owners gave increased salaries, fearing that they would jump.

The baseball folks still have losses to make up which date back to the Federal League war. While baseball came back to its own to a certain extent last season, there are still many old scores to settle. The final money settlement with the Federal League has not yet been made by Organized Baseball and it is going to cost a large sum. The National and American Leagues have hesitated in their settlement on account of the suit brought against them by the Baltimore Federal League club. As all this money will have to come from the pockets of the club owners, they are all determined to start a retrenchment policy as soon as possible and the cut in salaries will be the first move in this direction. For financial reasons also, it is not likely that the National League rule limiting the number of players to twenty-one will be changed.

The National League clubs will move to reduce their expenses before the next season by dropping a number of old players who have been carried for the last few seasons. Spring housecleaning in all the clubs will be in order. Of the Giants, some of the old fellows will go. Hans Lobert and Mike Doolan will probably be dropped. Nap Rucker has quit in Brooklyn, and among the Brooklyn players whose contracts will have to be renewed will be Daubert, who sold out for a big salary. Chief Meyers and George Cutshaw. Mowrey is another veteran who may be dropped next season, if Brooklyn can dig up a new third baseman. More than one of the National League clubs that season was forced to carry veteran players on account of long-term contracts when their positions would have been better taken care of by younger and cheaper players.

With no Federal League now to use as a club over the magnates' heads, the high-priced players will be brought into line at the club owners' own terms. The players have had their day, and now the owners will get in their little work.

The Chicago Cubs were ruined last season because of the Federal League holdovers the club was forced to carry. There will be a general overhauling of the Cubs next Spring. The St. Louis Cardinals carried many players with inflated salaries and as their contracts have all expired there will be some housecleaning in Miller Huggins's club.

There is certain to be a revision of many American League salaries next season, also. Lajoie, who draws a big salary from the Athletics, may be among those who will give way to the younger generation of ball players. The Cleveland Club shouldered part of Lajoie's salary with the Athletics after he was released by that club. On the Boston Red Sox were many players who last year drew high salaries. There is sure to be a cut in this salary list now that the club has been taken over by the new owners, T. L. Frazee and Hugh Ward.

The general retrenchment of both leagues will undoubtedly improve the standard of major league ball, which last season was at a low ebb. There is room for more ambitious young athletes, and next Spring's training trips will bring out more new major league material than ever before, as the clubs will be rid of most of the high-priced veterans they have been forced to carry on account of the Federal League invasion

An Advertisement by
THE PULLMAN COMPANY

Cleanliness. To maintain in a condition of absolute cleanliness the large number of cars, constantly in operation in every part of the country under conditions of dust and dirt unavoidable in railroad operation and annually accommodating approximately twenty-five million passengers, requires an elaborate organization trained by years of experience and maintained at a large annual expenditure.

The modern Pullman car contains everything essential to cleanliness and sanitation which the best experts upon these subjects have been able to devise.

After every trip each car is thoroughly cleaned and at frequent intervals fumigated in accordance with state and federal standards.

To accomplish this three hundred and eighty three cleaning stations, with over four thousand yard employes, are maintained in various cities.

By such thorough and consistent effort every Pullman passenger receives the greatest possible protection from the discomfort of dust and dirt usually associated with railway travel.

COTTON IRREGULAR, WITH 42-POINT LOSS

Market Breaks Suddenly After Working Up to New High Levels in Early Hours.

CENSUS REPORT BULLISH

Shows 9,615,873 Bales Ginned Up to Nov. 14—Spot Cotton 5 to 10 Years Old Being Sold.

After working up to new high levels yesterday morning cotton developed disconcerting irregularity, with the undertone showing extreme nervousness. The opening was barely steady, with prices unchanged to 13 points higher. The census report was construed as moderately bullish, although it was about in line with expectations. It indicated the smallest ginning between Nov. 1 and Nov. 14 on record.

A reactionary tendency which became pronounced in Liverpool and New Orleans caused local professionals to sell heavily, and prices broke with startling suddenness. The market appears to be in a position to do almost anything. As one trader stated yesterday, it would be possible to have a break of 75 or 100 points with a recovery of practically all the loss within 10 minutes. Under such circumstances, the average trader is sailing pretty close to the shore.

The census report on the amount of cotton ginned up to Nov. 14 was announced on the opening of the market. It showed 9,615,873 bales. The ginning for the period was the smallest on record and was 100,000,000 bales less than during the short crop of 1909. One Chicago firm wired the opinion that the indicated crop was 10,450,000 bales.

The technical position showed more or less weakness yesterday. It probably would be difficult to sell a large line of cotton without causing a severe break, but at the same time it would be equally as hard to cover a proportionate line of shorts.

A Southern wire received yesterday said that spot cotton from 5 to 10 years old was coming out of the woods and being sold. Another feature of the spot situation which has attracted much attention has been the small proportion of failures among Southern shippers. It would have been impossible to avoid serious financial embarrassment if Southern firms had hedged their purchases of actual cotton with sales on an enormous amount of money would have been required for margins. This rosy financial position of Southern shippers therefore indicates that there has been very little hedging of cotton. It is, of course, possible that these firms now are sufficiently fortified by profits at the present time as to be undisturbed by a break of a cent or two a pound.

The market became unsettled in the late trading by reports that a good deal of freight cotton New Orleans to European ports would be devoted to grain and metals, thus leaving very little space for cotton. New Orleans wired that Genoa boats must take all metal, Glasgow 90 per cent. metal, and Liverpool 75 per cent. metals and grain.

The close was unsettled at a net loss of 41 to 42 points.

Market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	21.00	21.06	20.52	20.62@20.64	20.93@20.94
Jan.	21.14	21.20	20.66	20.74@20.76	21.07@21.08
Feb.	21.28	21.28	20.75	20.84@20.87	21.23@21.25
Mch.	21.42	21.42	20.98	21.03@21.06	21.39@21.40
July	21.55	21.57	20.90	21.01@21.03	21.35@21.40

The local market for spot cotton was steady, 15 points decline; middling, at 21.75c. Other markets as officially reported were steady, unchanged to 35 points decline. New Orleans, 20.25c; Galveston, 20.75c; Savannah, 20½c; Memphis, 20.25c; Augusta, 20.46c; Houston, 20.65c. New Orleans market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	20.09	20.24	19.91	19.96@20.00	20.29@20.31
Jan.	20.30	20.43	19.98	20.11@20.13	20.45@20.47
Mar.	20.65	20.78	20.33	20.42@20.43	20.75@20.78
May	20.84	20.93	20.48	20.61@20.63	20.96@20.99
July	20.98	21.02	20.62	20.71@20.73	21.07@21.09

The Liverpool market opened strong, after a fair business in spot cotton, with middling 6 points lower, at 12.15c. Sales, 7,000; receipts, 72,000; including 71,000 American. Closed weak and unsettled.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Prev. Close.
Jan.-Feb.	12.60	12.60	12.22	12.25	12.40
Mar.-April	12.09	12.60	12.37	12.37	12.51
May-June	12.78	12.78	12.56	12.47	12.63
July-Aug.	12.78	12.80	12.50	12.49	12.60

Bids at 7 A. M. bids to Liverpool were January, 20.86; March, 21.03; May, 21.21; July, 21.19. The market there was due to open today, 9 to 11 points down.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston	18,709	19,845	367,960	280,546
New Orleans	14,887	10,820	458,423	310,250
Mobile	225	378	10,916	21,507
Savannah	1,338	8,718	181,606	106,194
Charleston	1,959	638	74,691	94,066
Wilmington	175	138	35,780	57,069
Norfolk	2,497	2,132	83,411	100,545

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

Augusta	3,519	1,681	153,279	183,548
Memphis	6,157	5,770	244,672	271,324
St. Louis	1,207	7,983	22,156	12,779
Houston	18,144	13,550	278,093	194,787

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	14,000 to 15,000	10,042	12,17
New Orleans	25,000 to 4,000	8,282	7,3.2

Exports yesterday were 3,500 bales. Total thus far for this season, 2,185,832 bales. Total last season, 1,724,642 bales.

ATLANTIC COAST PAYS 7%.

Dividend Rate Raised After Two Years of Reduction.

The Atlantic Coast Line yesterday declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent. on the common stock, restoring the issue to a 7 per cent. basis. The road has been paying 5 per cent. for the last two years. Its controlled road, the Louisville & Nashville, recently restored its rate to 7 per cent. also. Directors of the company were re-elected, and T. F. Darden was made an additional assistant secretary.

The annual report of the Atlantic Coast Line shows gross revenues of $34,445,110, an increase of $2,909,000 over 1915, but a decrease of $2,387,000 from the total for 1914, and of nearly $2,000,000 from the year preceding that. The net earnings amounted to $9,838,000, a gain of $2,809,000 over 1915, and of nearly $800,000 over 1914. The surplus after charges was $7,755,000, a gain of $3,455,000. The balance was equivalent to 11.31 per cent. on the common stock, against 6.28 per cent. in 1915.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—

	1916.	Increase.
2d week Nov.	$374,162	$16,728
July 1-Nov. 14	6,388,804	804,008

SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM—

Southern Railway:		
2d week Nov.	1,617,397	106,952
July 1-Nov. 14	28,859,503	3,414,702
Alabama Great Southern:		
2d week Nov.	110,873	3,724
July 1-Nov. 14	2,174,476	269,138
Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific:		
2d week Nov.	245,859	37,534
July 1-Nov. 14	4,405,464	725,789
Georgia Southern & Florida:		
2d week Nov.	57,549	7,936
July 1-Nov. 14	868,202	130,425
Mobile & Ohio:		
2d week Nov.	260,374	8,072
July 1-Nov. 14	4,465,605	170,039

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN for October—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	$1,096,040	$977,154	$260,044
Net aft. tax.	428,020	331,441	244,344
4 mos. gross	3,956,415	3,486,676	3,870,118
Net aft. tax.	1,450,584	1,808,708	1,066,461

PHILADELPHIA & WESTERN for October—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	47,434	44,922	2,513
Net aft. tax.	29,200	26,621	2,948
Sur. aft. chgs.	13,906	11,126	2,963
12 mos. gross	508,235	449,347	58,888
Net aft. tax.	276,885	258,711	34,178
Sur. aft. chgs.	114,588	84,265	31,126

MOTORS NOW EARNS $2,250,000 A MONTH

President Durant Reports to Stockholders Gain of Nearly $12,000,000 in Cash.

GREAT GROWTH IN EXPORTS

Making 17 Per Cent. of the Pleasure Cars That Go Abroad—Officers and Directors Elected.

W. C. Durant, President of the General Motors Company, told stockholders at their annual meeting in Jersey City yesterday that earnings are now running at the rate of $2,250,000 a month. He added that the company was doing 17 per cent. of the entire export business in pleasure cars, and as of Nov. 15 had cash and drafts on hand of $22,946,000, against $11,611,000 on the same day a year ago.

The annual report for the year ended July 31 has been made public. For the following three months, ended Oct. 31, General Motors sold 37,884 cars, compared with 30,272 in the same period of 1915.

The stockholders re-elected Mr. Durant President, and made Pierre S. du Pont Chairman of the board. A. A. Bishop and C. S. Mott were made Vice Presidents; H. H. Rice, Treasurer; T. S. Merrill, Secretary; M. L. Prensky, controller; Standish Backus, general counsel; L. G. Kaufman, Charles H. Sabin, and J. J. Raskob members of the General Financial Committee; W. C. Durant, C. S. Mott, W. E. Chrysler of the Buick Company, W. L. Leland, Vice President of the Cadillac; S. W. Warner of the Oakland, W. L. Day of the General Motors Truck Company, and R. H. Collins of the General Motors Truck Company of Detroit, members of the Finance Committee.

"To take advantage of low-priced contracts and to provide for increased output all of our companies have acquired large stocks of materials," said Mr. Durant. "Our inventory is now about $30,000,000, 25 per cent. greater than would be required in normal times. The output in 1917 will be 20 per cent. ahead of that for 1916.

"The business of the company is in splendid condition. There are no mysteries nor is there anything mystifying about the motor car business. It means capital, good management and organization, and good product. Our product is uniformly good and our cash position excellent. We have a splendid position in the trade, with an excellent equipment and organization. We are certainly striving to do our best and everybody is interested."

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts	$11,377,316	$30,115,628
Ord. internal revenue	21,399,984	138,951,16
Income tax	2,295,357	14,647,892
Miscellaneous	2,986,219	28,025,498
Total receipts	$37,978,880	$231,720,106
Excess of receipts over ord. receipts	23,000,209	90,942,230
Excess of total dis. over total receipts	22,872,959	109,339,373
Expenditures	60,970,765	381,082,330

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of SADIE GURYAN, Alleged Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to an order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, the undersigned, George Gray Zabriskie, Receiver in Bankruptcy of Sadie Guryan, offers for sale the property, assets, and effects of the said bankrupt, and the bankrupt's right, title and interest in and to the lease of all of the premises 121 Park Row, New York City. The property to be sold consists of the following: hosiery, underwear, knit goods, dry goods, cash register, fixtures, &c., contained at the bankrupt's place of business, 121 Park Row, New York City. The business is being carried on by the Receiver and will be offered as a going concern upon bids for the entirety.

The above-described property may be inspected on the premises from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Bids for the above-described property, assets and effects as an entirety, together with the right, title, and interest of the bankrupt in, to and in any of the premises 121 Park Row, New York City, may be submitted to the Receiver at his office, 40 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before 2 P. M. of November 22d, 1916, at which time and place the bids will be opened by him, and creditors may attend and express themselves in reference thereto. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or cash for at least (10%) ten per cent. of the amount of the bid. The Receiver reserves the right to reject any or all bids, in which event the property, and the bankrupt's right, title and interest in and to the lease of the premises will be sold on the premises by Charles Shongood, auctioneer, on November 24th, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated, New York, November 18th, 1916.

GEORGE GRAY ZABRISKIE, Receiver,
No. 49 Wall Street, New York City.
JULIUS FISCHER, Attorney for Receiver,
35 Nassau Street, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the Matter of LOUIS ZIMMERMAN, Bankrupt.—No. 23,575.

To the Creditors of the above named bankrupt—Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above named bankrupt will be sold at public auction under the direction of Frank Schwartz, trustee, by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, on the 22nd day of November, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at No. 539 Broadway, New York.

A general description of the property to be sold is as follows: Carpets, rugs, linoleum and ice boxes.

Said property will be open for inspection at the above premises on November 20th and 21st, 1916, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw from sale any of the above property that does not bring at least 75 per cent. of the appraised value.

Dated, New York, November 9th, 1916.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MARY L. HARTLEY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, Nov. 29, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 726 Third Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of canned and preserved goods, cash register, counters, desks, etc., together with good will of said business. YANKAUER & DAVIDSON, Attorneys for Petitioning Creditors, 261 Broadway, New York.

Inspection November 27th and 28th, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of DAVID DIAMOND, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, Nov. 22, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 64 West 29th Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of furs, skins, trimmings, machinery, fixtures, etc. JULIUS MORRIS, Receiver.
SILVER & MOSKOWITZ, Attorneys for Receiver, 290 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24,730.—In Bankruptcy.—BERLER SHOE CO., INC., bankrupt.

Berler Shoe Co., Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on November 3, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar street, City of New York, on December 5, 1916, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 23703.—In Bankruptcy.—DENISON'S LUNCH, INC., bankrupt.

Denison's Lunch, Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on November 3, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on December 5, 1916, at 12 noon. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JULIUS BERGER, Bankrupt.—No. 24,730.

To the Creditors of Julius Berger, of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County of New York, and District aforesaid:

Notice is hereby given that on the 3d day of November, A. D. 1916, the said Julius Berger was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of his creditors will be held at the office of the Referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 5th day of December, A. D. 1916, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, New York, November 18th, 1916.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Lily the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Sun rises, 6:50; Sun sets, 4:36; Moon rises, 3:46

THE TIDES.

	High Water.	Low Water.
	A.M. P.M.	A.M. P.M.
Sandy Hook	4:45 5:08	11:12 11:35
Governors Island	5:13 5:36	11:54 12:09
Hell Gate	7:17 7:33	12:50 1:05

Arrived—Tuesday, Nov. 21.

SS Dante Alighieri, St. Michaels, Nov. 12.
SS San Giovanni, Fayal, Nov. 12.
SS Anna Pastanes, Oran, Oct. 30.
SS Andrea, Havre, Oct. 29.
SS Colombier, Calais, Oct. 29.
SS Haim, Matanzas, Nov. 14.
SS Metapan, Cristobal, Nov. 12.
SS El Cid, Galveston, Nov. 15.
SS Havana, Havana, Nov. 18.
SS Murillo, Halifax, Nov. 18.
SS Minnehaha, London, Nov. 8.
SS Clarence Prince, Brest, Nov. 8.
SS Penmorvah, Havre, Nov. 5.
SS Bertha, Havana, Nov. 12.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*Alphonso XII	Havana	Nov. 18
†Stockholm	Gothenburg	Nov. 4
Volodia	London	Nov. 1
St. Gabriel	Liverpool	Nov. 4
Olstertad	Havre	Nov. 3
Runswijk	Rotterdam	Nov. 1
Mardalinorte	Barcelona	Oct. 21
Arcaty	Genoa	Oct. 20
Guyana	Havre	Nov. 5
Camoens	Santos	Oct. 31
Irvington Court	Havre	Nov. 4
Moon	Colon	Nov. 17
Rame	Jamaica	Nov. 17
Acre	Pernambuco	Nov. 7
Munamar	Antilla	Nov. 17
Advance	Colon	Nov. 17
El Siglo	Galveston	Nov. 16

DUE TOMORROW.

Panamia	London	Nov. 11
Admirante	Jamaica	Nov. 16
Dulce Maru	Santos	Nov. 10
Caracas	San Juan	Nov. 13
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Nov. 20
Proteus	New Orleans	Nov. 16

DUE FRIDAY.

*Kroonland	Liverpool	Nov. 15
*San Giovanni	Fayal	Nov. 10
Essex City	Bristol	Nov. 9
Kanawha	Barry	Nov. 8
E. K. Vanesaulos	Lisbon	Nov. 12
Concha	Galveston	Nov. 18
El Sol	Galveston	Nov. 16

DUE SATURDAY.

Matura	Trinidad	Nov. 17
City of Columbus	Savannah	Nov. 21
Bella	Ramon	Nov. 15
Miner	Curacao	Nov. 16

DUE SUNDAY.

*Philadelphia	Liverpool	Nov. 18
†Frederik VIII	Copenhagen	Nov. 14
*Thermistocles	Piraeus	Nov. 10
Saracen	Cardiff	Nov. 10
Monterey	Nassau	Nov. 23

DUE MONDAY.

*Laconia	Liverpool	Nov. 18
*Tuscania	Glasgow	Nov. 18
Lapland	Liverpool	Nov. 19
Pastores	Cristobal	Nov. 12
Bermudian	Bermuda	Nov. 25
Brazos	San Juan	Nov. 22
Cornelia	San Juan	Nov. 19

DUE TUESDAY.

Rio de Janeiro	Pernambuco	Nov. 10
Saratoga	Havana	Nov. 22
Neches	Galveston	Nov. 22
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Nov. 25

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Seguipe, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Florizel, St. John's	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Hilarius, Buenos Aires	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Santa Maria, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Zulia, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Manzanillo, San Jose	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
San Jacinto, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans		12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Santa Cecilie, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
French Prince, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Ryndam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Kentuckian, Montevideo	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Andijk, Argentina	2:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Celtic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hellig, Olavs, Copenhagen	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Colon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana		12:00 M.
El Occidente, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Philadelphia, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Siboney, Jamaica	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Mamelena, Podolsk, Kola	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
America, Genoa	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hinrert, Para	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Alfonso XII., Vigo	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
C. of Mong'y, Navassa		3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Touraine, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Coamo, San Juan	6:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Vestris, Rio Janeiro	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Nereus, Naples	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Regina d'Italia, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Metapan, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Tocantins, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Samana, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Algonquin, Turks Islds.	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
St. George, Liverpool		12:00 M.
Lopanto, Hull		12:00 M.
Munamar, Antilla		12:00 M.
San Marcos, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Alamo, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville		12:00 M.
Nomia, Orinoco		12:00 M.
El Sigio, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

City of Columbus, Savannah		3:00P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Dante Alighieri, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Eastern Prince, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Majority of Active Stocks Decline—Another Wage Increase by the Steel Corporation.

While the predominant drift in the stock market yesterday was toward lower prices there were a number of conspicuously strong issues which stood out in contrast with the declines recorded in a majority of the most active stocks. It was evident from the irregularity of the day's net changes that strong cross currents were making themselves felt, and it was shown by the action of United States Steel that in important parts of the list these forces were pretty evenly balanced. Had Steel not been traded in at all, instead of being dealt in to the extent of over 300,000 shares, it would have changed as much, for it closed yesterday just where it had closed on Monday.

One might draw an analogy between the course of this stock and the day's news concerning the steel trade, for on one hand was the familiar story of record-breaking activity, and on the other the news given out late in the day of another increase in wages, the third to be made effective since the beginning of this year. Increased activity and increased earnings have to be paid for in terms of increased wages, but it has so far been the experience—certainly it has been so in the steel trade—that each increase in wages, so great has been the expansion of demand, has been followed by larger net earning than any which had been attained before. It may, perhaps, be doubted if this result will follow the further increase announced yesterday to take effect Dec. 15, inasmuch as prices of steel products are already very high, and the steel mills are working at capacity. At the same time it cannot be definitely argued that either the increase in capacity or the rise in prices has reached its climax. What is evident both from the recent news of the trade and from the action of the United States Steel Corporation is again advancing wages is that the steel trade is prosperous now to a greater degree than it ever was before.

Railroad stocks, which were strong on Monday, were reactionary yesterday. There was hardly any ground for any fresh misgiving as to the course which the relations of the railroads and their employes are likely to take, inasmuch as no really new element has been introduced into that situation. There has lately been foreign selling of our railroad stocks, and an expansion in the volume of these sales would be a sufficient explanation for the course which the rails followed yesterday. The fact that England has again been selling here shows that no one method of financing her requirements in the American market is being depended upon to the exclusion of the others. Europe has sold a very large amount of our securities, but she has still a large amount available, either for sale or for additional borrowing on collateral should further borrowings take that form instead of the shape of unsecured loans in favor of which a number of our foremost bankers are arguing.

There is no doubt of the ability of this market to absorb a further large amount of our securities, and from our point of view there is, perhaps, no better way of financing the purchases which Europe, particularly England, is making in this country. What seems certain is that either through the repurchase of all of our securities or through offsetting loans made to other countries we shall ere long have completely rid ourselves of the debt for borrowed capital which we owed to Europe at the outbreak of the war.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.			
	10 or Less.	Over 10, up to 30.	Over 30, up to 60.	Over 60, up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	3½	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4½	4½
Richmond	3½	4	4	4
Atlanta	4	4	4	4½
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½
Minneapolis	4	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4½	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	4	4	4	4
San Francisco	3	4	4	4½

	Trade Acceptances.			
	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 90.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	3	3½	3½	3½
New York	3	3½	3½	3½
Philadelphia	3½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	3½	3½	3½	
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	4	3½	3½	3
Chicago	3½	3½	3½	3½
St. Louis	3	3½	3½	3½
Minneapolis	4	4	4	4
Kansas City	4	4	4	4
Dallas	3½	3½	3½	
San Francisco	3½	3	3½	3½

*Up to 30 days, over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	Call.			Renewal.
	High.	Low.	Last.	Rate.
	5½	5½	5½	5½

Time.

30 days	5½@5½ 5 months
60 days	5½@5½ 6 months
4 months	5½@5½

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 2½@2¾
Not eligible 90 to 90 days ..... 3 @3½

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	3 @3½
4 to 6 months	3½@3¾

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	3½@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge
Sterling—				
Demand	4.76¾	4.76¾	4.76¾	..
Cables	4.76¾	4.76¾	4.76¾	..
France—				
Demand	5.84½	5.84½	5.84½	..
Cables	5.83½	5.83½	5.83½	..
Marks—				
Demand	68.03⅜	68.75	68.75	—.43⅜
Cables	68.00	68.81¼	68.81¼	—.43⅜

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency, in the several countries.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	4.75⅝	4.76⅛
5.1826 Paris	5.84⅞	5.83⅞
95.2 Berlin	68.75	68.81¼
5.1826 Switzerland	5.17⅝	5.17⅜
19.30 Greece	19.45	19.55
5.1826 Italy	6.70¾	6.69¾
20.26 Austria	11.50	11.55
51.45 Russia	30.25	30.50
26.78 Scandinavia	....	....
.... Copenhagen	26.85	27.05
.... Stockholm	26.50	26.70
.... Christania	27.25	27.70
19.30 Spain	20.43	20.03
40.14 Holland	40.61¼	40.93¾
.... China—	24	24½
.... Hongkong	85.00	85.12½
.... Peking	85.50	85.62½
.... Shanghai	80.50	80.62½
.... Japan—	49½	49¾
48.84 Bombay	32.25	32.37½
32.44 Calcutta	32.25	32.37½
.... Japan—	125	125
48.84 Kobe	50.75	50.87½
48.84 Yokohama	50.75	50.87½
.... Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	50.12½	50.25
.... South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	42.37	42.47
42.46 Rio	23.10	23.20

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71½	$4.70¾	4.71	$4.69⅝

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House Exchanges, $217,081,257; balance, $30,148,649; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $36,350; Federal Reserve Bank debit balance, $18,178,221.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 20c discount; St. Louis, 10@15c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal .15623 discount; Cincinnati, par.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 34 9-16d; in New York, 78½c; Mexican dollars, 56@56¼c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, NOV. 21, 1916.

	Shares.
Total sales	1,693,958
Same day last year	328,000
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed.
Year to date	193,449,725
Same period last year	157,456,253
Same period in 1914	41,989,158

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
66	67	200	Acme Tea	66¾	66¾	66¼	66¼	—¾
72½	73½	1,100	Ajax Rubber	73½	73½	71	72½	—1½
12½	12¾	2,200	Alaska Gold Mines	12¾	13⅛	12¾	12½	—
7⅞	8	600	Alaska Juneau	8	8¼	8	8¼	—
32½	33	6,800	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	32¾	33	32¾	33	+⅜
89	90	600	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	90	90	89¾	90	+⅝
88⅜	89¼	1,000	Am. Agricul. Chem	89¼	89¾	88¾	88¾	—
107½	107¾	30,500	Am. Beet Sugar	102¾	107¾	102¾	107¾	+5
102	103¾	200	Am. B. S. & F.	103	103¾	103	103½	+1
199	205	200	Am. B. S. & F. pf	204	204	204	204	+1
64¾	65¼	15,300	Am. Can	65¾	66¼	64¾	65	+¼
113	114	200	Am. Can pf	114½	114½	113¼	113½	—
73¾	74	28,500	Am. Car & Fdry	76½	77¾	75¼	75¾	+1
32	35	400	Am. Cotton Oil	33	33½	32	32½	—
98	101	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	100	100	100	100	—5
17¾	17⅞	6,000	Am. El. & Leather	18	18⅛	17¾	17¾	+⅛
77	77¼	10,800	Am. H. & Leath. pf	76	77¾	75¾	77	+2
28	28½	700	Am. Ice Securities	28½	28¾	28	28¼	—
22¼	23⅜	5,500	Am. Linseed	21¾	22½	21¾	22½	+½
58¾	59⅜	2,900	Am. Linseed pf	57¾	59¼	57¾	59¼	+1½
93	93¾	7,500	Am. Locomotive	92¼	94¼	92¼	93¾	+¾
108½	109	200	Am. Locomotive pf	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	+¾
47	....	200	Am. Malt pf	48	48	48	48	+1
122¼	122⅜	76,700	Am. Smelt. & Ref	120¾	123⅝	120	122⅜	+1¼
116	117	800	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	115¾	116¼	115¾	116¼	+¾
100¾	101¼	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	101	101	101	101	+¾
96½	97	500	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	96	97	96	97	+¾
69¾	70¼	3,100	Am. Steel Fdries	70¾	71¾	70	70¾	+1⅛
118	119	6,600	Am. Sugar Ref	117½	120¾	117	118½	+1½
130½	131	5,833	Am. Tel. & Tel	132½	132¾	130	130¾	+1¼
221½	223	100	Am. Tobacco	221¾	221¾	221¼	221¾	+1¼
107¾	108	400	Am. Tob. pf. new	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	+¼
52⅜	53	2,400	Am. Woolen	52¾	53½	52¾	53⅜	+¾
98	98½	200	Am. Woolen pf	98½	98½	98¼	98¼	+¼
71¾	72	24,800	Am. Writing P. pf	74	74	71	72	—2¼
61½	62	4,000	Am. Zinc L. S	62¾	63¾	61	61⅝	—1¼
92	93	200	Am. Zinc L. S. pf	93	93	93	93	—
102	102¼	59,700	Anaconda Cop. Co	106¾	108¼	102	102¼	+¼
70	77½	500	Associated Oil	71	71¾	71	71¾	+¾
104¾	105¼	2,900	Atch., Top. & S. F	105¾	105¾	104¼	104¼	—¾
100	100¾	300	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	100¼	100¾	100¾	100¾	—
13	15⅞	2,300	At. Bern. & At	12½	13½	12¾	13½	+¾
123	125½	1,900	Atlantic Coast Line	124¾	126¾	124¾	125½	+1¾
121⅜	122	7,800	At. Gulf & W. I	120	123⅝	119¾	121⅝	+1¾
72	72¾	1,340	At. Gulf & W. I. pf	72	72¾	71	72¾	—
85¼	85⅜	13,600	Baldwin Loco	87¼	87¼	85	85¼	—2
86¼	86⅜	2,100	Baltimore & Ohio	87	87	86¾	86¾	—¼
74⅜	74⅝	600	Baltimore & O. pf	74⅜	75	74⅜	75	+⅜
....	....	1	Bank of Commerce	198	198	198	198	—
⅛	¼	200	Caterpillar Mining	2	2	2	2	....
163½	165	300	Barrett Co	164	164¼	164	164¼	+¼
670	690	300	Bethlehem Steel	680	680	680	680	—18
83¾	84	400	Bklyn Rapid Tran	84¼	84¼	83¾	83¾	—¼
101	101¼	100	Brown Shoes pf	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	+½
7¾	8¼	1,000	Bruns. Ter. & Ry S	8¼	8¼	8	8	—
83½	83½	100	Burns Brothers	86	86	86	86	+1
70¾	71¼	8,200	Butte & Superior	72¾	72¾	70¾	71	—1¾
18	20	200	Butterick Co	20	20	20	20	....
23¾	24¼	9,700	California Petrol	24½	25⅜	23¾	24	—¼
53	54	5,000	California Pet. pf	52¾	55	52¾	53⅞	+1⅜
172	172½	1,100	Canadian Pacific	172¼	173	172	172	—1¾
98	99	100	Case (J. I.) pf. ext	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	—
113¾	113⅞	27,100	Central Leather Co	114½	114½	111	111½	—⅜
116	116¼	900	Central Leather pf	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	—
108	109¼	1,000	Chandler Motor	107½	109	107	109	+2½
67¾	67⅞	2,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	67¾	68	67¾	67⅞	—
14	14¼	500	Chi. Great West	14¾	14⅜	14¼	14¼	—
44¼	44⅜	1,600	Chi. Gt. West. pf	44	44¾	44	44¼	+1
93	93¾	1,000	Chi., Mil. & St. P	94	95	93½	95½	+1
125	125¼	1,000	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	125¼	125¼	125	125¼	—
127¼	128	100	Chi., North Western	127¾	127¾	127¾	127¾	+¼
32⅜	33	5,200	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	33½	33⅝	32⅜	32⅞	—
38	38⅛	66,800	Chile Copper	34½	34¾	37½	38	—¼
60¼	60⅝	18,100	Chino Copper	71¾	71¾	69¾	69¼	—1¾
57	60	100	Clev., C., C. & St. L	58	58	58	58	—1
72	73¼	500	Cluett, Peabody Co	73	73¼	73	73¼	—
110	....	500	Cluett, Peabody pf	112¾	112¾	112¼	112½	—¼
58¼	58½	13,400	Col. Fuel & Iron	60	60¼	58	58½	—1¼
47¾	47⅞	30,300	Columbia Gas	47¾	48¾	47¼	47¾	+¼
49	49⅜	300	Comput. Tab. Rec	49¼	49¾	49¼	49¾	+1
136	137	900	Consol. Gas, N. Y	136¾	136¾	136	136	—½
125	125⅜	1,700	Consol. Gas, Balt	125¾	126¾	125¾	126¼	—
100½	101½	1,300	Continental Can	100	102¾	100	101¼	—¼
63	63	1,300	Continental Insur	66	66	65½	65½	—
27¾	27⅞	119,000	Corn Products Ref	27¾	28¼	27¾	27¾	+⅛
100½	100¾	6,700	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	+⅛
46	65	100	Crex Carpet	50	50	50	50	—5
89¼	89⅝	22,000	Crucible Steel	91¾	92¼	89¼	89⅝	—2¼
121	123	100	Crucible Steel pf	123	123	123	123	+2
73¾	73⅞	40,700	Cuba Cane Sugar	73¼	73¾	70½	73¼	+¾
99¾	99	600	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	99¾	99	99¾	99	+¾
230	233	1,173	Cuban-Am. Sugar	227	233	227	231	+4
152¼	153¼	100	Delaware & Hud	152¼	152¼	152¼	152¼	—
238	240	100	Del., Lack. & West	235	238	233	233	—5
46	46½	1,000	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	47½	47¾	46	46	—¼
146¼	150	100	Detroit United Co	146¾	146¾	146¾	146¾	—¾
42¾	43	1,100	Distillers' Secur	42¾	42	42	42	—¼
23½	24	300	Dome Mines	23½	23¾	23½	23¼	—¼
78	80	100	Driggs-Seabury	78¼	78¼	78¼	78¼	—1¼
37¼	37⅜	11,100	Erie	37⅞	38¼	37¼	37⅝	—
52¾	52⅞	500	Erie 1st pf	53¼	53¼	52¾	53	—¼
42	42¼	800	Erie 2d pf	42¾	43¼	42¾	42¾	—
49	49½	1,600	Federal M. & S. pf	49¾	49¾	49	49	—¼
42¼	44¼	200	Gaston, Wms. & W	43¼	43¼	42¼	42¼	—1¼
181	181½	1,500	General Electric	182¾	182¾	181	181	—1
70¼	70¾	5,300	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	70¾	71¾	70¼	70¾	+¾
113½	114	100	Goodrich pf	114	114	114	114	—
110	111	2,825	Granby Consol	112¾	112	108	110	—3
117¾	118¼	600	Great Northern pf	118	118¾	118	118¾	+¼
46¾	46¾	29,250	G. N. ctfs. for o p	47¾	47¾	46¾	46¾	+½
53½	54	2,100	Greene-Cananea	53¾	54¼	53¾	54¼	+¾
160	171	800	Gulf States Steel	167	170	165	165	+1
165	175	200	Gulf States S. 2d pf	167	167	165	165	+2
104¾	105	900	Illinois Central	106¼	106¼	103	105	—¼
71½	71¾	28,400	Inspiration Copper	72¾	72¾	71	71¾	—¼
18¾	18⅞	2,400	Interboro Consol	19¼	19⅞	18¾	19¼	+¼
74½	76	500	Interboro Con. pf	74¾	74¾	74	74¾	—
23	25	1,100	Int. Agricultural	24¾	25	24	24¼	—¾
54½	54¾	2,000	Int. Agricultural pf	54¾	54¾	54	54¾	—¾
45	47¼	27,500	Int. Mer. Mar. pf	46¾	48¾	45	46¾	—¾
118⅜	119	22,700	Int. Mer. Mar. pf. tr.	119¾	120¾	118¾	118¾	—¾
47¼	47¾	10,000	Int. Nickel	47¾	47¾	47	47¼	—¾
85	87	9,800	Int. Paper	87¾	88¾	87	87¾	+¾
104½	105¼	1,800	Int. Paper pf	105¾	105¾	104¾	105¼	+¼
87	87	100	Jewel Tea	87	87	87	87	—1
109	111	100	Jewel Tea pf	110	110	110	110	—1
26½	26¾	1,500	Kansas City South	26¾	26¾	26¼	26¼	—
59½	60	100	Kan. City South. pf	60	60	60	60	—
77	78	700	Kelly Spring Tire	77¾	77¾	77	77	—1
59¾	60	86,500	Kennecott Copper	60¾	60¾	59¾	59¾	—¼
103¾	103⅞	16,400	Lackawanna Steel	104¾	105¾	103¾	103¾	—¼
112	114	500	Laclede Gas	114	114	114	114	+¼
39	40	1,000	Lee Rubber & Tire	40	40¾	39½	39½	—
82½	83	1,200	Lehigh Valley	82¾	83½	82¾	83	+¼
85¾	86	100	Loose-W. R. & C. pf	86	86	86	86	—
200	200	200	Louis. & Nash	200	200	200	200	—
133	135	100	Mackay Cos	135	135	134	134	—1¾
85¼	85½	100	Mackay Cos. pf	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	—
65½	66	100	Mackay Cos. pf	65½	65½	65½	65½	—
75¾	76	2,200	Maxwell Motors	76	76¾	75¾	76	—
82	82¼	1,600	Max. Motors 1st pf	82	82¼	82	82¼	+¼
50	51	200	Max. Motors 2d pf	50½	50½	50½	50½	+¼
85¼	86½	850	May Dept. Stores	86	86	84¾	86	+1
111	111½	30,600	Mexican Petroleum	111¾	112¼	110¾	111	—¾
47½	47¾	14,800	Miami Copper	48	48	47	47¾	—¼
23½	24	400	Minn. & St. L. new	23¾	23¾	23	23½	+¼
104	104½	1,000	Minneapolis Steel	104¼	104¼	104	104¼	—
102	104	5,800	Mo. Pacific tr.	104	104¼	102	104	—
26¾	27	1,500	Mo. Pacific w. i	27	27	26¾	26¾	—
56	57	800	Mo. Pacific pf. w. i	57	57	57	57	+¼
97½	99	200	Montana Power	98	98	98	98	+¼
82	89	100	Morris & Essex	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	—
122	....	100	Nat. Biscuit Co	122	122	122	122	—
82	84	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	82	82	82	82	—2
34	34½	4,200	Nat. En. & St. Co	33¾	34¼	33¾	34¼	+¼
98	101	100	Nat. E. & S. Co. pf	100	100	100	100	—
68¾	69	900	Nat. Lead Co	69¼	69¼	68	68	—¾
114½	115	900	Nat. Lead Co. pf	114	115	114	115	+2
30¾	30¾	25,550	Nevada Con. Cop	31	31¾	30	30¾	—
182	183	8,700	N. Y. Air Brake	184¾	184¾	182	182¾	—1
107⅞	108	4,700	N. Y. Central	108¾	108¾	107¾	107⅞	—¼
58	58¾	800	N. Y., N. H. & H	58¾	59	58¾	58¾	—
90¾	90¾	600	N. Y. Ont. & West	91¾	91¾	90¾	90¾	—¾
140¾	141	1,200	Norfolk & Western	141¾	141¾	140¾	140¾	—
110½	111	1,500	North American	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	+¼
110¾	111	1,200	Northern Pacific	111	111¼	110¾	110¾	—
148	149	200	Nova Scotia S. & C	145¼	147	145¾	147	—
85	85¼	800	Ohio Cities Gas	84½	85¼	84½	84½	+1¼
5½	6	3,500	Ontario Mining	6	6	6	6	....
95½	96½	1,000	Owens Bottle Mach	96¾	96¾	96	96	—
26	26½	800	Pacific Mail	26¾	26¾	26¼	26¼	+¼
35	36	200	Pacific Tel. & Tel	36	36	36	36	—¼
98¼	98½	600	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf	98¾	98¾	98¾	98½	—
56¾	57	4,700	Penn. R. R	56¾	57	56¾	57	—
110	111	200	People's Gas, Chi	110¼	110¾	110¼	110¼	—⅛
43¾	44¼	1,600	Philadelphia Co	44	44¾	43¾	43¾	+¼
42¾	43	3,900	Pitts. Coal ctfs. of d	43¼	44¼	42¾	43¼	+¼
106	110	100	Pitts. C. pf. ctfs. of d	108¾	109¾	108¾	109¾	+¾
102¾	103¾	100	Pittsburgh Steel pf	103	103	103	103	—1½
84¾	85	8,500	Pressed Steel Car	85¼	86¾	84¼	85	—¾
106	106	400	Pressed Steel Car pf	106	106	106¼	106	+½
153	154	400	Public Service N. J	153¾	154¾	153¾	154¼	+¾
167	167¾	200	Pullman Co	167¾	167¾	167¾	167¾	—¾
57¾	58	6,300	Railway Steel Sp	57¾	58¾	56¾	58¾	+¾
101	103	200	Railway Steel S. pf	102	102¾	102	102¾	+¾
23¾	24	24,172	Ray Con. Copper	24½	24¾	23¾	23¾	+¼
105¾	106¼	17,700	Reading	106¼	106¾	105¾	106¾	+¾
45¼	45¾	100	Reading 2d pf	45¾	45¾	45¼	45¾	—
88	90	88,100	Rep. Iron & Steel	91½	92¾	90	90	—1¾
115	116¼	200	Rep. Iron & S. pf	115	115	115	115	—
23¾	24½	200	St. L. & S. F. w. i	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	—
78	79	100	Saxon Motor	79	79	79	79	+¼
23¾	24	500	Sears, Roeb. & Co	23¾	24	23¾	23¾	—
34¾	34¾	3,900	Shattuck-Arizona	34¾	35	34¾	34¾	—
87½	88	2,900	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	87½	88¼	87½	87¾	—¼
100	102¾	100	S.-S. S. & I. Co. pf	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	—¼
99¾	100	4,100	Southern Pacific	100¾	100¾	100	100	—¼
120	125	100	So. P. R. Sugar pf	120	120	120	120	—5
27	27¼	4,900	Southern Railway	27¼	28¼	27	27	—¼
85¼	86	500	Southern Ry. pf	85¾	86¾	85¼	85½	—¼
124	124½	1,800	Studebaker Co	124	124½	123¾	124½	+¼
24	24⅜	800	Tennessee Copper	24	24¼	24	24¼	—¼
236¾	241½	11,800	Texas Co	238¾	241½	236¾	237	—2¾
17	17¼	100	Texas & Pacific	17	17¼	17	17¼	—¼
50¾	51	1,000	Third Avenue	50¾	50¾	49¾	49¾	—¾
54½	54¾	600	Tobacco Products	54½	54¾	54	54	—
9	9¼	100	Tol., St. L. & West	9	9	9	9	—
125	....	100	Twin City R. T. pf	125	125	125	125	—
14¾	15	2,100	Union B. & P. Co	15	15¾	14¾	14¾	—¼
120	121	1,100	U. B. & P. Co. new	120	122	120	121	+¼
86	87½	300	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	88	87½	86	87½	—
148¾	149¾	12,000	Union Pacific	149¾	149¾	148¾	149¾	—
77	77¾	100	United Drug	77	77¾	77	77	—1
83	83¾	300	United Drug 1st pf	83¼	84	83¼	83¾	+¼
93¾	94¾	100	United Drug 2d pf	94	94	94	94	—
161¾	163	1,980	United

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PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light, and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Asked.
300	Am. W.W. & E.	10¼	9¾	10	10⅜
105	Am W.W. & E. 1st pf.	63¾	63¾	63	63
81	Am Lt. & Tr.	83¾	83¼	83¼	83¾
40	Am. L. & T. pf.	112	110½	110½	112
75	Am. Pub. Util.	41	40	40	41
310	Appal. Power	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
940	Cities Service	35¾	32¾	32¾	33¼
1,025	Cities Serv. pf.	93	92½	92½	93
400	Com. P.	61¾	60¾	60	62
970	Com. P. pf.	84¾	84	84	84¾
235	Eastern Prop.	54¾	52¾	52¾	53½
2,540	N. Ohio Elec.	44	42	43½	44¾
900	N. Ohio El. pf.	83¾	81	81½	82¾
200	Ozark P. & W.	45¾	44¾	44	46
160	Pacific G. & E.	69¾	69¼	69¼	69¾
110	Rep. Ry. & Lt.	54¾	53¾	53¾	54

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Appalachian Power pf	33	34
Adirondack Electric Power	26	28
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	85	87
American Cities	13	16
American Cities pf.	47½	49
American Gas Co.	130	135
American Gas & Electric	132	135
American Gas & Electric pf.	50	51
American Power & Light	77	81
American Power & Light pf.	86	87
American Public Utilities pf.	73	75
American W. W. & E. partic.	85	88
Atlantic P. & L. pf.	..	..
Baton Rouge El. pf.	83	..
Carolina Power & Light	52	..
Carolina Power & Light pf.	102	..
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf.	73	76
Central States Electric	32	36
Central States Electric pf.	80½	83½
Colorado Power	11	16
Colorado Power pf.	100	103
Columbus Electric pf.	90	95
Consumers Power pf.	97	99
Connecticut Power pf.	95	..
Eastern Texas Electric	90	..
Eastern Texas Electric pf.	80½	82
El Paso Electric	120	125
El Paso Electric pf.	100	..
Federal Light & Traction	13	15
Electric P. & S. pf.	99¾	100
Empire D. E.	90	93
Federal Light & Traction	17½	18
Federal Light & Traction pf.	55	56
Galveston-Houston Electric	32	36
Galveston-Houston Electric pf.	77	85
Gas & Electric Securities	310	320
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	96	100
Illinois Traction	87	88
International Traction	44	51
International Traction pf.	80	85
Interstate Electric	30	35
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Mississippi River Power	10	12½
Mississippi River Power pf.	37½	..
Northern Ontario Light & Power	14	17
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf.	50	..
Northern States Power	108	110
Northern States Power pf.	100	101
Northern Texas Electric	80	..
Northern Texas Electric pf.	82½	85
Pacific G. & E. pf.	90¾	91¾
Puget Sound Traction	28	..
Puget Sound Traction pf.	68	..
Pennsylvania Light Co.	82	..
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf.	75	80
Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	70½	80
Securities Corp. general	18	20
Securities Corp. general pf.	90	95
Southern California Edison	90¾	91¾
Southern California Edison pf.	106	106
Southwestern Power & Light pf.	97½	100
Standard Gas & Electric	35¾	..
Standard Gas & Electric pf.	45¾	..
Tampa Electric	132	137
Tenn. Ry., L. & P.	12	13½
Penn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	81	82
United Gas & Electric	12	13
United Gas & Electric 1st pf.	71	73
United Gas & Electric 2d pf.	12	15
United Light & Railways	81	81½
United Light & Railways pf.	79	80¾
Western Power	13	19
Western Power pf.	62½	71
West Penn. pf.	102	107

BONDS.

American Power & Light 6s, 1951	100	101¼
American W. W. & E. 5s	76½	77½
Baton Rouge cons. 5s	90	102½
Baton Rouge notes, April 1, 1918	99½	..
Central Illinois Light 5s	93	97
Cinn. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1933	100¾	..
Columbia G. & E. 1st 5s, 1927	85	..
Columbia G. & E. deb. 5s, 1927	73	..
Conn. Power 1st 5s	94	..
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st & ref. 6s	82½	84½
Dallas Electric 5s, 1951	74	..
Defiance Gas & Elec. 5s, 1942	91	94
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	97	99
East. Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1938	100½	102
Eastern Texas Elec. 5s, 1948	99¾	..
Eastern Texas Elec. col. 5s	92	95
Empire Gas & Fuel 6s, 1926	9.4	100
Galveston Electric 1st 5s	90	93
Great Lakes Power 6s, 1933	100	107
Great Western power 5s, 1946	90¾	..
Great Western Power 5s, 1925	97½	100
Houston Electric 1st 5s	93½	..
Interm. R. L. & P. 1st 6s, '45	102	..
Knoxville Gas 1st 5s, 1932	90	98
Lincoln G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1941	91	94
Middle West U. 6s, 1925	97½	99
Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s	90	100
Miss. River Power Co. 1st 5s	78	78
Miss. Valley G. & E. 5s, 1927	94	94½
Northern States Power 6s, 1926	100	101
Northern States Power 5s, 1941	97¼	99¼
North Texas Elec. col. trust 5s	95	99
Omaha & C. B. Ry. 1st 5s, 1928	94½	96
Pensacola Elec. 1st 5s	87½	..
Roanoke W. & L. 1st 6s	90	95
Seattle Electric con. 5s	94	95
Standard G. & E. conv. 6s, 1926	99¼	100
Tampa Electric 1st 5s	84	..
U. S. S. & E. 6s, 1926	111	..
W. West. Light 6s, 1925	98	98
Western States G. & E. 1st 5s	99½	99¾
West. Penn. Power 1st 5s, 1946	97½	98

*And dividend.

STANDARD OIL QUOTATIONS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American Oil	16½	17	16½	17
Atlantic Refining	920	940	920	940
Borne-Scrymser	400	430	400	430
Buckeye Pipe Line	106	110	106	108
Chesebrough Mfg	490	510	490	510
Colonial Oil	70	80	70	80
Continental Oil	545	555	545	555
Crescent Pipe Line	41	43	41	43
Cumberland Pipe Line	110	120	110	130
Eureka Pipe Line	235	245	235	245
Galena S. Oil	195	200	200	205
Galena S. Oil pf.	140	145	140	145
Illinois Pipe Line	212	215	213	215
Indiana Pipe Line	110	115	110	115
Internat. Pet. Co., Ltd.	11¾	11¾	10¾	11¼
National Transit	18	19	18	19
N. Y. Transit	215	220	205	215
Northern Pipe Line	150	152	150	160
Ohio Oil	360	363	360	365
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	62	68	65	69
Pierce Oil	14½	15	14½	15
Pierce Oil pf.	84	86	84	86
Prairie Oil & Gas	545	550	545	550
Prairie Pipe Line	333	338	335	340
Solar Refining	405	415	403	415
Southern Pipe Line	215	222	215	222
South. Penn. Oil	485	490	470	480
South. West. Penn.	115	118	115	118
Standard Oil of Cal.	350	352	350	355
Standard Oil of Ind.	540	550	555	560
Standard Oil of Kan.	550	570	555	570
Standard Oil of Ky.	630	640	630	640
Standard Oil of Neb.	570	585	570	585
Standard Oil of N. J.	660	665	665	670
Standard Oil of N. Y.	270	275	270	278
Standard Oil of Ohio	435	445	430	440
Swan & Finch	125	135	125	130
Union Tank	96	100	95	97
Vacuum Oil	340	350	375	385
Washington Oil	35	40	45	60

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	110	115	110	115
American Cigar pf.	98	100	98	100
Conley Foil	300	350	300	350
J. S. Young	145	155	150	155
J. S. Young pf.	105	110	106	110
Johnson T. F. & M.	100	150	100	150
MacAndrews & F.	195	205	195	205
MacAndrews & F. pf.	160	170	160	170
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	250	260	250	260
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	820	840	820	840
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	125	128	125	128

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Matu.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked.
Balt. & Ohio	1919-'20	6 mos.	4.30	4.30
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'20	4½@5	4.45	4.60
Canada Southern	1916-'24	4½	4.50	4.60
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'20	6	4.50	4.25
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'20	4½	4.25	4.15
Chi. R. I. & P.	1916-'17	4½@5	5.00	4.60
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'24	5	4.45	4.40
C. Cr. C. & St. L.	1916-'20	5	4.50	4.45
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.25	4.15
Erie R. R.	1916-'20	4½@5	4.50	4.40
Grand Trunk	1916-'24	4½	4.50	4.40
Ill. Central	1916-'20	4½@5	4.50	4.30
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'20	5	4.25	4.12
Mich. Central	1916-'20	5	4.40	4.30
Mo., K. & Tex.	1916-'20	5	4.75	4.60
Mo. Pacific	1916-'20	5	4.70	4.75
Mobile & Ohio	1916-'20	4½@5	4.65	4.65
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1916-'20	4½@5	4.45	4.30
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'20	4½@5	4.40	4.30
Penn. Co. Freight	1916-'20	4½	4.20	4.00
St. L., I. M. & So.	1916-'17	5	5.00	4.75
Seaboard Air Line	1916-'20	5	4.85	4.80
South. Pacific	1916-'20	4½	4.30	4.20
South. Railway	1916-'20	4½@5	4.45	4.40

National Bank Call for Nov. 17.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The Controller of the Currency issued a call today for the condition of all national banks at the close of business on Friday, Nov. 17.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r. 1930	99¼	100
2s, c. 1930	99¼	..
3s, r. 1918	100¼	..
3s, c. 1918-1908	101¼	102
4s, 1925	110½	110⅝
4s, r. 1925	110	110⅜
4s, c. 1925	110⅛	..
Pan. 2½, r. 1936	80¼	100

	Bid.	Asked.
Pan. 2½, r. 1938	80¼	100
Pan. 2½, c. 1961	..	102
Pan. 3s, 1961	..	103

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Acme Tea	..	..
1st pf.	95¼	96
Adams Ex.	..	..
ex div.	143	150
Ad Rumely	15½	16½
Do pf.	82	85
Alb & S.	245	..
Am Ag Ch pf.	106	108
Am Ice Sec.	43½	44
Am C & F pf.	116¾	117
Am Coal	35½	..
Am Exp.	130	135
Am Malt.	8¾	10
Am Snuff	140	145
Do pf.	108	109
Am Sug pf.	121½	126
A T & C	62¾	66
Ann Arbor	..	..
Do pf.	5	10
Assets R.	3	4
Asso D G.	25	28
Do 1st pf.	80	90
Do 2d pf.	40	50
Bald L pf.	107¾	109
Barrett Co	118	121
Beech Cr'k	44¾	..
Beth S pf.	140	145
B Un G.	131	134
Brown Bro.	70	75
B. R. & P.	20	30
Do pf.	110	..
Burns Bros	102	110
Bush Terminal	106	110
Can Sc.	97¾	98¾
C R R of N J.	200	220
C. S. & S.	145	150
Do pf.	35	38
Chi & Alt.	17½	20

	Bid.	Asked.
Chi Pneu Tool	70	72
C & N W	128	135
Chi. St. P.	38¾	..
Do pf.	58	62
C I C M.	21¾	24¾
Cons Coal pf.	112	114
C-Am Sug pf.	105	112
D & Co pf.	95	98
D, L & W.	510	515
Del U R.	116¾	126¾
Dia Match.	132	138
D. S S & A pf.	4¾	7
Do pf.	10	15¾
Elec S B.	69	70¾
Erie & P.	83¾	..
Do 1st pf.	116	54
Gen Chem.	325	330
Do pf.	115	117
Gen Mot.	100	375
Do pf.	120	124¾
Gulf S S pf.	104	105
Harb-W.	106	..
Do pf.	105	..
Heime (G)	..	..
W) Co.	185	205
Do pf.	117¾	124
Hercules	190	195
I H. N J.	116	119
Do pf.	120	122
Int Harv.	70	80
Do pf.	111¾	..
Int Nick pf.	106½	107¾
Iowa Cent.	7	7¾
Do pf.	9	15

	Bid.	Asked.
K C, Ft S & M pf.	73	75¾
Kayser (J)	..	..
Do 1st pf.	93	98
Do 2d pf.	111¼	113
Kelly S T pf.	98	100
K & D M.	4	10
Do pf.	30	..
Kings Co El.	..	..
L & P.	124	128
L E & W.	33	34
Do pf.	62	67
Lig & M.	257	260
Do pf.	132¾	134
Long Isl'd.	33	35
Lor Wat.	30	40
Do 2d pf.	50	60
Lorill's Co.	230	250
Do pf.	110	120
Man Pneh.	4¾	5¾
Man Elev.	120	122
M Dep Sts pf.	106½	110
Mex F pf.	97	99
Mich Cent.	126	135
M. St P & S.	121	122¾
S S M.	120	125
Do 1	74	85
M, K & T.	7¾	7¾
Do pf.	17	18
Mon P pf.	112	115
N Wd pf.	114	..
N C & St L.	138	140
N Y A.	100	112
Nat Rys of M 1st pf.	23	28
Do 2d pf.	6	7
N T C & T.	42	45
Do 1st pf.	78	81
Do 2d pf.	62	67½
N Y Dock.	16½	19¾
Do pf.	38	46
N Y L & W.	114¾	118
Nev Con.	25	26
N & W pf.	86½	88
N W Tel.	58¾	60
Ontario & W pf.	116¾	120
Pac Coast.	58	67
Do 1st pf.	80	90
Do 2d pf.	70	80
P T & Tel pf.	97¼	100
Peo & E.	14	16

	Bid.	Asked.
Pitt-Mull.	..	50
Do 1st pf.	..	90
P C C & St L.	98	98
Do pf.	93	95
Pitts Coal.	41	49
Do pf.	109	115
Pr Ft W & A.	..	..
Do.	155	..
Do spec.	165½	..
Quicksilver	2¾	3½
Do pf.	6¾	8½
Rdg 1st pf.	47½	48½
Reap & C.	174½	..
St L & S F W.	..	..
Do pf.	37	47
St L & W.	26¾	27
Do pf.	46	52
Saab A L.	16¾	17
Do 2d pf.	14	17
Do pf cts.	40	40
Sears-Roeb.	231¼	232
Do pf.	126¾	127
So P R.	220	223
Tenn M.	64¾	66
Std Mill.	102	105¾
Do pf.	90	94
Studeb Co.	..	..
Do pf.	100	110½
Tob P pf.	102¾	10.⅝
St L & W cts.	9¾	10
Do pf.	17	18¾
Do pf cts.	17	18¾
T C & T.	90	96
Und Type.	102	107
Un Bag & P.	114	120
Un Fac pf.	92¾	93
Un Cig M.	48	50
Do pf.	106¾	107
Un Cig Sts pf.	96¾	..
Do pf.	116½	120
U S Exp.	21	24
U S Ind A pf.	104	105
U-Sec. Ch pf.	113	..
Va R & P.	44	46
West A B.	167	168
W E & M pf.	72	76
Worm-Bro.	810	..
Do pf.	125¾	126
W & L E 1st pf.	8	4½
Do 2d pf.	2¾	3¾
Wells-Fargo Ex.	167	168
W E & M pf.	72	76
Wes Pump.	81¼	82
Do pf. A.	96	100
Do pf. B.	98	99

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,615	Adventure	5¾	6¼	5¼	6⅛
1,135	Alloues	8¾	8¾	8¼	8¾
250	Algomah	1¾	2⅛	1¾	1¾
170	Ahmeek	125	126	124	125
200	Alaska Gold	12¾	13⅜	12½	13½
5,095	Am. Zinc	61	63¾	61¼	61¾
300	Arnold	80¢	80¢	50¢	50¢
2,450	Arizona Comb'l.	17¾	17¾	17¼	17¾
645	Butte & Bal.	7¾	8	7¾	7¾
70	Butte & Sup.	17	17¼	17	17¼
1,040	Cal. & Arizona	74	74	73	73¼
67	Cal. & Hecla	640	640	635	635
370	Centennial	27	27	26	26
245	Chino	70	70¾	69¾	70¾
7,470	Copper Range	67	67¾	65	67
10	Daly-West	3½	3½	3½	3½
8,970	East Butte	19¾	19¾	18	18
645	Franklin	12¾	13¼	12¾	12¾
755	Hancock	22½	22½	21	21
750	Helvetia	85¢	85¢	85¢	85¢
1,935	Indiana	6	6¼	5¾	6¼
120	Inspiration	71¾	72¼	71¾	71¾
125	Island Creek	62	62¾	62	62¼
695	Isle Royale	40¾	41	39¾	39¾
200	Kerr Lake	5	5	5	5
830	Kewenaw	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
725	Lake	17	17¼	17	17
700	La Salle	4¾	5	4¾	5
470	Mason Valley	7⅞	8	7¾	7¾
1,060	Mass. Con	19	19	18¾	18¾
50	Mayflower	4½	4½	4½	4½
200	Miami	47¾	47¾	47¼	47¾
800	Michigan	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
1,760	Mohawk	107	107	103	105
45	Nevada Con	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
1,335	New Arcadian	8	8¾	8	8
53	New Idria	16¾	17	16¾	17
200	Nipissing	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
4,975	North Butte	31¾	31¾	29	29¾
1,175	North Lake	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
435	Ojibway	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
50	Old Colony	37	37	37	37
1,210	Old Dominion	31¾	32	31	31
495	Osceola	104	105	103	103
150	Pond Creek	19¾	19¾	19¼	19¾
645	Quincy	104	104	104	107
50	Ray Con	36¾	36¾	36¾	64½
795	Santa Fe	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
1,870	Shannon	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
695	South Lake	7	7	7	7½
1,400	South Utah	40¢	40¢	38¢	38¢
285	St. M. Land	106¾	107	105	105
440	Sup. & Boston	8	8	7¾	7¾
480	Superior Copper	22¾	23	20	20¾
255	Tamarack	46	46	46	46
140	Trinity	8½	8½	8½	8½
100	Tuolumne	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
20,668	U. S. Smelter	53	61½	52¾	60¾
428	U.S. Smel. pf.	61¾	62	61¾	61¾
755	Utah Apex	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
8,702	Utah Con.	27¾	27¾	27¼	27¾
200	Utah Copper	126	126	124¾	125¾
2,125	Utah Metal	3¾	3¾	3	3
745	Victoria	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
460	Winona	8	8	7¾	7¾
445	Wolverine	58	57½	55	55
650	Wyandot	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾

RAILROADS.

170	Boston Elevat.	80	81¼	80	81¼
3	Bos. & Albany	180	180	180	180
15	Bos. & Lowell	130	130	130	130
5	Bos. & Maine	44¼	45	44¼	45
5	Bos. & Prov.	212	212	212	212
25	C.J. & S.Y. pf.	105	105	105	105
118	Mass. Elec. pf.	80	81	80¼	80¾
57	N.Y., N. Haven & H.	60¾	61	60¾	60¾
10	W. P. St. R. R. pf.	57	57	57	57
1	W.E.St.R.R.pf.	74	74	74	74

MISCELLANEOUS.

187	Am. Ag. Ch.	89¾	89¾	88	88
50	A. Ag. Ch. pf.	103	103	103½	103½
250	Am. Pn.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
250	Am. Pn. pf.	11	11	11	11
53	Am. Sugar	117¾	117¾	117¼	117¾
10	Am. Sugar pf.	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾
1,124	Am. T. & T.	126	126	125½	126¼
68	Am. Woolen pf.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
116	Amoskeag	174	174	174	174
6	Amoskeag pf.	99½	99½	99½	99½
980	A. G. & W. L.	120¾	122¾	120¾	122
200	A.G. & W.I.pf.	72	72¾	72	72¾
10	Edison	203	203	203	203
97	McElwain pf.	101	101	101	101
50	Mergenthaler	179	179	179	179
285	Mass. Gas.	90	90	90¾	90¾
10	Mass. Gas pf.	92	92	92	92
280	New River	51	51¼	50¾	50¾
350	New River pf.	92¼	92¼	91¾	91¾
12	N. E. Cot.	20	20	20	20
29	N. E. Tel.	122¾	122¾	122	122
178	Nips. Dev.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
835	Punta Alh.	54	54¾	53½	54¾
350	Swift & Co.	130¾	130¾	130	130
1,049	Swift&Co. rts.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
285	Torrington	69¾	69¾	69	69¾
290	United Profit.	103¾	103¾	103¼	103¾
677	Un. Sh. Mach.	59¾	59	58	58
10	Un. S. M. pf.	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
716	Ventura Oil	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
6	Western Dis.	101	101	101	101

BONDS.

$8,000	A.G. & W.I.s.	83½	83½	83½	83½
2,000	A. T. & T.	98	98	98	98
2,000	Mass. G.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
1,000	N. E. C. T.s.	92	92	92	92
12,000	New River 5s.	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾
30,000	Punta A. S.	100¼	100	100	100
10,000	Swift & Co.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
7,000	U. S. Smel. 8s.	113¾	113	113¾	113
1,000	West. Tel. 5s.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	1⅞	1¾	Humboldt	2¾	3¼
Amer. Oil	.19	.20	Iron Blos.	1¾	1¾
Begole	1¼	1¾	Iron Cap.	.09	.11
Bos & Cal	1¾	1⅞	Jer. Prince	1¾	2
Bing. Min.	11¾	11¾	Jer. Verde	1⅞	1⅞
Bohemia	2¾	2¾	La Rose	.55	.55
Bost. Cork	.70	.75	Majestic	.21	.23
Bost. Ely	.04	.05	Mex. Mex.	.02	.03
Bost. & M.	.50	.62	Mex. Met.	.02	.02
Bost. Arts	2	2¼	Mol. Tung	3¾	4
Butte & L.	.03	.01	N. L. & G.	.01	.02
Butte & Z.	1	1¼	New Baltic	2½

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MAY STORE WEALTH IN RESERVE BANKS

New Order Issued by Federal Board Provides for Mobilization of Gold.

READY IN CASE OF NEED

Members Are Relieved of Responsibility for Unused Funds in Their Individual Vaults.

The Federal Reserve Board in Washington has exercised the power conferred upon it by the amendments to the Federal Reserve act, passed in September, and has granted permission to member banks to carry with the Federal Reserve Banks of their respective districts any portion of their reserves required by the original act to be held in their vaults. The action of the board was announced yesterday by R. H. Treman, Deputy Governor of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, in a communication addressed to the member institutions.

The object of the amendment to the law was to permit of the accumulation of reserve money with the Reserve Banks, where it could be used to the utmost advantage in case of need. The underlying theory of the Federal Reserve System is that the Reserve Banks should hold the real reserves of the country, and it has been the aim of the Reserve Board to bring about a mobilization of the gold stock in the vaults of the Reserve Banks.

In the case of member banks located in central reserve cities, such as New York, the act provides for a reserve of 18 per cent. of the aggregate amount of demand deposits, six-eighteenths of which must be held in its own vaults and seven-eighteenths in the vaults of the Federal Reserve Bank, the lodgment of the balance of reserves being optional with the banks. Under the ruling just made by the board, a bank may hold all of its legal reserves with the reserve bank of its district and retain in its own vaults only so much cash as is needed to meet the daily demands of business. The legal requirements of reserve city and country banks are slightly lower.

Mr. Treman in his letter to the banks says that the board's ruling affords them an opportunity both to be relieved of the responsibility for unused funds held in their individual vaults and to strengthen their reserves with the Federal Reserve banks.

Bankers in New York are not expected to take any immediate action with regard to the transfer of their reserve money, although it is believed that many of the institutions will increase their deposits gradually. The smaller banks outside of the city are expected to take advantage of the option of keeping their legal reserves with the Reserve Bank. In the case of the smaller banks the daily volume of business does not fluctuate very much and it is generally known about how much cash is required and about how much reserves must be carried, and for that reason it is an easy matter for them to keep their surplus funds with the Reserve Bank rather than in their own vaults. The situation is different in the case of the large New York City banks, for the reason that their deposits undergo considerable changes from day to day, and the demands made upon them for cash are great at times, the banks being depositaries for other banks and trust companies.

A number of local bankers who were questioned yesterday about the transfer of reserves said that they were inclined to keep their reserves in their own vaults where they could lay their hands on it when they wanted to. At the same time, the bankers indicated their approval of the general plan for the concentration of the reserves. They directed attention particularly to the fact that New York banks found it necessary to keep their reserves in their vaults because they frequently had to meet large balances at the Clearing House.

Saturday's bank statement showed that deposits of New York City banks which are members of the Reserve Bank total $2,252,266,000, that the cash held in their vaults amounted to more than $300,000,000, and that the cash held with the Federal Reserve Bank amounted to $170,870,000.

The figures for all the national banks in the country, as compiled by the Controller of the Currency, show total deposits of $6,473,361,000, of which $476,-105,000 was in the vaults of the Reserve Banks on June 30.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.04	Kentucky	.03
Andes	.09	Mexican	.07
Best & Belcher	.05	Occidental	.03
Bullion	.02	Ophir	.16
Caledonia	.25	Overman	.03
Challenge Con	.06	Savage	.07
Chollar	.02	Seg. Belcher	.02
Confidence	.29	Sierra Nevada	.25
Con. Virginia	.07	Union Con	.52
Gould & Curry	.03	Utah	.02
Hale & Norcross	.07	Mexican Dollars	.54½
Jacket	.09		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.60	D'field Black B.	.02
Jim Butler	.99	Florence	.20
MacNamara	.07	Goldfield Consol	.50
Midway	.22	Goldfield Merger	.05
Mispah Ext	.13	Great Bend	.11
Monarch Pitts	.10	Jumbo Ext	.22
Montana	.22	Kawanas	.10
North Star	.16	Red Lion	.16
Rescue	.28	Silver Pick	.23
Tonopah Ext	5.10	Spearhead	.05
Tonopah Nev	5.90		
West End	.70	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
GOLDFIELD.		Big Jim	1.40
Atlanta	.07	Nevada Hills	.22
Booth	.07	Packard	.40
Co. O. D	.02	Rochester	.75
Comb. Fraction	.04	Round Mountain	.35
		White Caps	.37

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Creston	900	905	Golden Cy	258	260
Dr. J'kpot	8¾	9¼	Granite	65½	67
Elkton	13	14	Isabella	23	23½
El Paso	49	50	McKinney	28	32
Findlay	3¾	4	Portland	190	195
Gold Dollar	2	2½	U. G. Mines	18¾	20
Gold Sov	4	6¾	Vindicator	175	180

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

A. B. Kirschbaum Company, regular quarterly, 1 per cent. on common, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 22.

American Gas Company, regular quarterly, 2 per cent., payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 22.

American Power and Light Company, regular quarterly, 1 per cent. on common, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 24.

Central Leather, extra, 2 per cent. on common, payable Dec. 30 to stock of record Dec. 1, and quarterly 1¾ per cent. on preferred, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 9.

Chicopee Manufacturing Corporation, regular semi-annual, $3 per share, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Dec. 20.

Galena Signal Oil Company, regular 2 per cent. on preferred stock and 5 per cent. on common, payable Dec. 30 to stockholders of record Nov. 29.

Heywood Brothers & Wakefield Company, semi-annual, $4 on common, which compares with the previous rate of $3, and also an extra of $5, both payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 24.

Laclede Gas Light Company, regular quarterly, 1¾ per cent. on common and the semi-annual 2¼ per cent. on preferred, both payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Dec. 1.

National Surety Company, quarterly 2 per cent., payable Jan. 2 to holders of record Dec. 15.

Quincy Mining, quarterly, $5 a share, payable Dec. 18 to stock of record Nov. 27. This is an increase of $1 per share over previous declaration.

Rochester Railway and Light Company, regular quarterly, 1¾ per cent. on preferred stock, payable Dec. 1 as registered Nov. 24.

South Penn Oil Company, regular quarterly, $5 and an extra dividend of $5, payable Dec. 30 to stock of record Dec. 23. Previous quarterly declaration was the regular $5 and an extra of $2.

CENTRAL LEATHER COMPANY.—A dividend of $1.75 per share on its Preferred Stock has this day been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable January 23, 1917, to stockholders of record December 9th, 1916.

New York, November 22, 1916.

E. W. BILLIS, Treasurer.

RUSSIA HAS $60,000,000,000.

Syndicate Tells of Resources in Offering $50,000,000 Bonds to Public.

In announcing a public offering of the $50,000,000 Imperial Russian Government five-year loan, the bankers are directing attention to interesting economic facts concerning the Russian Empire. The bonds which bear interest at 5½ per cent. are offered at 94½, at which figure they will yield about 6½ per cent. The bankers point out that Russia's national wealth, based upon careful estimates, varies from $50,000,000,000 to $60,000,000,000. The normal value of Russia's annual production approximates $7,125,000,000, of which about two-thirds comprises agricultural products. Russia has approximately 50,000 miles of railway, which, the circular says, "is inadequate to provide for its growing requirements." It is said that Siberia alone, with a population of but 10,000,000, scattered over an area twice the size of continental United States, has sufficient resources, if properly developed, to feed and clothe a population equal to that of all Europe.

The public offering of the bonds is made under the names of the National City Company, J. P. Morgan & Co., the Guaranty Trust Company, Lee, Higginson & Co., and Harris, Forbes & Co. The bonds will be dated Dec. 1 and interest will be payable June 1 and Dec. 1 at the National City Bank.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Nov. 21—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 61 francs 10 centimes for cash; exchange on London, 27 francs 51½ centimes; 5 per cent. loan, 87 francs 75 centimes.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 1,214,878 shares of stocks and $827,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 130,781; oils, 137,535, and mining, 946,262. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,000	†Aetna Explos.	10	10⅝	10	10⅝
100	Am. Sum.T.pf.	75	75	75	75
4,500	†Am. Writ. P.	9¼	9½	8¾	9
200	Br.-Am. Tob. Co., ord. b.	20⅜	20⅜	20¼	20⅜
110	†Butler Chem.	3½	3½	3¼	3¼
250	†Cal. Pack. C.	32¾	33¼	32	32¼
100	†Carbon Steel.	133	133	133	133
7,000	Carwen Steel.	15½	16½	15½	16½
1,500	†Cent. Fdry.	20	21	20	21
1,500	†Cent. Fy. pf.	37	40½	37	39½
3,000	†Chal. M. of.	36¾	36¾	35	37
1,000	Char. I. of A.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
1,000	C. I. of A. pf.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
700	Chev. Motor.	185	185	180	181
621	Cor. R. & Ex.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5¾
520	Emet. Phono.	13⅜	12¾	12¼	12½
200	†G. Mot., w.i.	155	156	155	156
320	†Hart Bell Co.	5¾	5¾	5½	5⅝
5,500	Haa. & S. Car	47	47½	46¾	47
1,500	†Imp. Carb. C.	½	½	½	½
500	Inter. Rubber	15¼	15¼	15	15
8,500	†Joplin Ore Spelter. (n.)	45	50	45	50
100	Keith. Brs. pf.	8½	8½	8½	8½
400	Kelsey Wheel.	54	54	54	54
100	Kelsey W. pf.	90	90	90	90
1,000	Keystone Tire & Rubber.	15¾	16¼	15¾	16¼
1,000	†Keystone Tire & Rub. pf.	15¾	16¼	15¾	16¼
2,500	†Lake Tor. B.	14¼	14¼	13	13¾
50	Loft's, Inc.	106	106	105	105
500	Marlin Arms, v. t. ctfs.	95	98	95	98
200	Marlin Arms pf., v.t. ctfs.	100¾	101	100¾	101
1,000	†Maxim Mun.	7¼	7½	6½	7
200	†Max. Pet. Ex.	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¾
20,000	†Midv. Steel.	73	73¾	71¾	72¾
500	†Mitchell Mot.	61	61	60	60
200	†Nat. Auto C.	41	41¼	41	41¼
300	†N. Y. C. rts.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
10,800	N. Am. Pulp & Paper.	14	15	14¼	14½
100	†Pierce-Arrow	85¾	85¾	85½	85¾
500	R. Isl., w. i.	85¼	86¾	85¼	85¾
1,000	†R. I. pf. (A).	85½	86¾	85½	85¾
100	†R. I. pf. (B).	70½	70½	70½	70¾
100	†Sesh. & M.	81	*90	81	81
125	A. O. Smith Corp. pf.	96¾	97	96¾	97
1,900	†Smith M. T.	6	6¾	6	6¼
200	†Spicer Mfg.	47½	47¾	47½	47¾
100	†Spicer M. pf.	101½	101½	101½	101½
45	Spring. B. Co.	96	96	96	96
200	†Steel A. Cor.	4	4	3¾	3¾
5,000	Submar. Boat. v. t. ctfs.	43½	43½	42	43
1,000	†Tex. Co. rts.	27	27½	26¾	26¾
100	†Todd Ship.	83½	86	81	83
2,500	†Trans. Steel Forg.	45	45¾	44¾	45¼
9,000	Triangle Film, v. t. certs.	3¾	4	3½	3½
200	†U. S. L. & Heat Corp.	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
2,900	U. S. S. S. Co.	7¾	7¾	7½	7⅝
1,500	†Unit. Motors.	62¾	62¾	61¾	62
20,000	†Unit. A. S. C.	51¾	51¾	51	51½
700	Uni. Pr. Shar.	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
400	†Voca.-Phone Cor., w. i.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,500	World P. Cor., v. t. ctfs.	1	1⅛	1	1
2,000	†Wright-Mar. Aircraft Cor.	23⅝	24	23⅝	23⅝
500	†Wright-Mar. Aircraft pf.	76	76	75	76
300	†Zinc C. Co.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
100	Gal.-Sig. Oil.	200	195	195	—5
100	Ohio Oil Co.	363	360	360	—21
300	Stand. O. Cal.	384½	381	382	+1
115	Stand. O., N.J.	688	685	688	—2

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,500	†Barn. O. & G.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5½
1,400	Con. Mex. Oil. (a prospect)	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	†Cos. (Oil R.)	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
2,700	†Cos. C. & G.	14	13¾	14	14
6,000	†Federal Oil.	4¾	4	3¾	3½
2,500	Metro. Petrol.	13½	13½	13½	13¾
8,000	†Midw. Oil.	48	48	45	46
1,750	†N. Y.-Okla. O.	1	1	1	1
1,500	Okla. rts.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
800	†Oil & Explor.	¾	¾	¾	¾
14,000	†Okla. Oil.	10	11	10	11
6,300	†Okla. Oil pf.	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
3,800	Okla. P. & R.	11¼	11¼	11	11
3,500	†Omar O. & G.	54	55	52	55
900	†Sap. O. & R.	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
9,900	Seq. O. & R.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
10,200	†Sinclair Oil.	57	59¾	57	58¾
350	†So. O. & Tr.	8¾	8¾	8¼	8¼
4,000	†Un. West. Oil	1	1¼	1	1¼
1,600	†Utah Pet. Co. (a prospect)	61	65	61	62
6,000	Vac. G. & C.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
13,500	†Victoria Oil.	2	2	1¾	1¾
31,000	†W. E. O. & G.	60	60	55	55
500	†W. E. O. & G. pf.	1	1	¾	¾
2,000	†Wyom. Pet.	2¾	3	2¾	3

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20,000	A.-B. Co. Mst. (a prospect)	1¾	2	1¾	1¾
12,400	†Al. M. Corp	90	90	80	90
30,000	†Am. Com.	10	10½	10	10
400	†Ark. Aris.	¾	¾	¾	¾
5,700	†Aris. Cflelds	49	52	49	51
9,500	†Aris. Cflelds	1½	1½	1½	1½
2,500	†Atlanta.	8	8	8	8
22,000	Big Jim	1½	1½	1½	1½
5,600	B. L. Cop. Co	7½	7½	7½	7¾
400	B'ham Min.	11¾	12	11¾	12
18,000	†Bisbee Cop. (a prospect)	2	2	1¾	2
10,000	†B. Cr. Cop. (a prospect)	¾	¾	¾	¾
500	†Booth	10	10	10	10
4,000	†Bos. & Mon.	82	82	79	79
12,100	B. Cop. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	17	17¾	15¼	15½
6,300	Butte Detroit.	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
800	Butte-N. Y.	2¾	2¾	2½	2¾
300	†Cac. Con. M. Co. (pros.)	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
3,500	†Caledonia	55	58	54	55
47,000	†Cal. & Jer.	8¼	9	8	8½
2,000	Canada Cop.	2¾	2¾	2¼	2¼
2,700	†Cashboy	6½	6¾	6½	6¾
4,000	C. de F. Cop.	43	46	44	44½
88,000	Con. Ar. Sm.	2½	3	2½	2½
4,950	Con. Cop. M.	4½	4½	3¾	3¾
3,600	†Con.-Hom'st'd	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Con. Nev.-Utd.	12	12	12	12
22,000	Cresc. Con. G.	8½	8½	8½	8¾
2,500	Dar. La & Sil. M. & D.	15¾	16¼	15¾	16½
2,900	Dundee-Ariz. C. (a prospect)	2½	2½	2½	2½
700	East Butte.	20¾	20¾	19¾	19¾
400	†Emma Cop.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
3,700	†Gold. Cons.	54	54	52	52
7,400	†Gr. Can. G.	14	14	13	13
10,000	†Gr'monster M.	4½	4½	4¼	4¼
6,800	†Gr. Fl. G. M.	90c.	1	90c.	1
9,500	Hecla Min.	5¼	5¾	5¼	5¾
50,000	†Indep. Lead.	19¾	20¾	18	19¾
3,100	Howe Sound.	5¾	5¾	5	5¼
9,500	In. Needles C. (a. prospect)	1½	1½	1¼	1¼
800	†Iron Blossom	1½	1½	1½	1½
10,000	Jer. V. (a pr.)	1⅜	1⅜	1¼	1¼
1,400	Jer. Vic. Ex. (a prospect)	2¼	2¾	2¼	2¾
2,500	†Jim Butler	92	94	92	93
4,500	†Jumbo Ext.	26	26	23	23
500	Kerr Lake.	5	5	5	5
1,000	†Kewanaa	9	10	9	10
8,800	Lo. Fr. M. C. (a prospect)	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
8,200	Louisiana C.	85	93	90	90
3,000	Magma. Cop.	62	62	59	60
100	†Marsh Min.	10	10	10	10
3,175	Marys. Gold Mining Co.	2	2	1⅝	1⅝
4,000	Mason Valley.	7¾	8	7¾	7¾
200	†McK.-Dar.	58	59	58	58
27,000	Miami Con. (a prox.)	58	60	58	58
2,810	†Mojave Tung.	5¾	6¼	*2¾	5¼
500	†Mon. Gold M.	85	85	85	85
1,100	Monitor Silver	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
81,000	†Monster Cliff	1½	1½	1½	1½
27,000	†Mother Lode	36	38	33	35½
75,000	†N. Hanks.	90	92	80	92
5,000	†Newray M.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
300	New Utah E.	1	1	1	1
100	N. Y. & Hond.	13	13	13	13
1,800	Nip. Mines Co.	9¼	9¼	9	9¼
800	†North Butte	½	½	½	½
19,000	†Ohio Copper.	¾	¾	¾	¾
9,800	†Ohio Copper new, v. t. ctfs.	1¼	2	1¼	2
25,000	†Old Emma Leasing	67	70	64	70
700	†Pear. Jennie	77	77	77	77
3,500	†Pitts.-Jerome Con. (a pros.)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜
3,800	Pros. M. & M.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
19,500	†Ray H. Min.	6¾	6¾	6¼	6
20,000	†Rex Con. M.	66	66	64	65
10,500	†Rochester M.	74	79	74	77
138	†Round Mt.	35	35	35	35
2,500	†San Toy.	18	18	18	18
1,100	†Santa Rita D.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
5,550	†Section 30.	15¾	15¾	14½	15¼
5,000	Silver King of Arizona	1¼	1¼	1	1¼
800	†Silver King Con. of Utah	4¼	4¾	4¼	4¾
2,500	†Silver Pick.	20	20	22	22
500	Stand. S. Min.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
7,500	†St. Nicholas Zinc	½	½	½	½
9,500	†Success M.	48	53	48	49
10,700	†Sup. M. (pf.)	45	45	41	42
42,000	†Tecks-H.	54	60	54	55
800	†Temiskam.	62	65	62	62
1,000	†Tenn. C. rts.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
18,500	†Tuscn. Cop.	90	93	90	90

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
500	†Tono. Bel.	4½	4½	4½	4½
2,000	†Tono. Ext.	5¼	5¾	5¼	5¼
700	United East.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
24,700	†U. M. of Ar.	75	80	75	80
1,600	†Tono. Midw.	23	23	23	23
500	†Tono. Mis.	18	18	18	18
4,000	†U. C. M.	11	11	11	11
4,500	†Un. V. Ext.	42½	42½	41	41¾
10,500	U. G. M. Co.	4½	4½	4¼	4½
1,150	†Velvet C. C.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
2,500	W. E. Cons.	73	73	68	68
1,700	W. Cam M. C.	37	39	37	39
3,500	†W. Cross C.	¾	¾	¾	¾
150	†W. Oaks M.	4¼	4¼	4	4
8,700	†Ering. M. C. (a pros.)	30	31	28	31
800	†Tusc. Cons.	½	½	½	½

BONDS.

$62,000	Cerro de Pas. Copper 6s.	127	127	126	125½
4,000	Con. Arizona Smelting 5s.	65	65	64	64
150,000	†Metropolitan Petrol. 6s.	103¼	104½	103½	104½
21,000	†Midvale S. 5s	98¾	98½	98¾	98½
150,000	†Sinclair O. 6s.	106	108	105	106½
260,000	†U. K. Gt. Br. & I. 5yr. 5½s	98¾	98½	98¾	98½
240,000	†U. K. Gt. Br. & I. 5yr. 5½s	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

Note—Monday 18,000 Triangle Film sold at 3@3⅞.

INDUSTRIALS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
Am. Drug Syndicate	12½	13	12¾	13
Amer. Inter. Corp.	58	60	58	60
Amer. Sumatra Tob.	24	24½	24	24½
Atlantic Steel	125	135	125	135
Brit.-Amer. Tob. ord.	19¾	20¼	19¾	20¼
Butterworth Judson	69	71	69	71
Curtiss Aeroplane	25	28	25	28
Enger Motor Car	7¼	7¾	7¼	7¾
Fisher Body Corp. pf.	93	95	63	95
Fisk Rub. cv. 1st pf.	104	105	104	105
Gen. Amer. Tank Car	56	58	56	58
Grant Motor Car	8¼	9	8½	9
Holly Sugar Corp.	58½	59¼	58½	59¼
Holly Sugar Corp. pf.	100¾	103	100¾	103
Inter. Arms F. L. C.	22¼	23	22½	23
Lake Tor. Boat 1st pf.	13	14	13½	14
Lehigh Val. Coal Sales	93	98	93	98
Manhat. Elec. Supply	35	36	35	36
Mag. Elec. Supply pf.	95½	96½	95½	96½
Marconi of America	3¼	3¾	3¼	3½
N. Y. Transportation	15	16	15½	15¾
Pierce-Arrow pf	107	109	107	109
Penn Seaboard Steel	58	62	58	62
Pugh Stores Corp.	10	10¾	10	10
Poole Eng. & Mach.	100	110	100	110
Republic Motor Truck	68	71	68	71
A. A. Smith Corp.	42	43¾	42	42¾
Smith & Terry Trans. pf.	10	10¾	10	10½
Standard Motors	7	7¾	7	7¾
St. Joseph Lead	21¾	22	21½	22½
Spicer Mfg. pf.	101¼	102¾	101	102
Sq'field Body Co. pf.	133	138	135	140
St. L., R.M. & Pac.	30¾	31½	30½	31½

OIL STOCKS.

Gen. Ref. & Prod.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
Houston Oil	19	19¼	19	19¼
Internat. Petroleum	11¼	11¾	11¼	11¾
Pierce Oil	14½	15	14½	15
Tidewater	183	185	183	185

MINING STOCK.

Alaska-Westover	55	66	55	60

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s	84	86	84	86

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf.	55	60	55	60
American Brass	425	435	417	424
Atlas Powder	173	177	173	178
Atlas Powder pf.	99½	101	99½	101
Babcock & Wilcox	126	129	126	129
Bliss (E. W.)	750	780	750	780
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	75	84	75	84
Can. Fdy. & Forg.	195	200	193	198
Canadian Explosives	360	400	380	400
Can. Explosives pf.	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	900	915	900	915
Du Pont Pow., new	295	299	296	300
Du Pont Powder deb.	103	104	103¼	104
Hercules Powder	880	885	880	885
Hercules Powder pf.	115	118	116	119
International Arms	20	23	20	25
Niles-Bement-Pond	214	218	215	218
Niles-Bement-P. pf.	105	108	105	108
Scovill Mfg. Co.	875	885	870	885
Wm. Rptg. Arms	1200	1300	1200	1300

BUY—SELL

SAPULPA PRODUCING CO.
SAPULPA REFINING CO.
HOUSTON OIL CO.
MIDWEST REFINING CO.
INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM
LOBITOS OILFIELDS, LTD.
PORT LOBOS PETROLEUM
IMPERIAL OIL CO., LTD.
NATIONAL FUEL GAS CO.
SINCLAIR OIL & REF. CO.
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of the City of New York

20 NASSAU STREET

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Public Utility Stocks

American Power & Light Com. & Pfd.

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The Brooklyn Trust Company holds courtesy to be an inherent part of its service. In its three offices a considerate civility is not an incident of individual character, but a uniform quality of service, just as accuracy and reliability are qualities of the service. Whether at his "home" office or at another branch, the customer is always sure of agreeable attention. The seeker after information finds that its officials and staff always "have time."

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Chartered April 14, 1866

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177 Montague Street, Brooklyn

Bedford Branch, Fulton St. & Bedford Ave. — Manhattan Office, Wall St. & Broadway

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits, $5,531,3[illegible]

The Union Trust Company of New York will act as **Trustee of permanent charitable, educational or religious trusts,** created either under a will or a trust indenture, and gives special attention to trusts of this character. The Company also acts in the capacity of Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, Financial Agent or Depositary for such institutions, and is qualified and equipped to render expert and attentive service in all such relations.

The Union Trust Company's record of fifty years in the continuous administration of all the usual forms of trusts invites confidence in the permanent maintenance of a high standard of ability as trustee.

UNION TRUST CO., 80 Broadway
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS - $8,500,000

REORGANIZATION OF The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company.

To Holders of

Certificates for Shares of Stock; and Twenty-Year Five Per Cent. Gold Debentures of

THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY:

Notice is hereby given that a Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of the above-named Company, dated November 14, 1916, has been prepared by the undersigned Joint Reorganization Committee, and has been approved by the committee for Debentures of the Railway Company acting under the Deposit Agreement dated July 19, 1915, and by the two committees representing stock of the Railway Company, of which Messrs. Nathan L. Amster and Charles Hayden are respectively Chairmen.

Copies of said Plan and Agreement of Reorganization may be obtained from Bankers Trust Company, No. 16 Wall Street, New York City, or from First Trust and Savings Bank, Dearborn and Monroe Streets, Chicago, Ill., the Depositaries under the Plan.

Holders of **Stock** of the Railway Company who desire to participate in the reorganization must deposit the certificates for such Stock, duly assigned in blank, with either of said Depositaries, at the addresses above stated, on or before **December 4, 1916.**

Holders of Twenty-Year Five Per Cent. Gold **Debentures** of the Railway Company not heretofore deposited with the said Debenture Committee who desire to participate in the reorganization must deposit their Debentures, with the coupon dated January 15, 1916, and all subsequently maturing coupons, attached, with either of the Depositaries, at the addresses above stated, on or before **December 4, 1916.**

In respect of every such deposit a Certificate of Deposit will be issued by the Depositary receiving the same. Application will be made to list Certificates of Deposit upon the New York Stock Exchange.

Dated, New York, November 14, 1916.

SEWARD PROSSER, Chairman,
NATHAN L. AMSTER,
EMILE K. BOISOT,
CHARLES HAYDEN,
JAMES SPEYER,
S. DAVIES WARFIELD.

B. W. JONES, *Secretary*, 16 Wall Street, New York, N. Y. — *Joint Reorganization Committee.*

To Holders of

Certificates for Shares of Stock of

THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY:

The undersigned Committee has approved and adopted the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization prepared by the Joint Reorganization Committee of which Mr. Seward Prosser is Chairman, dated November 14, 1916, and hereby recommends that holders of certificates for shares of Stock of the Railway Company assent to said Plan and Agreement by depositing thereunder and that they make the payments provided in said Plan and Agreement.

Copies of said Plan and Agreement may be obtained from Bankers Trust Company, No. 16 Wall Street, New York City, or from First Trust and Savings Bank, Dearborn and Monroe Streets. Chicago, Ill., the Depositaries under said Plan.

Dated, New York, November 14, 1916.

NATHAN L. AMSTER, Chairman,
for Amster Stockholders' Committee.

To Holders of

Certificates for Shares of Stock of

THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY:

The undersigned Committee has approved and adopted the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization prepared by the Joint Reorganization Committee, of which Mr. Seward Prosser is Chairman, dated November 14, 1916, and hereby recommends that holders of certificates for shares of Stock of the Railway Company assent to said Plan and Agreement by depositing thereunder, and that they make the payments provided in said Plan and Agreement.

Copies of said Plan and Agreement may be obtained from Bankers Trust Company, No. 16 Wall Street, New York City, or from First Trust and Savings Bank, Dearborn and Monroe Streets, Chicago, Ill., the Depositaries under said Plan.

Dated, New York, November 14, 1916.

CHARLES HAYDEN, Chairman,
for Hayden Stockholders' Committee.

The American Sugar Refining Company

PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 100
COMMON DIVIDEND NO. 101

Jersey City, N. J., November 14th, 1916

The Board of Directors have this day declared a 1¾ % dividend on the Common and Preferred Stock, payable January 2nd 1917, to the stockholders of record December 1st, 1916.

The Transfer Books will not be closed.

JOSEPH E. FREEMAN, *Secretary.*

REPUBLIC IRON & STEEL COMPANY.

DIVIDEND NO. 58.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republic Iron & Steel Company, held November 16th, 1916, the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the Preferred Stock, and an extra dividend of 4% on the Preferred Stock, on account of deferred dividends, were declared payable January 1st, 1917, to stockholders of record December 19th, 1916. Books remain open.

RICHARD JONES, JR., *Secretary.*

The American Gas Company,
104 Market Street,
Camden, N. J.

Nov. 21st, 1916.

A quarterly dividend of 2% or $2.00 per share has been declared on the capital stock of this Company payable Dec. 1st, 1916, to the stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M., Nov. 22nd, 1916. Checks will be mailed. J. B. TOWNSEND, 2d, Treasurer.

NATIONAL SURETY COMPANY.

New York, Nov. 21, 1916.

A quarterly dividend of three per cent. upon the capital stock of this Company, payable January 2, 1917, to stockholders of record at THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS DECEMBER 15, 1916, was this day duly declared. The transfer books of the company will not be closed.

HUBERT J. HEWITT, *Secretary.*

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

The Ajax Rubber Company.

RESOLVED, That out of the surplus earnings of the Company the Directors declare a quarterly dividend of One Dollar and a Quarter ($1.25) per share, payable December 15, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business November 30, 1916.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market was only moderately active, and price changes during the day were reversed. Bulls felt quite encouraged over the action of the market on Monday, but after an advance of 1 to 2 cents a bushel on fairly active buying, the market eased off, and at the close of the day was irregular, ranging from ½c lower for December to ⅝c higher for the July position. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $2.14¾; No. 2 hard, $1.09¾; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $2.06¾; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $2.12¾, all free on board, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	$1.83¾	$1.80¾	$1.81⅛	$1.82¾	$1.01⅜
May	1.90¼	1.87⅝	1.88¾	1.89¾	1.06⅝
July	1.60	1.58¼	1.58¾	1.58	..

CORN.

The corn market eased off sharply from an early advance and closed ⅝ to 1⅛c net lower. The news from Argentina was again bullish regarding the crop situation, but the Buenos Aires market opened 5½c lower, and this had considerable influence on sentiment. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $1.12¾, ten days' shipment, cost, insurance, and freight New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	90¼	88	89	84½	57⅜
May	96	95⅜	95⅝	90¾	67⅜
July	97⅜	95¾	95¾	90¾	..

OATS.

The oats market was only moderately active, and while price changes were narrower than either wheat or corn, they followed much the same course, and at the close were ⅛c to ⅜c lower. Available freight room is scarce, and had a tendency to check the export demand. The local cash market was easy. Standard quoted at 62¾@63¼c; No. 3 white, 63½@63¾c; No. 2 white, 64¼@64½c; No. 4 white, 61¾@62¼c; fancy clipped white, 65¾@66½c; ordinary clipped white, 64¾@65¼c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	57¾	57¼	57¼	57¾	39
May	62¾	62	62	62¾	41⅜

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was firmer early in the day, with a fairly good character of buying influenced by the advance in grain, but when the grain markets eased off in the afternoon prices developed an easier tone and closed only about steady. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 44,000; estimated for Wednesday, 58,000. Kansas City received 21,000 and Omaha 13,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
January	16.53	16.20	16.20	1.43	9.43
May	16.62	16.25	16.30	16.40	9.67
Ribs—					
January	14.82	14.65	14.65	14.65	9.52
May	14.90	14.75	14.75	14.75	9.71
Pork—					
January	27.95	27.60	27.62	27.00	17.80
May	27.77	27.42	27.47	27.50	17.65

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was influenced to some extent by the action of cotton and lard. Prices early in the day were firm, but subsequently developed weakness, and final prices were 8 to 14 points lower, with the exception of November, which closed at an advance of 10 points. Total sales for the day were 26,100 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	12.70	12.75
November	12.85	12.82	12.85@12.86	12.75
December	12.81	12.77	12.75@12.76	12.83
January	12.85	12.67	12.67@	12.80
February	..	..	12.68@12.70	12.80
March	12.87	12.69	12.71@12.74	12.84
April	..	..	12.72@12.77	12.85
May	12.93	12.73	12.77@12.79	12.90
June	13.00	12.87	12.86@12.90	12.90

COFFEE.

There was a further decline in the market for coffee futures here today, near months working into new low ground for the movement under scattering liquidation. Part of this was in the form of switching from December to later months, with exchanges reported of December over May at 36 points and for July at 46 points. The close showed a net loss of 3 to 6 points for the day and sales amounted to 40,500 bags.

The spot market here continued very quiet with quotations on the basis of 9½c for Rio 7s. Victoria reported a clearance of 5,000 bags for New York. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
November	8.05	8.05	8.06@8.08	8.10
December	8.10	8.05	8.07@8.08	8.10
January	..	..	8.14@8.16	8.14
February	8.18	8.18	8.21@8.25	8.19
March	8.24	8.20	8.26@8.28	8.24
April	..	..	8.29@8.35	8.30
May	8.45	8.41	8.45@8.44	8.46
June	..	..	8.48@8.49	8.52
July	8.56	8.51	8.54@8.55	8.60
August	..	..	8.59@8.61	8.63
September	8.66	8.66	8.64@8.66	8.68
October	..	..	8.69@8.71	8.75

SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures after holding steady most of the day sold off late in the afternoon, the close being 5 points net lower on November and generally 1 point higher to 3 points lower on other positions. Sentiment was unsettled and trading throughout the day was rather mixed, due to the dullness in raw sugar, where buyers and sellers were deadlocked. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
November	5.38	5.25	5.23@5.30	5.30
December	5.06	4.90	4.99@5.05	4.98
January	4.46	4.41	4.40@4.41	4.41
February	4.18	4.15	4.14@4.15	4.14
March	4.15	4.07	4.07@4.08	4.10
April	4.14	4.14	4.11@4.13	4.13
May	4.20	4.18	4.17@4.18	4.18
June	..	..	4.21@4.24	4.24
July	..	..	4.25@4.27	4.25
August	..	..	4.28@4.30	4.29
September	..	..	4.32@4.35	4.33
October	..	..	4.36@4.37	4.37

There were no changes in refined sugar prices, which were listed on the basis of 7.50c for fine granulated, and trading was dull, with only moderate withdrawals on cold contracts. Raw sugar was quiet at the close of the market, with moderate offerings of prompt Cubas at 5⅛c, cost and freight. Quotations follows: Centrifugals, 6.75c; molasses, 5.40c, and cost and freight, 5¼c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 14,181 packages. Quite serious delays in transit again this week and the market is very lightly supplied with the high grades of fresh creameries; these are ruling firm. Secondary qualities are having a moderate inquiry at about late prices. Considerable trading in storage creamery, the price varying somewhat with the buyer; bulk of sales at about 31½@32c, some of the very fancy lots commanding 32½@40c. Renovated has advanced another ½c and the market is strong. Ladies' firm. Cooking stock wanted beyond the supply. Creamery, higher scoring than ex., per pound, 42@42¼c; extras (92 score,) 41¾c; firsts, 38c to 91 score,) 39@41c; seconds, (87 to 87 score,) 36@38c; thirds, 33½@34c; creamery, unsalted, higher than ex., 42@42½c; extras, 42@42½c; firsts, 40@41½c; seconds, 37½@39½c; creamery, held, higher than extras, 39½@40c; extras, 38½@39c; firsts, 37½@38c; seconds, 36½@37c; thirds, 35½@36½c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 40½@41c; good to prime, 38@40c; common to fair, 35½@37½c; renovated, extras, 35½@36c; firsts, 34½@35c; lower grades, 33@34c; imitation creamery, firsts, 34½@35c; ladies, June make, firsts, 35½@36c; current make, firsts, 32½@33c; seconds, 31½@32c; lower grades, 31@32c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 32½c; No. 2, 31½@32c; lower grades, 30@31c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 9,158 cases. Receipts of fresh gathered eggs continue light, and the proportion of new-laid qualities very small. Demand has been affected by the extreme prices, and while prime to fancy qualities are sustained in value, the movement is very moderate, and the remains of previous accumulations of Fall packed stock are working down slowly. The range of values shows no material change. Storage eggs have had further considerable sales between dealers at fully sustained prices, but the movement in distributing channels is comparatively light at present, and there is the further material change to note. Nearby white eggs are moving slowly. There is a small proportion of uniformly new-laid stock, but the high prices are limiting the demand for these, and sales at outside quotation are more exceptional. The greater part of the supply is freely offered at prices ranging from about 65c downward. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 64@65c; extra firsts, 45@46c; firsts, 42@44c; seconds, 38@40c; thirds and poorer, 32@37c; refrigerator, special marks fancy, storage and insurance paid, 32@36c; firsts, 31@32½c; seconds, 30½@31c; lower grades, 29@30c; refrigerator, State whites, 35@40c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western henneery whites, fine to fancy, 45@47c; ordinary to good, 39@44c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 50@55c; nearby pullets' eggs, whites, 45@50c; Western and Southern gathered whites, 45@55c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby henneery browns, 50@55c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 40@50c.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	43.10	43.50	43.50	43.80
Lead	7.10	7.20	7.00	7.10
Spelter	12.50	..	12.25	..
Antimony	15.00	18.00	12.00	12.50
Quicksilver	130.00	..	128.00	..
Aluminum	64.00	66.00	64.00	65.00
Iron, No. 2X Ferr.	25.00	25.50	25.00	25.50
Nickel	..	..	..	..

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 32@32¼c, first quarter, 1917; tungsten, 31@31½c, second quarter, 1917, deliv. Y. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Monday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	144	0	0	141	0	0
Copper, futures	139	10	0	138	10	0
Tin, spot	198	15	0	193	10	0
Tin, futures	192	10	0	190	5	0
Spelter	86	10	0	84	10	0
Lead	35	15	0	35	15	0

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

A new record for United States Steel common sold on the Consolidated Exchange as high as 133¾. This was after it had opened at 132⅝, and had fairly changed hands as low as 126⅜. It did not retain its gain, however, closing at 127⅝. About 60,000 shares of Steel changed hands on the Consolidated. The market had a number of changes in tone during the course of the day.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
110	Allis Chal	32¾	33¾	32	32¾
2,050	Am. S. Sugar	106¾	10-¾	106¾	107¾
1,600	Am. Can	65	66¾	64¾	65¾
870	Am. C. & F.	70¾	73	70¾	72
200	Am. Ice Sec.	17¾	17¾	17¾	18
100	Am. H. & L. pf.	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
70	Am. Linseed	21¾	22	21¾	22
640	Am. Loco	94¾	94¾	92¾	94¾
12,900	Am. S. & R.	130¾	132¾	126¾	128¾
40	Am. S. Fran.	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾
220	Am. Sugar	119¾	120¾	119¾	119¾
10	Am. T. & T.	132	132	132	132
60	Am. Zinc	62	62¼	62	62¼
10,410	Anaconda Cop.	103¾	105¾	102¾	103¾
100	At., T. & S. F.	105¾	105¾	104¾	105¾
1,040	Baldwin Loco.	81¾	87¾	80	86¾
60	Balt. & Ohio	87¾	87¾	86¾	86¾
190	Butte & Sup.	71¾	71¾	71	71
800	Cal. Pet.	24¾	25¾	24¾	24¾
1,680	Cent. Leather	113¾	114	111¾	113¾
260	Ches. & Ohio	68¾	69	68¼	67¾
150	C., R. I. & P.	26¾	26¾	26¾	25¾
2,110	Chile Copper	25¾	24¾	23¾	23¾
100	Chino Copper	71¾	71¾	69	69¾
200	Col. F. & I.	60¾	60¾	58¾	60¾
200	Columbian	47¾	48¾	47¾	47¾
4,800	Corn Products	22¾	27¼	22¾	27¼
4,250	Crucible Steel	91	91¾	89¾	89
600	Cuba C. Sugar	71¾	73¾	70¾	73¾
120	Dist. Securities	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
960	Erie	27¾	28¼	27¾	27¾
240	Goodrich Co	70¾	71	70¾	70¾
110	Gt. North'n pf.	47¾	47¾	46¾	47¾
1,280	Inspirat'n Cop.	72¾	72¾	71¾	71¾
2,210	Int. Mer. Mar.	46¾	46¾	45	47
1,800	Int. Mer. M. pf.	110	120¾	118¾	118¾
120	Int. Nickel	47¾	47¾	47	47
110	Int. Paper	66	69	67¾	68¼
340	Interboro Con.	18¾	19	18¾	18¾
40	Kan. City So.	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
7,900	Kennecott Cop.	61¾	61¾	59¾	59¾
220	Lack. Steel	104¾	106¾	103¾	105¾
220	Lehigh Valley	83¾	8 ¼	82¾	83¾
8,570	Mexican Pet.	111	113¾	111	111¾
600	Miami Copper	47¾	48	47	47¾
40	Mo. Pac. tr. r.	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
60	Nat. Enam. & S.	33¾	35	33¾	35
60	Nat. Lead	69¾	69¾	68¾	69¾
410	Nevada Con.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
190	N. Y. Central	104¾	105¾	104¾	107¾
90	N. Y., N. H. & H.	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾
20	N. Y., O. & W.	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
30	Pacific Mail	23¾	24	23¾	24
100	Penn. Steel Car	86	86	85¾	85¾
60	Ry. Steel Sp.	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾
2,950	Ray Copper	34¾	34¾	33¾	34¾
2,210	Reading	110¾	111¾	110¾	109¾
1,810	Rep. Iron & S.	91	92	89	90¾
100	Shattuck Ariz.	34¾	35	34¾	34¾
60	Southern Pac.	100¾	100¾	100	100¾
50	Southern Ry.	28	28	27½	27¾
100	Studebaker	123¾	124¾	123¾	124¾
100	Tenn. Copper	24¾	24¾	24	24¾
40	Third Av.	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
110	Union Bag	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
980	Union Pacific	140¾	140¾	140¾	140¾
140	U. S. Ind. Alco.	136¾	136¾	136¾	136¾
5,370	U. S. Rubber	65¾	66	63½	65
59,700	U. S. Steel	126¾	126¾	126¾	127¾
910	Utah Copper	125¾	126	124¾	124¾
120	Va.-Car. Ch.	48	48	48	48
20	Wabash	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
450	Westing. Elec.	65	65	64½	64¾
270	Willys-Over'd.	37¾	38¼	37¾	37¾

MINING STOCKS.

600	Big Jim	1.45	1.45	1.40	1.40
300	Gold'd Coin	.54	.54	.54	.54
600	Midway	2.13	2.13	2.12	2.12
1,300	Montana	.27	.27	.25	.25
500	Mizpah	.99	.99	.98	.98
2,500	Rescue Eula	23¾	24	23¾	24
1,800	Rochester	.75	.75	.75	.75
1,000	Silver Pick	.32	.32	.32	.32

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. of Alb.6	May, 1936	96¾	96¾	6.25
Am. For. Sec.6	Aug. 1919	99¾	99¾	5.50
Anglo-Fr. ..5	Oct. 15,'20	94½	95	6.30
Argen. Gov. Div.	Feb. 21,'17	99¾	99¾	4.00
Argen. Gov..6	May 15,'17	101¼	101¼	4.00
Argen. Gov..6	May 15,'20	101¼	101¼	5.70
City of Mont.5	May, 1918	100¼	100¼	4.63
City of Mont.5	Dec., 1917	100¼	100¼	4.30
City of Paris.6	Oct. 15,'21	97	98	6.40
City of Q'bec.5	Apr., 1920	99¼	100¼	4.90
Prov. of Que.5	Apr., 1920	99¼	100¼	4.85
Dom. of Can.5	Aug., 1917	100¼	100¼	4.70
Dom. of Can.5	Apr. 1, '21	99¾	100¼	5.12
Italian Gov..6	Oct 16,'17	99¾	100¼	6.55
Norweg. Gov.6	Oct. 16,'17	101	102	3.90
Norweg. Gov.6	Feb., 1923	103	107	4.75
Prov. of Man.5	Feb., 1920	99	100¼	4.85
Prov. of N. S.5	Feb., 1920	99¼	100¼	4.80
Prov. of N. B.	Dec., 1919	99¼	100¼	4.90
Govt. of N. F.5	July, 1919	98¾	99¼	5.35
Russian Gov.6½	July, 1919	99	100¼	6.45
Do Public..5½	Aug. 14,'26	250	255	..
Prov. of Sask.5	May, 1921	97¾	98 21	5.20
Prov. of Sask.5	May, 1920	97	98½	5.20
Swiss Govt...5	Mar., 1919	99¾	100	5.00
Swiss Govt...5	Mar., 1920	99¾	100	5.00

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil..5	Nov., 1917	100¾	101¼	3.80
Am. F. & L..6	Aug., 1921	100	102	5.75
Am. Ice Sec..6	May, 1917	100¼	100¾	4.80
Am. Thread..4	Jan., 1919	90¼	90¾	4.25
Anacon. Cop..5	Mar., 1917	100¼	100¾	2.75
At., T. & S. F.6	June, 1917	100¼	100¾	2.73
At., T. & S. F.6	July 1, '19	99¾	100¼	3.30
Atl. & Pac.T.6	June, 1921	102¾	103¾	5.30
B'klyn R. T..5	Sep., 1917	100¾	101	4.37
C. P. R. & L..6	May, 1919	100	100¾	4.70
C. B. & Q..4½	July, 1921	90	90¾	4.20
C. & W. Ind.5	Sep., 1917	100¼	100¾	4.40
Cuba-Am. Sug.6	Apr., 1918	102¾	102¾	4.25
Can. North...5	Sep., 1917	99¾	100¼	4.70
Can. North...5	July 10,'17	100¼	100¾	4.65
Can. North...6	July 10,'18	100¼	100¾	5.05
Can. Pac. Ry.6	Mar. 2,'24	103¾	103¾	5.42
Dringe-Seaby..6	Dec., 1916	97	100	6.00
Dringe-Seaby..6	Dec., 1917	97	100	6.00
Dringe-Seaby..6	Dec., 1920	96	100	6.00
East. P. & L..5	Mar., '18	96	..	6.12½
Erie R. R....5½	Apr., 1917	100¾	101	2.62
Gt. Rubber..5	Nov., 1918	101¾	101¾	4.75
G. T. of Can.5	Nov., 1917	100	100¼	4.45
G. T. of Can.5	Aug., 1919	99¾	100¼	4.85
Hocking Val..5	Nov., 1917	100	100¼	4.50
Inter. Mar..5	Feb. 15,'18	101½	101¾	3.50
L. Gas & El.	Apr., 1918	100¾	101¼	5.37½
Mich. Ry. ..6	June, 1919	100¾	101¼	5.40
Mo. Pacific..6	June, 1918	99¾	100	6.00
Mont. T. P..6	Apr., 1918	100¾	101¼	5.50
Morgan & W.5	Dec., 1917	100¼	100¾	4.70
N. Y., N. H. & H. 4½	May, 1917	100¼	100¾	4.00
N. E. Nav...6	May, 1917	100	100¼	5.50
Otis Elevator..5	Jan., 1920	100	101	4.55
Penn. Co. ...4½	June 5, '21	101¼	101¾	4.20
P. S. C., N. J.5	Mar., 1919	100¾	101¼	4.55
Rem. A. Un.	..	..	..	..
Sou. Pac. Co..6	Feb. 1, '19	91¾	91¾	9.20
Southern Ry.5	Mar., 1917	100¼	100¾	2.75
United Fruit..5	May, 1918	100¼	100¾	4.10
Whouse El. & Mfg. Co ...5	Oct., 1917	100¾	101¼	3.05
Wm. R. Arms..5	Mar., 1918	98¾	98¾	5.40
W. V. T. & E.6	June, 1917	98½	100¼	5.37½
W. S. G. & E.6	Oct., 1917	100¾	101¼	5.00
Wm. El. Ry..6	Jan. 15,'18	100¾	101	5.40

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Application has been made to the New York Stock Exchange to list the following securities: New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Railway Company, $14,008,500 voting trust certificates for capital stock; International Mercantile Marine Company, $51,736,400 preferred stock, $40,972,400 common stock and $40,000,000 first mortgage and collateral bonds, due 1941; American Malt Corporation Guaranty Trust Company certificates for 25,-550,000 preferred stock, and $5,762,400 common stock; Southern Railway Company Bankers Trust Company certificates for $61,338,000 development and general mortgage 4 per cent. bonds due 1956.

Application has been made to relist on the Stock Exchange the shares of the International Mercantile Marine Company which were removed when the company passed into a receivership. Reorganization expenses will be raised by taxing the holders of certificates at the rate of $1 a share. Central Trust Company is depository for the preferred and the United States Mortgage and Trust Company for the common certificates.

Lawrence L. Gillespie of Gillespie, Livingston & Co., has been elected a Director of the Newport Trust Company.

I. F. Stone, President of the National Aniline and Chemical Company was elected a Director of the Importers and Traders National Bank of New York, yesterday.

William L. McKee, formerly Assistant Cashier of the National City Bank, has been made Vice President of the National City Company. Mortimer H. Bradley has been made Treasurer, succeeding T. A. Reynolds, resigned.

The Louisiana Consolidated Mining Company has cancelled a $40,000 bond issue which the company found necessary to issue, and now has no bonded indebtedness.

The statement of condition of the Chatham and Phenix National Bank as of Nov. 17 shows total resources of $91,732,293, and cash deposits of $84,34-.0.0 The previous statement, issued Sept. 12, showed deposits of $71,795,-406.

MAXWELL MOTOR COMPANY, INC.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of Maxwell Motor Company, Inc., held November 14, 1916, a regular quarterly dividend of $2.50 per share (2½%) upon the Common Stock of the company was declared, payable January 2, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 11, 1916, without the closing of transfer books.

Dated, New York, November 14, 1916.

CARL L. TUCKER, Treasurer.

Referring to the above notice, the undersigned Voting Trustees will, upon the receipt by them of the dividend therein referred to, cause the same to be distributed and paid on January 2, 1917, through their agent, Guaranty Trust Company of New York, pro rata among the holders of Stock Trust Certificates representing Common Stock of Maxwell Motor Company, Inc., as the same appear upon the books of the Voting Trustees at the close of business on December 11, 1916, without the closing of transfer books. Dividend checks will be mailed to holders of said Common Stock Trust Certificates.

Dated, New York, November 14, 1916.

CHARLES H. BASIN,
HARRY BRONNER,
JAMES C. BRADY,
Voting Trustees.

A regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 per share (1¾%) on the First Preferred Stock and $1.50 per share (1½%) on the Second Preferred Stock of Maxwell Motor Company, Inc. have previously been declared, payable January 2, 1917, to stockholders of record on December 11, 1916, without the closing of the transfer books.

100 Years of Commercial Banking

THE CHATHAM AND PHENIX NATIONAL BANK

of the City of New York
192 Broadway
Cor. John St.

BRANCHES

Greenwich and Warren Sts.
Bowery and Grand St.
Broadway and 18th St.
Ninth Avenue and 144th St.
Fifth Avenue and 20th St.
2 West 33d Street
57th Street and Third Ave.
86th Street at Second Ave.
Broadway and 61st St.
Broadway and 104th St.
Lenox Avenue and 116th St.
125th St. and Lexington Ave.

Charter Member N.Y. Clearing House
Member Federal Reserve Bank
United States Depositary

Condensed Statement of Condition as of the Close of Business Nov. 17th, 1916.

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts	$60,901,546.15	
Liability under Letters of Credit	80,372.00	
United States Bonds (par)	1,940,000.00	
Other Stocks & Bonds	6,133,979.47	
Banking House	170,000.00	
CASH AND EXCHANGES	22,506,395.87	
	$91,732,293.49	

LIABILITIES

Capital	$3,500,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	2,090,463.19
Circulation	1,714,397.50
Letters of Credit	80,372.00
Deposits	84,347,060.80
	$91,732,293.49

Officers

LOUIS G. KAUFMAN, President.

FRANK J. HEANEY, Vice-Pres.
RICHARD H. HIGGINS, V.-Pres.
WILLIAM M. KINLEY, V.

GOLD TIDE NO PERIL, FINANCIERS ASSERT

Nothing to Fear from Influx of Metal, Reserve Board and Advisory Council Decide.

SUGGEST PLAN OF CONTROL

Bankers Advocate Earlier Reduction of Reserves Than Now Provided by Law.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The country has nothing to fear from the large increase of gold due to war purchases here. This is the conclusion of the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Advisory Council after a two-day consideration of the question.

The members of the Advisory Council are representative bankers from all sections of the country. The personnel of the council includes Daniel C. Wing of Boston, J. P. Morgan of New York, L. R. Rue of Philadelphia, W. S. Rowe of Cincinnati, J. W. Norwood of Greenville, S. C., C. A. Lyerly of Chattanooga, James B. Forgan of Chicago, C. T. Jaffray of Minneapolis, E. F. Swinney of Kansas City, T. J. Record of Paris, Texas, and Herbert Fleishacker of San Francisco.

The apprehension felt by some bankers that with the constantly increasing tide of gold coming into the United States there might be a period of dangerous expansion, with an inflation of prices that would cause general hardship, was placed before the joint meeting of the Reserve Board and the Advisory Council, and considered behind closed doors.

No Silver Menace.

The argument that after the war Europe might try to even up the situation by demonetizing gold and remonetizing silver, received very little attention. The fact that the United States possesses the largest store of silver in her mines and the further fact that Mexico has an even larger quantity were regarded as disposing of such a question. No credence was given to reports in some financial papers in regard to this phase of post-bellum finance.

At the close of the meeting the following statement was given out as expressing the views of the Reserve Board and the Advisory Council:

"The Federal Advisory Council, which closed its regular quarterly session here today, devoted its attention to a survey of business conditions throughout the country, the reserve conditions in the several districts, and in this connection to a consideration of the situation produced by the large and continuing imports of gold.

"The members of the Reserve Board and of the Advisory Council expressed the view that there are no dangers that need come from further importations of gold in settlement of our heavy trade balances, provided proper methods are employed to control the gold and to prevent undue expansion. The consensus of opinion is that a general adherence to a policy of prudence and conservatism would be the surest means of maintaining our present prosperous conditions.

"The Council announced itself as in entire accord with the views already expressed by the Reserve Board, suggesting caution and moderation in the use of those credits which, being open for a long period of renewals, lose their character as essentially self liquidating transactions of short maturity.

Reduce Excess Reserves.

"The Council renewed its recommendation that the National Bank act be amended so as to enable national banks in reserve and central reserve cities to establish branches within those cities.

"Another recommendation made by the Council was to ask Congress at its approaching session to amend the Federal Reserve act so as to provide that the final steps specified in the act be taken early in the year 1917 instead of in November of that year as now provided, so that balances with reserve agents should cease to be counted as reserve after February or March, 1917. This change would reduce materially the present excess reserves and the so-called 'reserves' now kept by country banks with correspondent banks would henceforth be considered properly as bank balances only.

"This is a change which under the law must be made no later than Nov. 16, 1917. In the opinion of the Federal Advisory Council and of the Federal Reserve Board, it would be effected now or in the near future without inconvenience and to the real benefit of the country. The bodies agreed that it would be highly desirable to make this change at a time when we are certain that it can be done without any shock or jar, and when the increase of real reserve with the Federal Reserve Banks would be so effective in strengthening the control of the country's gold supply and would at the same time minimize any apprehension that might be felt because of its increasing volume.

"While all members of the council represented excellent business conditions in their districts, statements were made that here and there some indications of increasing demand for credit facilities are to be noted, as well as a tendency on the part of some banks toward overinvestment of funds."

COTTON GINNING REPORT.

9,615,833 Bales Were Produced Before Nov. 14.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Cotton ginned prior to Nov. 14 amounted to 9,615,833 running bales, including 168,348 round bales and 93,004 bales of Sea Island, the Census Bureau today announced. Last year to that date 8,771,273 bales were ginned, including 82,312 round bales and 68,941 bales of Sea Island. Ginning by States follows:

Alabama, 451,540; Arkansas, 928,443; California, 14,707; Florida, 44,421; Georgia, 1,581,083; Louisiana, 394,932; Mississippi, 649,014; Missouri, 47,014; North Carolina, 979,850; Oklahoma, 685,493; South Carolina, 740,589; Tennessee, 276,567; Texas, 3,297,130; Virginia, 19,983; all other States, 6,067.

Extra Central Leather Dividend.

Directors of the Central Leather Company have declared an extra dividend of 2 per cent. on the common stock, payable Dec. 30. This brings the total amount received by the common stock in 1916 up to 7 per cent., against 4 per cent. paid in 1915. The stockholders received 1 per cent. on May 1 last, and 1 per cent. regular and 1 per cent. extra on Sept. 1 and Nov. 1. The next dividend meeting will be held in the last part of December, at which time the quarterly payment to be made in February, 1917, will be declared.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Watts, Stebbins & Co. of this city yesterday advanced prices on these goods a cent a yard: Wamsutta OXX, No. 60 sheetings and muslins, Berkeley longcloth, Wamsutta cambric, Wamsutta longcloth, Wamsutta nainsook, Masonville muslin, cambric, longcloth, nainsook, and percale.

Julean Arnold, United States Commercial Attache to China and Japan, will make his headquarters for the next three weeks at the New York office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Room 400, Custom House. He is touring the country in the interest of trade extension in the Far East. Appointments to meet Mr. Arnold may be made through the Commercial Agent in charge of the local bureau.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Forecast:

N. and S. Car. and Ga.—Probably fair Wed., followed by rain Wed. night and Thurs.; colder Wed.

Fla.—Fair Wed., except probably rain in extreme n. w. Thurs. probably rain, colder in n. w.; fresh e. and s. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Probably rain Wed., colder by night. Thurs. rain and colder; fresh s. e. winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Cloudy probably followed by rain Wed., colder Wed. afternoon and night; Thurs. rain and colder.

Ind.—Cloudy Wed., probably followed by rain Wed. night and Thurs.; moderate fresh s. winds.

Ohio—Fair Wed. and Thurs., probably rain; fresh e. winds.

Lower Mich.—Overcast Wed. Thurs. probably snow or rain; moderate variable winds, mostly e.

Upper Mich.—Fair Wed. Thurs. probably snow or rain; fresh e. to s. winds.

Ill.—Unsettled, with rain and colder in s. and cent. Wed. Thurs., probably fair, warmer in w.

Mo.—Unsettled Wed., probably rain, colder, in e. and s. Thurs., fair, warmer in n. and w.

Wis.—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs.; warmer Wed. except in extreme s.; warmer Thurs. in e.

Minn.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; warmer Wed.; colder in n. Thurs.

Iowa—Cloudy Wed., probably unsettled in s.; warmer in n. Thurs., fair and warmer.

N. Dak.—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs.; warmer in e. and s. Wed.; colder Thurs.

S. Dak.—Fair Wed. and Thurs., warmer Wed.; colder Thurs. in s. and w.

Neb.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; warmer Wed. and in s. e. Thurs.

Kan.—Cloudy in e.; fair in w. Wed.; warmer, Thurs. fair and warmer.

La.—Rain Wed.; colder in n. w. Thurs. fair, except rain in s. e.; colder.

Ark.—Rain Wed.; colder. Thurs. fair; colder in s.

Okla.—Fair Wed.; colder in extreme e. Thurs. fair and warmer.

E. Tex.—Fair, except rain in s. e. and extreme e. Wed.; colder, except in extreme n. w. Thurs. fair; colder in extreme e.

W. Tex.—Fair Wed. Thurs. fair; warmer in n. w.

THE SIGN OF MONEY IT WHEN YOU WANT IT

A Needed Service

Most business men require extra funds at times. We furnish that service at a small cost. Have our representative explain our *new and fairer* method of loans on outstanding accounts. Customers not notified. You collect.

Lichtenhein and Stern
26 Exchange Place

The Home Pattern Co.
Sole Manufacturers of Patterns for
The Ladies' Home Journal
134 Fifth Ave., New York,
Between 16th and 17th Streets.
The Best Managed Pattern Company in America
Writing and Rest Room equipped with telephone, stenographer, latest trade papers, etc., etc. Visits from Dry Goods Merchants most welcome.

Auction Sales

Now on Exhibition
SILO'S
Fifth Ave.
Art Galleries,
"Silo Building,"
546 Fifth Ave., N. Y.
and
1, 3 & 5 West 45th St.
James P. Silo & Son,
Auctioneers.

Choice Tapestries
And Other Rare Textiles and Embroideries, including the Residue of the Estate of
The Late
JAMES MADISON BROOKS
AND OTHERS.
Period Cabinetry
Of the XVI., XVII. and XVIII. Centuries. Rare and Beautiful Bibelots and Interesting Bijouterie.
ALSO
A Valuable Collection of
Oriental Carpets
of the Finest Weave and Texture.
SALES BY AUCTION, Friday and Saturday, Nov. 24 and 25, at 2:30.
CATALOGUES ON REQUEST.

On View To-Day and Continuing Until Hour of Sale,
At the Galleries of the
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333-341 Fourth Avenue, at 25th Street.
THE ORIENTAL ANTIQUITIES COLLECTED BY
Mr. Hilmar Stephany, of San Francisco, California
Which were Recently Exhibited at The Waldorf-Astoria
ALSO
OBJECTS OF CHINESE ART
Especially selected by Connoisseurs for
A Prominent Importing House
of New York City.
The combined collections include
RARE AND BEAUTIFUL SPECIMENS OF
Chinese Porcelains and Potteries
Carved Jade and Stone Ornaments, Cameo Glass, Enamel Wares, Paintings on Glass, Wood Carvings, Antique Bronzes, Bird Cages, Leather Trunks, Brocades, Embroideries and various other objects.
To Be Sold at Unrestricted Public Sale
Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, November 23d, 24th, 25th, 1916, from 2:30 o'Clock Each Day.
HENRY A. HARTMAN, Auctioneer.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

$5 Cents per agate line, each insertion.

BROADCLOTH.—Can use large quantity of white broadcloth. International Dress and Skirt Co., 138 West 36th.

BROADCLOTH, 7, 8, 10, or botany, can use all colors at $1.50. Madison Square 1078.

BUTTONS, Silks, Woolens.—Pay cash. Write phone Remsenlie, 491 Broadway, Spring 2121.

CLOTHS.—Broadcloths, any other surplus stocks. Goldberg, 1,239 Broadway. 5540 Madison Square.

COATS.—Wanted, for spot cash, 1,000 children's and junior coats. Call with samples to M. Silverman & Son, 16 West 27th St. Telephone Farragut 3148.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at Spring samples all week. 1st floor, 15 West 30th St.

COATS.—Jobber looking at ladies' Spring coats and suits. Ground floor, 29 W. 30th.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Spring samples. 134 West 26th St., 6th floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber placing orders on Spring suits and coats, by appointment. K 46 Times.

COATS AND SUITS.—Call with Spring samples, 7th floor, 11 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at silk and Georgette dresses. Call with samples. Ready to buy. 115 West 20th, 6th floor.

DRESSES.—We are buying for cash jobs of party and serge dresses of the better kind. Wiener, 58 West 36th St.

DRESSES.—Looking at Spring samples between 10 and 12 A. M., all week. Peerless Dress, 134 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Jobber open for silk and serge dresses. Contractors call with samples, 146 West 25th, 3d floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber open to buy Spring silk and serge dresses. Call all week, 114 West 27th, 9th floor.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted on silk dresses; bring samples. 148 West 29th St., 5th floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking serge, silk, Spring; place orders. Wiener Bros., 19 West 21st.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at dresses; call all week with samples. Levin, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES.—We are ready to look at Spring line of silk dresses. 24 East 22d, 5th floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at Spring silk dresses, 28-30 West 26th, 1st floor.

DRESSES, COATS AND SUITS.—Open for jobs, spot cash. Handels, 336 6th Av.

DRESSES.—Looking at Spring samples all week. 11 West 25th St., 10th floor.

MERCHANDISE.—Am open for all classes of general merchandise, for spot cash; what have you to offer? 1,182 Broadway, Room 1,302.

PAPER wanted.—We buy old ledgers and books for paper manufacturing. M. Heifgott & Son, Inc., 526 West 30th.

PEAU DE CYGNE and Serge wanted for spot cash. S 51 Times.

SERGES.—Open for Amoskeag and Pacific grade serges; quantity; cash. Gramercy 3048.

SILKS.—Open for seconds and tender silks and velvets. 7934 Spring.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Carded or bulk, white and black; all sizes; any quantity. I. Grossmann, Inc., 320 5th Av.

SPRING DRESSES.—Jobber looking at Spring dresses, call all week. B. Solomon, 153 West 23d.

SPRING DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders, 1st floor, 32 West 31st.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at Spring suits, all week, from 9 to 12; 31-35 West 20th, 1st floor; take freight elevator.

SUITS and Coats, Spring; jobber looking all week. 145 West 28th St., 6th floor.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at Spring suits. 19 West 24th St., top floor.

VELVETEENS.—Jullillard's black Nos. 660-663; also botany broadcloth, black. Stuyvesant 3695.

WASH DRESSES.—Prominent manufacturer is ready to look at wash dresses of the better kind; must submit own samples. Dresses, 266 Times Downtown.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BEAVER CHASES, 8 inch, $6 net. H. Cohen Co. Gramercy 5757.

BEAVER TRIMMING, Chase's 3¼-inch strips for sale; price $6 per yard. Greeley 4562.

BEAVER TRIMMINGS.—Chase 3 inches, 8 strips, $8.75. Gram. 2054.

BROADCLOTH.—White, tan, grey; immediate delivery. Republic Novelty Works, 239 5th Av.

BROADCLOTH.—Parker Wilder 551, black, blue, brown, green, $1.06 net. Chelsea 1858.

BROADCLOTH.—White Deering Millikens, No. 205, $1.50 per yard. Chelsea 608.

BROADCLOTH.—Navy, green, and brown poplins for sale. Arragni, 5628.

CHIFFON.—Champagne color, for lining waists, 22½c; gold and silver cloth, 36 inches, 35c. Freydberg, 160 5th Av.

CHINCHILLA, Raritan gray, No. 143, $1.10, less 5 per cent. Weinstein & Klipstein, 120 Spring St. Spring 1098.

COATINGS.—Velours and wool plush, to close out cheap; all colors. Warren Woolen Co., 41 West 25th St.

COATS.—A wonder for the money, silk plush coats, with large sailor collars, trimmed with nutria on bottom, collar, and cuffs; 54 inches long, with guaranteed lining; all for $10 net. Don't miss seeing this wonder. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th.

COATS.—Underselling everybody; Nutria trimmed plush coats, 54 inches long; moleine, $11; superb plush coats, light beaver trimmed, $16; immediate delivery. Myers, 135 West 26th St.

COATS.—2,000, all late models, cloth and pile fabrics; four groups at sacrifice prices, $8.75, $10.50, $12.50, $14.75; call early for a good selection. Harry Greenberg Company, 46 West 27th. 6147 Madison Square.

COATS.—1,000 up-to-date; models in wool velour, all fur collars and other fabrics. Call to be convinced. Williamsburgh Mfg. Co., 1,133 Broadway.

COATS.—Velours, broadcloths, &c., all colors, to close out; also all kinds of cloth for cloak and suit trade. Kurian & Bernstein, 33 West 36th St.

COATS.—Plush, velour, and kersey; latest models; immediate delivery. Leibman & Murwitz, 133 West 21st.

COATS.—5,000 at attractive prices in velours, Bolivias, matelasse, and plushes. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St.

COATS.—Entire stock of velours, cheviot, and Bolivia coats at clean-up prices. Cohen & Edelman, 11 East 31st.

COATS.—Big values in better grade plush and cloth coats; immediate delivery. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS for immediate delivery; velours, plushes; suits, closing out. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS.—Ladies' plush coats, mouffion trimmed, to close out. Ullin Bros., 55 East 11th.

COATS.—Sacrificing all our Esquimette plush coats, account of moving. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS.—Plushes, beaver, and muffilin trimmed, $13-$25. Joe Korostoff, 36 West 20th.

COATS, Velours, and Fur-Trimmed Coats to sacrifice at $6.50. J. Lesser, 47 West 34th.

COATS and suits to close out cheap. Kaplan & Alper, Inc., 51 West 24th, 10th floor.

COATS, silk plush; preference to resident buyers. National Coat, 40 West 27th.

COATS.—Silk, plush; special prices; resident buyers. National Coat, 40 West 27th.

COATS.—Job; good styles; to close out. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

COATS.—Fur trimmed, salt's plush; immediate delivery. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

COATS.—Plush, cloth, pile fabrics; immediate delivery. Slafkes & Toskar, 7 West 18th.

COATS.—200 velours, wool plushes, to close out. Elsman & Lifshitz, 40 West 17th.

COATS.—Silk, plush coats, trimmed, $9. National Coat Co., 40 West 27th.

CORDUROYS, 27 inches wide; pastel shades; immediate delivery. Phone Gramercy 2640.

DRESSES.—Assignee will sell at a bargain 150 silk and serge dresses. Leading Fashion Co., 61 East 11th. Call between 10 and 12.

DRESSES.—Special lots of silk serge and velvet dresses, at a price. Harris, 131 West 35th St.

DRESSES.—Complete line of party and evening dresses ready; to jobbers only. K 47 Times.

DRESSES.—Jobs serge, silk, close out at a price. Princess, 19 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Jobs of silk and serge. Bronner Mfg. Co., 16 West 32d.

ESQUIMETTE and peerless plush for sale. Chelsea 8745.

FRENCH SERGE.—A. D. Juilliard 54221 and 4498, all shades, prompt delivery. Joseph Berg & Co., 36 Union Square. Stuyvesant 1247.

FUR TRIMMING.—2 and 3 inch mole and seal fur trimming. Charlop Bros. & Co., 129 West 27th.

FUR TRIMMINGS, 2-inch wide, $4 dozen yards; close out. 3817 Madison Square.

GEORGETTE CREPE.—White and flesh, 37-38 inches; at very attractive price; also a small lot in regular width. Greeley 397.

GEORGETTE.—Domestic white, flesh, black, navy, plum; will sell cheap. 8 66 Times.

NEAR SEAL.—A fur trimming specialty house has French Coney and French Near Seal in all widths for immediate delivery, low prices; also any other fur trimmings. B. Jagenburg, 33 East 21st St. Telephone Gramercy 1405.

NECKWEAR, combination set, silk hose and tie to match in holiday boxes, will close at attractive price. Gumport, 705 Broadway.

PEAU-DE-CYGNE.—Gold and other desirable Spring shades for immediate delivery. L. Cummings & Brother, 28 West 24th St.

PETTICOATS.—Fine lot silk petticoats (to close out) on hand. Victor Cloak Co., 114 West 27th St.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

PLUSH COATS for immediate delivery. Klar Brothers, 26 West 20th St.

PLUSHES for sale, reasonable. S. W. Steel, 2 West 14th.

POPLIN.—Amoskeag, 8138, at $1.15 net. Box 19, 862 6th Av.

RAINCOAT combination sets for children, $1.50 up. Reliable Coat, 41 West 21st.

SILK NETS AND SATINS, all colors, below market price. K 39 Times.

SKATING SETS, Cap, Scarf, direct from mill; samples sent. P. O. Box 1,878.

SKIRT HANGERS.—Large quantity galvanized wire skirt hangers, 3½c each. Seymour Skirt Co., 142 West 24th.

SNAP FASTENERS.—108 great gross, 000, white; same as imported guaranteed; below market price. L. L., 175 Times.

SNAP FASTENERS, carded or bulk, white and black; all sizes; any quantity. I. Grossmann, Inc., 320 5th Av.

SUITS, fur trimmed, to close out; latest styles. M. E. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

SUITS.—Jobs of suits to close out. Bronner Coat and Suit Co., 16 West 32d.

SWEATERS, jerseys, knit goods for immediate delivery. Ritter Knitting Co., 321 Barrow St., Jersey City. Phone Jersey 1758.

TRUNK, 56 inches, cheap. J. M. Spar & Co., 37 West 26th St.

VELOURS, Cheviots, Zibelines, Pile Fabrics; surplus stocks. Goldberg, 1,239 Broadway. 5240 Madison Square.

VENETIANS. — 32-inch Marquise venetians, 150 pieces, at 35c. Phone Spring 2671.

VOILE.—Light tan, 40 inches, at a sacrifice for cash. Farragut 9098.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN, for any territory outside of coast; must be high-class leather goods man, or will give line as side line to man proving high class; commission basis. Salesman, 219 Times Downtown.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 3¼@3½ per cent. for the best names Monday...3¼@3¼ " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Where the Salesmen Are Hit.

While the high cost of most commodities has meant increased commissions for many salesmen, there are quite a few who find a big handicap in the present prosperity. The salesman for a paper mill, for instance, has not been able to make one sale this month because the firm he represents is four months behind on orders and finds its supply of raw materials exhausted. This forced idleness, because of the oversold condition of the manufacturer or inability to get the materials needed for manufacture, has not been the most welcome thing in the world to the salesmen.

Tendency to Rush Seasons.

It seems that the women's garment industry is not alone in its desire to rush seasons. Dress goods agents, as noted, have complained of the burden put upon them by having the seasons overlap. The millinery retailers and jobbers find themselves in the same predicament. They are now being asked to buy straw hats for next Spring and Summer, while the present season is still in a flourishing condition. This tendency in apparel trades to rush things has a disturbing effect on both the wholesale and retail branches. It promotes the speculative spirit, so those who complain of the condition assert, and leads to overbuying on the part of retailers and inadequate preparations by manufacturers.

Weather Stimulates Coal Demand.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that the recent cold wave caused a slight revival in the demand for premium anthracite, so that speculative prices have again advanced. However, they are still about $2 below the level which prevailed early in the month. Production has not increased, except that there have been fewer holidays during the last fortnight. At the same time not much additional tonnage has been diverted to this market, yet the situation is easier all around. The course of bituminous prices was downward during the greater part of last week, but near the close the slump had run its course and the recovery set in. Not all of the ground lost during the ten days following election has been regained.

Credit Men and Rising Costs.

A note of warning has been sounded to credit men by representative men in that profession to guard against conditions certain to arise from the rapid inflation of values. The credit man of a local dry goods house said yesterday that too much importance could not be attached to such advice. "There is too much rule-of-thumb cost finding," he said, "among the smaller manufacturers and retailers. These men have been accustomed to figure their costs on certain items that have not fluctuated under normal conditions. With increases to be met on almost everything to be bought nowadays, the rule-of-thumb method of finding costs won't work out. That is why it is necessary for credit men to be cautious these days."

Ribbon Trade Keeps Up.

With the present demand yielding orders for goods of many descriptions that are required to fill out holiday assortments, the ribbon trade finds enough to keep it busy. Business for next Spring is also beginning to make itself felt in a comfortable way. The nature of the demand is not altogether up to expectations, one of the principal sources of complaint from manufacturers being that the trend is entirely toward narrow goods of the inch and inch and a half variety. The sale of wide ribbons for bags, however, keeps up in a way encouraging to the manufacturers. More activity has been noted for goods needed for this purpose from the local trade.

Cotton Worsteds in the Balance.

Even the loophole afforded by the manipulation of cotton with wool is getting narrower and narrower for the woolen manufacturers. In the market yesterday it was said that if cotton goes much higher there will be no advantage to the trade in making cotton warp goods. In some quarters the rapid rise of cotton is regarded as a blessing, and predictions are made that woolen mills will be forced back to their former positions where part cotton materials were not so popular. The market, said one factor, was never on such a "price before quality" scale as it is at present, and price, therefore, will determine just whether cotton warp goods will gain or lose in the demand.

No Trouble to Sell Hosiery Now.

It seems to be harder for selling agents who handle the better class of coton hosiery and artificial silk hose for women not to sell goods now than to sell them. Not only are the domestic buyers taking anything in this line they can get their hands on that has gone sky high, but the export trade is also seeking goods diligently. An incident was told yesterday of a salesman who wanted to go to Boston, but who had no reason for going strong enough to charge the trip up to the house. The sales manager, being a good fellow, agreed to the salesman's plan to take a few numbers up with him, largely as a bluff, in order to save railroad and hotel expenses for the desired trip. To make it look right the salesman called on an export agent there, with the result that before he could tear himself loose the latter had placed an order for $12,000 worth of goods.

Neckwear Shipments Big.

While Fall business is still being taken in the local women's neckwear trade, it is said that more attention is being given to getting out goods ordered for the holiday trade than to making additional sales. With Thanksgiving coming a week later than usual this year, and with real Christmas buying usually held back until after that time, the manufacturers are getting a little longer to turn out their products. From all accounts, the size of the business booked makes this extra week very welcome. There is no especial feature to the style situation at the moment, aside from the reports that are heard about stock and jabot combinations. While there is argument both for and against them, it appears that they are doing better than was the case earlier in the season. They are doing well in the Middle West, it is said, and the better class of local stores are taking them more freely. Flat and roll collars continue in favor.

Veils Are Doing Well.

The lateness of the Fall wholesale season is apparently not hampering the movement of veils and yellings to any appreciable extent. Dark colored veils are doing well, Burgundy apparently being next to black in the present favor of buyers and the public. Taupe and purple are also actively sought. Scroll effects continue among the most favored patterns, both in hand-run and woven goods. Large, streaming veils are still in, while small ones of the semi-circular order, with chenille borders, are by no means neglected by buyers. Trimmings of colored wool embroidery and fur are seen on some of the veils of the "high" novelty type, and they are doing about as well as things of this kind usually do. The novelty list also includes some plaid effects, with the patterns produced by the weave rather than by colorings. Small squares and lovers' knots of black velvet are being offered on veils of a contrasting shade with success. Yard goods continue to do well.

Printcloth Trading Improves.

Buying of gray goods in this market continued to improve yesterday, the comparison with recent business, with printcloths particularly in the spotlight. Spot business was done on 38½-inch to 60-48s, at 7¼ cents, while December-January deliveries of 60x52, in that width, sold at an eighth higher. Eight cents could not buy any spot or nearby by 38½-inch 64-60s yesterday, but it did buy goods of this construction for shipment in February, March and April. Highcount wide printcloths were not so active as the constructions specified. A nice business in sheetings was reported, in which 48 square 4-yards figured well. For spot and nearby they brought 9½ cents, while contract deliveries were sold at 9¼. Closing printcloth figures were:

39-inch, 80-80s....10¾c; 38½-inch, 64-60s....5¼c
39-inch, 72-76s....9¼c; 38½-inch, 64-56s....7¼c
39-inch, 68-72s....9c; 38½-inch, 60-52s....7¼c
39-inch, 64-44s....6¾c; 38½-inch, 60-48s....7¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s....8¾c; 27-inch, 64-60s....5½c

GOODS NOT FLANNELS.

Importing interests which in two preceding instances had succeeded in getting the Board of General Appraisers to take certain woolen fabrics out of the woolen paragraph of the tariff, and give them classification at a lower duty rate as "flannels," lost yesterday in a test case which has been closely followed by the Government, importing and domestic manufacturing circles. The decision of the board yesterday related to a protest filed by G. W. Sheldon & Co., the merchandise involved being cassimeres and cheviots for making up men's or boys' clothing.

The issue decided yesterday differed from the earlier cases in that the fabrics were heavy weights, whereas the goods passed upon previously and held to be dutiable as flannels were of lightlies for material used for women's dresses, Summer trouserings, and shirtings. In the case at bar the Collector returned the merchandise for duty at 35 per cent. under Paragraph 288, covering wool cloth. The importers claimed that classification should be at 25 or 30 per cent. as "flannels," according to the value of the goods.

Judge Brown, who wrote the decision for the board finding against the importers, said:

"While the witness for the importer testified the goods were known in the trade as 'fancy flannels,' the four witnesses for the Government all testified the goods were not known as flannels in the trade. Of course, the controlling commercial designation can be found on such conflicting testimony. On this consolidated record, we can see no reason for extending the meaning of the term 'flannels' so as to include the goods in controversy. In fact, the whole record seems to confirm our previous conclusions on this issue. We therefore find that the particular merchandise in dispute is not 'flannels.'"

CROPS BADLY DAMAGED BY RECENT COLD WAVE

South and West, Especially California, Suffered Severely—Truck Farms Practically Ruined.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Widespread and severe damage to crops in the West and South was done by the record-breaking cold wave of Nov. 10 to 17, according to a bulletin issued today by the Weather Bureau. Practically no harm to Fall-sown grain was reported and the damage to cotton was slight, but in California tomatoes were a total loss and truck suffered except in a few sections.

The cold wave spread southward from Alaska, Nov. 10, driving temperatures in the Rocky Mountain States down to new low marks and, during the week following, causing freezing weather and frosts all the way south and east to Southern Florida.

"While a large part of the sweet potato yield had been harvested in Mississippi," says the bulletin, "there was much injury to the unharvested, and vines were reported killed in some other sections of the South. White potatoes were slightly damaged in Louisiana.

"Considerable damage to seed cane occurred in Georgia and Florida, but the injured cane remains usable for syrup. In Louisiana the seed cane was mostly saved through warnings, but other cane, though generally windrowed, suffered some harm. Sorghum was mostly killed and sugar cane damaged in Texas, and the uncut cane in Mississippi was much damaged.

"Truck in northern South Carolina was killed, and most tender truck in northern and western Florida, Louisiana, Texas, and other Southern States was killed, while in California tomatoes were an entire loss. Beans and lettuce were somewhat damaged in the coastal plain portion of South Carolina and Georgia.

"Cabbage, turnips, and collards escaped injury in most of Georgia and Alabama, but in Louisiana young cabbage plants, beets and lettuce will be a 50 per cent. loss, while hardy vegetables in Texas suffered as far south as Corpus Christi. In California severe injury to truck occurred in all save a few sections, but celery, in the delta district, was mostly unhurt. In Georgia, Louisiana and other States seed beds and small truck in fields were saved through timely warnings.

"There seems to have been but little damage to fruit in the South. Citrus fruit in Texas stood the freeze well, save in a few more northern sections, where about half the crop was lost. Satsuma orange trees seem hurt in Mississippi, but practically uninjured in Alabama. In Florida the cold weather was rather beneficial to citrus fruit, improving color and shipping qualities.

"In California, citrus fruit in Tulare County was somewhat damaged, and half the young trees near Davis were ruined; but in other parts of the State the damage to citrus fruit was negligible. Table grapes in California are practically an entire loss, and unpicked olives were much hurt, but can still be used for oil."

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

PRINCESS RESTAURANT, INCORPORATED.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Princess Restaurant, Incorporated, trading under the name of Busch-Sulzer, at 1,548 Broadway, by George J. Brunk, $4,500. Jacques Bustanoby, $37,500 on notes past due, and Jacques Bustanoby, as executor of Andre Bustanoby, $37,500 on notes past due. It was alleged that the corporation executed a chattel mortgage of $5,000 to prefer the National Surety Company and transferred money, merchandise, and accounts, $3,000. The Bustanobys bought the place on March 6, 1914, from the receiver of Louis Martin for $12,500, and the present corporation was incorporated on March 15, 1914, with capital stock of $1,000. Jacques Bustanoby was President and Treasurer. Andre Bustanoby died on Feb. 10, 1916.

MILTON & HENRY COMPANY, INCORPORATED. — A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Milton & Henry Company, Incorporated, dealer in men's furnishing goods and clothing, 4 Warren Street, by C. Kruger, $103; Edward J. Ryan, $121, and Tutelman Brothers & Alexander, $312. The company made an assignment on Monday.

GUGGENHEIMER - RICH - FIBEL COMPANY, INCORPORATED. — A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Guggenheimer - Rich - Fibel Company, Incorporated, manufacturer of petticoats, 12 East Thirty-second Street, by these creditors: Charles Thorner, $400; R. Jacobson, 300, and Thomas F. Donigan, $24. The company was incorporated on June 21, 1915, with capital stock $6,000.

GLOBE BARBER SUPPLY COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Globe Barber Supply Company, 258 Canal Street, by Schinck & Orr, $150; Shelton Electric Company, $92, and G. W. von Buhren, $686.

GRAND HAT FRAME COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Max Kalin, trading as the Grand Frame Company, manufacturer of hat frames, 345 Grand Street, by Herman A. Goldstone, $250; Adolph Mirsky, $200, and Seymour Fein, $223.

SOL H. GOLDBERG, 2,310 Belmont Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy individually and as a partner in the K. & G. Dress Company, with liabilities $501 and no assets.

STEINBERG BROTHERS & SONS INC.—Judge Hand has appointed Mary Porter receiver for Steinberg Brothers & Sons, Inc., manufacturer of women's hats, 209 Greene Street.

GEORGE P. HARVEY, manufacturer of auto bodies, 211 to 219 West Nineteenth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $28,743 and assets $13,337. Among the creditors are Fred Housman, $9,000, and I. P. Sheppard of Elmhurst, $7,477.

RICHARD M. COOLEY COMPANY, INC., truckman, Pier 20, North River, has filed schedules showing liabilities $31,929 and assets $16,505. Among the secured creditors are the Lincoln Trust Company, $2,200; Claremont Bank, $2,650; Simon Bender, $5,780, and Peter Barrett Manufacturing Company, $2,600.

HOLLAND HOUSE OPERATING COMPANY.—Creditors of the Holland House Operating Company, which operated a hotel at Fifth Avenue and Thirtieth Street and was put into bankruptcy on Oct. 9, 1912, are to receive another dividend of 5½ per cent. Two dividends of 5 per cent. each were declared some time ago. Judge Hand yesterday directed the Trustee to declare a dividend of 6¼ per cent., which will leave about $2,750 for allowances. The report of Edward L. Patterson, Trustee, showed receipts $52,478, disbursements $33,920, leaving a balance of $19,558. Claims filed aggregate $301,684, of which $207,000 was filed by the Holland House Company, the landlord of the Operating Company.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—William F. Coser, 3,830 Grand Boulevard, a sales manager. Voluntary petition in bankruptcy filed. Liabilities, $13,448; assets none.

Herman E. Pomy and Henry Waldman, doing business as Pomy & Waldman. Voluntary petition in bankruptcy filed. Liabilities, $16,254; assets, $10,000.

Marshall-Robinson Lumber Company. Involuntary petition in bankruptcy filed in behalf of the Stowens Lumber and Manufacturing Company and others, with claims aggregating $913. Liabilities and assets not yet computed.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Atherton, Leland E.—Chicago Varnish Co. $105.23
Berg, Philip J.—P. F. Donahue..... 402.01
Barnum, Lawrence—O. Brand..... 126.02
Brooklyn Terminal Garage and Machine Co., Inc.—Travelers Ins. Co.s..... 107.82
Conner Amusement Co., Inc.—L. M. Scoutelaire 320.04
Clander, Herman C.—James Olwell Co. 259.22
Connolly, Mary A., adm.—Nassau Ferry Co., costs 114.85
Cardillo, Salvatore—J. A. Biasi..... 1,004.28
Davern, Julia—M. Oliver, costs..... 107.45
Deutsch, Bernard—R. U. Development Co., Inc. 191.71
Dorf, Bernard—E. Kasralowitz..... 154.65
De Francisci, Nick—Tompkins-Kief Marble Co. 2,046.95
Dodge, Wendell F.—Claridge Co., Inc. 2,112.40
Ellis, Frederick G.—William Knabe & Co. Mfg. Co. 453.60
Fenn, Fred W.—Dodd, Mead & Co..... 145.61
Fies, Doerr & Carroll Horse Co.—William Bartels Co. 1,088.23
F. S. Ferguson & Son, Inc.—C. E. Glassman & Son, Inc. 125.87
Favell, Angie S.—S. F. Cahil..... 122.31
Garafalo, Louisa—H. F. Stone..... 933.40
Guzzardi, Pater W.—Acker, Marrall & Condit Co. 220.64
Gocson, Jacob—F. Nougues..... 144.09
Hempler, Aaron—State Industrial Commission of State of N. Y..... 144.28
Hophar Co., Inc.—F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co. 2,244.02
Horr, Truman—Gimbel Bros., N. Y. 183.80
Higson, George W.—G. Knauper et al., costs

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

(S) This character means terms or Special.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Cots, Ward, Rogers, and Joseph, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 422, P. O. Bldg.

Ann Arbor Railroad et al. vs. Boyer et al.; Same vs. Same; Same vs. Same; Same vs. Same

Broadway, 89th to 90th Streets

Astor Court

NOWHERE on Manhattan Island will you find an apartment home where improvements are so far advanced to insure luxuriousness and convenience. Come and see—be convinced. You will consider the rentals reasonable, after you have personally seen this commanding structure, its ideal location and the following special interior features.

Astor Court extends around three sides of a spacious garden, insuring plenty of light and fresh air. No interior courts. Suites of 6, 7, 8 and 9 rooms, with 2 and 3 baths. Ample closet space. Bedroom closet doors fitted with pier glass mirrors. Extra master rooms, separately arranged for accommodation of guests. Safe roof playground for children. Kitchens have ventilating flues, with outlet for electric fan, complete glass-lined ice boxes. Refrigeration furnished without cost. Private laundries with tubs, gas, ironing boards and steam driers. Individual brick enclosed storerooms. The interior finish of all rooms has been carried out to meet the most advanced and cultured taste. There are several fine apartments for rent at $2,500 to $3,200.

Call at the premises or apply at the offices of

VINCENT ASTOR - - 23 West 26th Street, New York City

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ABBOTT-DETROIT (8) CYL. TOURING, PRICE, $975.
Like new in every way; is offered for sale at a sacrifice; can be seen and demonstrated day, evening, or Sunday; on exhibition at the Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

A LUXURIOUS PEERLESS LANDAULET, late model; cost $6,100; Gray-Davis electric equipment; accept $1,000. Garage, 305 West 70th, near Riverside.

APPERSON 1916, Velie 1916, Pullman 1916, Oldsmobile 1915, Mitchell 1914; full line late model cars at attractive prices. Garland Automobile Co., 1,888 Broadway.

ATTENTION TO AUTOMOBILE BUYERS!
STUTZ 1916 touring; make offer.
WILLYS KNIGHT 1916 limousine, run less than 2,000 miles; cannot be told from new; reasonable offer accepted.
HUDSON 1916 sedan, like new; make offer.
MERCER 1915, with extra convertible sedan top; reasonable offer accepted.
STUTZ 1915 Bearcat, excellent condition; make offer.
CHANDLER 1916 touring, like new; price, $950.
PACKARD 3-48, seven-passenger; reasonable offer accepted.
HUDSON 6-54, 7-passenger; elegant condition, $975.
PAIGE DETROIT 1915 touring; price, $450.
MARMON limousine, electric starter, with extra touring body; price $475.
WINTON limousine, fine condition; price, $975.
PACKARD 1913 80 touring, seven-passenger; price $900.
Several other cars at bargain prices.
WILLIAMSBURG GARAGE,
161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.
Open Sundays.

AUTOMOBILES, electric; light delivery type; batteries in first-class shape and otherwise in good serviceable condition for sale at low prices. The Fleischmann Co., 701 Washington St.

BEAUTIFUL SIMPLEX ROADSTER, 1914—50 h. p. Disappearing top, $2,000. Harrolds Motor Car Company, 233 West 54th St. Pierce-Arrow Agents.

CADILLAC "8," 1916, LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC "8," 1916, LANDAULETTE.
CADILLAC "8," 1916, COUPE.
WHITE, 1916, TOWN LANDAULETTE.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX SEDAN.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX LIMOUSINE.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX ROADSTER.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX TOURING.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH, 1916, ROADSTER.
HUDSON, 1915, "6-40" BROUGHAM.
HUDSON, 1915, "6-40" LIMOUSINE.
S. G. V., 1914, TOWN LANDAULETTE.
S. G. V., 1914, COUPE, WIRE WHEELS.
CADILLAC, 1914, BROUGHAM, wire wheels.
MANY OTHERS. DAILY ARRIVALS.
D. C. BURRELLE, 1,700 B'WAY, 3D FL.

CADILLAC 1916 ROADSTER.
STUTZ 1917 ROADSTER, NEW CAR.
BUICK 1916 LITTLE-6 ROADSTER, $675.
HUDSON 1915 CABRIOLET.
MERCER RACEABOUT, $850.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD,
THIRD FLOOR, 1,700 BROADWAY.

CADILLAC ROADSTER; self-starter and electric lights. Nassau Brewery Garage, Franklin Av. and Dean St., Brooklyn. See foreman.

CADILLAC, 1915, seven-passenger landaulet. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

CHALMERS SEVEN PASSENGER.
Late model; cost $1,725; every equipment; accept $925. Garage, 305 West 79th, near Riverside.

CHEVROLET.
Chevrolet Baby Grand; snappy, light, touring car.
Phone: CHAS. E. RIESS & CO., INC.
Circle 1616. 1,741 Broadway,
New York City.

DE DION BOUTON LIMOUSINE, eight-cylinder, wire wheels, $1,500. Harrolds Motor Car Company, 233 West 54th St., Pierce-Arrow Agents.

DODGE, touring, late 1915; exceptional condition; just overhauled; brand-new storage battery, vacuum feed, platinum points, etc., like new car; no dealers; $500. Phone Spring 410.

FIAT LIMOUSINE
equipped with electric lights and starter; if you are looking for a closed car, this is worthy of your attention.
Phone: CHAS. E. RIESS & CO., INC.
Circle 1616. 1,741 Broadway,
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FORD touring car, electric lights and starter; also Ford commercial with large closed body; both only one month old; sell either or both; have use for one; extra shoes, tools; bargain. Call 48 Oakland St., Greenpoint, Brooklyn.

HAYNES 1916 TOURING CAR.
ASKING PRICE $800.
Model (37) Type T; the last word in Haynes in perfect condition and scarcely used; has all practically new shoes and one spare; a Kelly-Springfield that has never touched the ground; has every possible equipment and is ready to take the road without spending a penny for anything for the next 5,000 miles; can be seen and demonstrated any time, day, evening, or Sunday. On exhibition at the Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

HUDSON 1916 Super 6 brougham-limousine; new; cost $3,600; sacrifice $2,300. Lander, 4067 Murray Hill.

HUPMOBILE.
1916 Hupmobile, slightly used as a demonstrator; we will sell this with a new car guarantee; this is a bargain.
Phone: CHAS. E. RIESS & CO., INC.
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New York City.

HUPMOBILE.
1914 Hupmobile touring car; this car has been repainted, and we will sell it with a guarantee.
Phone: CHAS. E. RIESS & CO., INC.
Circle 1616. 1,741 Broadway,
New York City.

JEFFERY-CHESTERFIELD.
Jeffery-Chesterfield touring car; completely equipped; a bargain to a quick buyer.
Phone: CHAS. E. RIESS & CO., INC.
Circle 1616. 1,741 Broadway,
New York City.

LIMOUSINE bodies, new, half price; used ones cheap. Century Co., 1,700 Broadway.

Limousine, seven-passenger, fine condition. Can be seen 1,934 Jerome Av., garage.

LOCOMOBILE 1915—48 h. p. seven-passenger. Excellent condition, $2,000. Harrolds Motor Car Company, 233 West 54th St. Pierce-Arrow Agents.

MERCER, 1915, touring, with extra convertible sedan top; runs like a new car; price, $1,550. Can be seen at 258 Hicks St., near Borough Hall subway station, Brooklyn.

NATIONAL, 1916, seven-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

OLDSMOBILE 1916 BABY.
5-passenger touring; used 3 months privately; like new; has slip covers and many extras; $1,000 without extras; accept $850. 150 West 65th St.

OLDSMOBILE 1916 touring, perfect condition; reasonable. Call 552 Riverside Drive, Apt. 4D.

OVERLAND 1916 touring car in excellent condition; special bargain; time payments arranged if desired. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway, corner 50th St.

PACKARD 1916 runabout, fully equipped; cost $4,200; $1,800.
PACKARD 1916 7 pass. touring car.
PACKARD 1916 5 pass. touring car.
PACKARD 1916 7 pass. touring car, wire wheels.
PACKARD 1912 48 6 cyl. 5 pass. touring, Westinghouse air springs.
STUDEBAKER Series 17 3 pass. 6 cyl. cabriolet; only run 1,100 miles.
STEVENS DURYEA 1911 6 cyl. 5 pass. touring.
COLE 1916 8 cyl. 7 pass. touring, $700.
PIERCE-ARROW 1913 7 pass. limousine, Westinghouse air springs, extra tour. body.
WINTON 1913 6 cyl. 7 pass. touring car, fully equipped; can be bought right.
MARION 1914 6 cyl. roadster; self-starter, electric lights; $900.
AMERICAN 1914 6 cyl. roadster, starter and lights.
CADILLAC 1913 7 passenger touring.
HEWITT 3-ton truck in running order; panel body.
PACKARD 3-ton truck, with rack side body.

PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF N. Y.,
359-361 Halsey St.,
Newark, N. J.

PACKARD 1909—30 h. p. Tandaulet and Touring bodies $350. Harrolds Motor Car Company, 233 West 54th St. Pierce-Arrow Agents.

PACKARD.—1915, 3-38 Phaeton, overhauled, repainted, tires practically new; bargain; used car dep't., 1,681 Broadway, corner 50th Street.

PEERLESS coupe, 1914, 6-38; A1 condition throughout; Gray-Davis starting, lighting system; cost $5,000; will accept reasonable offer. For further information phone 1806 Circle.

PEERLESS 1915—48 h. p. seven-passenger. Cost $5,000. Excellent condition. Will sell for $850. Harrolds Motor Car Company, 233 West 54th St., Pierce-Arrow Agents.

PEERLESS cabriolet, 1916; appearance and condition like new; cost $2,500; reasonable cash offer takes same. 150 West 65th.

PIERCE-ARROW SEDAN, light six-cylinder; electric light and self-starter; new tires all round; full tool equipment; quick sale necessary; no dealers. Address P. O. Box 177, Elizabeth, N. J.

POPE HARTFORD landaulet, 1912; newly repainted; perfect mechanical condition; extra tires; immediate sale for highest offer. M 259 Times Downtown.

S. G. V. LANDAULET BROUGHAM.
Handsomest car ever offered for sale; body by Quimby; Westinghouse shock absorbers; exceptional shoe equipment; in fact, car is like new; used in a private family a short time, and is offered for sale at a right price; can be seen, demonstrated day, evenings, or Sunday. On exhibition at the Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

SIMPLEX 1911—50 h. p. touring. Would make excellent truck. First-class condition, $650. Harrolds Motor Car Company, 233 West 54th St., Pierce-Arrow Agents.

STEARNS KNIGHT 8, limousine, 1916; condition better than new; 4,000 miles; fine mahogany finish and upholstery; cost $5,000; price $3,650; owner returning to Europe. Seen any time. Automobile Club of America.

STEARNS 8-cyl., brand-new, ran 1,000 miles, 1917 improvements; sacrifice. 607 5th Av., Room 501. Phone, between 3 and 4, Murray Hill 9851.

STEARNS, 1915, seven-passenger limousine. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

STUTZ LIMOUSINE AND TOURING.
Positively one of the handsomest cars in Greater New York; mechanically O. K.; shoes are all new; the paint is perfect and without a scratch; the equipment is complete, and there are many extras; the top now on cost $800. If you are interested in a real classy car see this immediately; demonstration day, evening, or Sunday; on exhibition at the Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

STUTZ 1916 SPECIAL BULLDOG.
MERCER 1915 4 PASS. SPORTY MODEL.
HUDSON SUPER-SIX, 4,000 MILES.
CADILLAC RUNABOUT 1914, PERFECT.
BECKER, 1,707 B'WAY, COLUMBUS 9333

THOMAS 1910 touring car, painted gray; equipment includes speedometer, clock, Klaxon horn, two extra rims; (No. 1,547.) Packard Motor Car Co., 1,861 Broadway, New York.

WESTCOTT touring car and limousine top, painted black; equipment includes speedometer, clock, Klaxon horn, two extra tubes, and rims; (No. 1,486.) Packard Motor Car Co., 1,861 Broadway, New York.

WILLYS-KNIGHT 1916 cabrette, painted blue and upholstered in tan broadcloth; equipment includes speedometer, clock, Klaxon horn, one extra wire wheel; (No. 1,536.) Packard Motor Car Company, 1,861 Broadway, New York.

WILLYS-KNIGHT landaulet brougham car, painted gray; in excellent condition; run 2,500 miles; extra seats, face forward. W. H. Wheelock, 14 Wall St., New York City.

WILLYS-KNIGHT 1916 coupe, bargain; time payments if desired. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway, corner 50th.

WINTON, 1915, light six; overhauled and repainted; fully equipped; electric lights, self-starter; guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway, at 70th St.

Automobiles for Rent.

AUTOCARS, LORDS, and other commercial cars to hire by hour, day, week, month, year. S. & S. Auto Renting Co., 438 West 18th St. Phone Chelsea 2198.

BRNZ.—Luxurious Benz limousine, 50 H. P., Westinghouse springs; for rent monthly; reasonable. Riverside 9224, Keister, 137 West 89th St.

CHALMERS 1916 seven-passenger, $2.50 per hour; careful chauffeur. Nolan, Bryt. 3916.

PACKARD, 1916, with new 1917 limousine landaulette body; never been used; for rent by month to responsible party. Phone Columbus 5300 or Columbus 9056.

PACKARD limousines; excellent condition; day, week, month; competent liveried chauffeurs. Daly, 27 West 60th. Col. 7349.

PACKARD AUTO OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.
Beautiful cars, driven by owners; excellent service; reasonable rates; livery. 643 Circle.

PACKARD landaulets, hour, month; reasonable rates. Curran, 12 East 85th. Lenox 8663.

PIERCE-ARROW, PACKARD LIMOUSINES
HIGH-CLASS RENTING SERVICE.
Beautiful Cars; Polite, Liveried Chauffeurs.
Hour, Day. Special rates month, year.
EGIDI AUTO SERVICE,
123 West 52d St. Phone Circle 774.

YALE-HARVARD GAME.—Rent Packard Twin-six for trip, week end, or month. C. M. & G. Williamson, 204 West 48d St. Telephone 4210—5380 Bryant.

Automobiles Wanted.

ALCO six-cylinder landaulet, perfect condition; will sacrifice to make quick sale. 438 67th St., Brooklyn.

CRANKSHAFT GEAR and two timing gears wanted for 1909 35 H. P. Panhard car. Anderson & Co., 107 West 51st St.

PACKARD, late model seven-passenger closed car for cash. Columbus 7301.

Automotive Storage.

F. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 4449

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Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U.S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A. swimming pool in school. Telephone Columbus 802 W. 57th St. 7220. Spec. classes for ladies.

BEDFORD Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL,
1,123 BEDFORD AV., Booklet and pass for
BROOKLYN. trial lesson free.

STEWART Booklet explains WHY our AUTOMOBILE course is BEST. Inspect our SCHOOL, plant and be convinced. 226 W. 57th St. Ladies' Classes.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Mortgage Loans Wanted.

Want $7,500, value $60,000 second mortgage on beautiful apartment; best location in Westchester; first mortgage $35,000 at 5 per cent.; principals only. Address Owner, S 319 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE.

ESTABLISHED JULY, 1847.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY,
Real Estate Broker,
Appraiser & Auctioneer.
156 Broadway. Telephone 1647 Cortlandt.

For Sale.—Three story and basement brownstone house, located opposite City College Park, 141st St.; price $18,000. S 39 Times.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

BRONX BRICK RESIDENCE
For Sale or Exchange.
Attractive detached two-family house, rented $110 per month; A1 order; splendid location; first mortgage $7,000; owner, $7,500; will exchange equity for smaller property and cash or sell at a great sacrifice on account business reasons. Owner, Room 2,400, 61 Broadway, N. Y.

22'-lots directly opposite and adjacent to the Baychester Station of the New Haven Railway in Bronx, for sale on easy terms. Good location. Suitable for colony Italian workers.
THE WHEELER CORPORATION.
598 Fifth Avenue. Tel. Murray Hill 5977.

Lorillard Place, lot 50x100; block from 183d Station, 3d Av., Moloney, 311 West 4th St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

SEE THE NEW HOUSES AT KEW GARDENS.
Fifteen minutes from Herald Square.
Ready for occupancy; from $6,500 to $22,500, on reasonable terms.

Beautiful lots at Little Neck Hills; high and healthful; near water and station; $400 each, easy monthly payments. Joseph P. Day, 31 Nassau St., New York City. Phone 744 Cortlandt.

Will sacrifice my two Jamaica lots for $150 each; block from station and trolley; bargain; act quick; terms to right party. "Jamaica," Box 171 Times Downtown.

$7,500 house for $5,000, including all improvements, at Little Neck; must be sold before Jan. Joseph P. Day, 31 Nassau St., New York City. Cort. 744.

KEW GARDENS.—New house, 9 rooms; 2 baths. 6028 Murray Hill. 39 Richmond Hill

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.

ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

SCARSDALE, 8 rooms, 50x200; village water; electric light; sell or rent, with privilege of purchase. Price, $6,000. Rent, $40.

ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

SCARSDALE, twelve minutes from station; 7 rooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch; hot water heat; open plumbing; fireplace; laundry; $9,000.

ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

Near Scarsdale and Golf Links, 9 rooms; all improvements; modern house; open fireplace; price, $7,000; cost, $10,000; easy terms. P. W., E 232 Times Downtown.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

A Great Sacrifice.—Owner leaving city will sell handsome all-year home, everything as new; gas, electric lights, large open fireplace, beautiful bath, large porch; newly decorated; big plot; shrubs, hedge; short walk to trolley, bathing beach, and depot; 45 minutes from city; price, $2,750; $200 cash; title guaranteed. Room 434, 17 West 34th St.

$10 a month buys fine, well-located chicken farm; just the place for party to make nice living; within easy distance of city; good house and enough land for poultry and vegetables. Further information write Farm, Box 185 Times Downtown.

Small chicken farm; 5-room house; poultry house; ready to move in; plenty of ground for farming, vegetables, etc.; small amount down and $14 monthly. B. Welch, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

House.—9 rooms, two baths, electric light, steam heat; modern, comfortable, beautiful, near station; 30 minutes from city; rent, $50. Room 1,204, 27 William St. Phone 1744 Broad.

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Magnificent 200-acre estate for sale; price $1,500 per acre; half can remain on mortgage for 5 years at 5%; subdivision planned by eminent landscape architect, who appraises property at $2,500 per acre, with prospective average price of $5,000 per acre. Reply "Estate," 1,704 Flatiron Bldg., N. Y. City.

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MONTCLAIR.
Artistic house, 11 rooms, 2 baths, rent $1,200 per annum.
CRAWLEY & BROS.
R. E. Brokers. Montclair, N. J.

"HOW TO KNOW THE FARM TO BUY."
Booklet full of pointers mailed free.
E. L. SLOCUM, 141 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE.

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THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, offers at about 50% of former price choice home sites at MORSEMERE, GRANTWOOD, LEONIA, RIDGEFIELD, and TRANECK, New Jersey. Also a number of two-family Workingmen's homes at Hudson Heights, New Jersey. These prices are recognized as unparalleled bargains by those who have inspected the properties. All within a five-cent-fare zone. Titles guaranteed. Liberal terms. For further information address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Dept., 61 Broadway, New York City.

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Hotel Ocean Av., Ocean City, N. J.; 80 bedrooms, dining room seats 75; best location; highest reputation for 21 years; profitable investment. For particulars address L. F. Bonhoff, 821 Chambers St., Gloucester, N. J.

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Products dear—Farms cheap.
TIME TO BUY.
We sell farms. See our records.
S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN,
120 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. Rector 7718.

$25 per month buys new house near Mountain Station, Lackawanna Railroad; 8 rooms and bath; steam, electric; lot 81x150; 30 mins. N. Y.; immediate possession. W. S. MacIntosh, builder, 15 Mosker St., West Orange, N. J.

See the 1917 BUDAL HOMES in MAPLEWOOD. Prices $6,000 to $12,000.
Send for information today.
BU-DAL COMPANY,
Budal Bldg., at station, Maplewood, N. J.

HANDSOME COMMUTER'S SHORE FRONT to settle estate; magnificent residence; 200 ft. shore front; 6 master's rooms; half original (L. AIERBACH,) LOUIS KAMM, INC., 16 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

SHORT HILLS, MAPLEWOOD and SOUTH ORANGE.—Modest homes or beautiful country palaces for sale to suit purse; copyright list. Charles O'Brien Co., South Orange, N. J., 141 Broadway, N. Y.

Edgewater-Palisade-Moresmere, N. J.
Business and residence plots, also extra fine dwellings at bargain prices and easy terms; some exchanges. REID & LOWERY, Palisade. Telephone 860 Cliffside.

Nutley.—$300 cash, balance terms; new bungalow, 5 rooms, bath; all improvements; lot 50x100; handy to car. Orben, 786 Broad St., Newark.

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Garage for sale in a suburban city close to New York City; great opportunity for a live man; other business reasons for selling. C., Room 307, 405 Lexington Av., New York City.

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Will trade $10,000 cash and second mortgage of $30,000 on Jersey property for $40,000 equity in New York City property. Willard S. Burrows Co., 110 West 34th St.

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We are always ready to recommend real bargains to applicants; details will insure consideration; no fee for listing and inspecting.
FARM & ESTATE CLEARING HOUSE,
31 E. SLOCUM, 141 Broadway.

HOUSES TO LET.

City—Furnished.

93D ST., 250 WEST.—5-story American basement, 13 rooms, 3 baths, 4 toilets; electric light; superior house in every particular; rent $2,500; caretaker in house. Erickson, 1,476 Broadway. Tel. 3066 Columbus.

MADISON AV., NO. 706.
NEAR 96TH ST.
Beautiful apartment, 2d floor; 4 large light rooms, bath; steam heat, hot water; $50 month.

Three-story and basement one-family house; improvements. 311 East 142d.

Out of Town.

Pelham Manor—Ten-room house, 2 baths, electricity, gas, hardwood floors, large screened piazza. C. & E. Cockle, agent, Pelham Manor.

Furnished Houses Wanted.

Furnished housekeeping cottage wanted in Miami, Fla., with three master's bedrooms, for 45 days, beginning Feb. 1. Address Y 508 Times Annex.

WANTED—With rent small furnished house, all conveniences, with ground for chickens, near Brisbrook. Bell, N 126 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

APARTMENTS, attractively furnished.
THE FAL-CO., 505 5th Av. Mur. Hill 4383.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.
CLARK RIDLEY, 30 E. 23d. Vanderbilt 1410.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY, Everett, St. Regis, Lex., 36 to 50 St. Murray Hill 6000.

GRAMERCY DISTRICT.—Bachelor apartment, service, $30. Small artistic rooms, $85. Telephone 133 Stuyvesant.

WILL SUBLET furnished 7-room apartment, Park Av., in the 80s. Apply box 806, 331 Madison Av. Telephone 5611 Murray Hill.

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47TH, 122 WEST, (Well-Portland.)—Five rooms and bath; extremely reasonable; American and European plan; Spanish cuisine.

50TH, 342 WEST.—Sub-et elevator apartment, 5 rooms, kitchen; bath, attractively furnished; bargain to reliable party. Stiles.

85TH ST., 344 WEST.—Attractively furnished seven-room; choice location; near Riverside; first class.

100TH, 216 WEST.—SEVEN-ROOM, TWO BATH APARTMENT in new modern building; every room sunny and beautifully furnished; months or longer, $250 month. Apartment 12C, corner of Broadway, Riverside 5829. Hurt.

A. A.—Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; appointments invited. CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 2, 3, 4 room apartments,
$30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

A DELIGHTFUL three-room apartment on west side; twin beds; piano; furnishings of superior quality. Particulars call Palace, 505 5th Av., Murray Hill 4383.

APARTMENT HUNTING unnecessary. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 176 West 72d. Room 108.

ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED
APARTMENTS,
11 rooms, including 8 bathrooms,
in best part of
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
between 80th and 90th Sts., to be sublet at moderate rental for a period of not less than six months. Apply, in first instance, to Z 211 Times Annex.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (Sixties.)—Beautifully furnished apartment, 10 rooms, 3 baths; $350; immediate possession. Telephone Clark Realty, Vanderbilt 1456.

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RIVERSIDE, 220, (Corner of 114th.)—Modern fireproof building; has exquisitely furnished corner apartments; 9 rooms, 3 baths; 12th floor; overlooking Hudson; library, music, drawing room, and dining room connecting with French doors; ideal for entertaining; cut glass; silver. Phone 8330 month; Winter lease or longer; immediate possession. Private phone, 672 Morningside.

Seventies, 8 rooms, 3 baths, 3 master bedrooms with southern exposure, flooded sunlight; wonderful Winter home; exclusive building, newly decorated. Details, Columbus 3974.

Unfurnished—East Side.

87TH, 51 EAST.—Six rooms, electric light, steam heat, all improvements, $37.

Five rooms, all improvements; fine river view. 27 Beekman Place, East 50th.

PARK AV., 1,226, (S. E. corner 90th, Maple Court.)—7 rooms, 2 baths, all light, $1,000. A Brandstein, agent, 74 Broadway.

Unfurnished—West Side.

23D ST., WEST, (Hotel Chelsea.)—A beautiful southern exposure 3-room, maid's room, and kitchen apartments, open fireplace. Miss Mahen, 2700 Chelsea.

46TH ST., 21 WEST, (near 6th Av.)—Unusually attractive apartment; living room 17x24, bedroom, bath, large closets; references; seen by appointment. Telephone 1090 Bryant, forgood.

66TH, 1 WEST, (cor. Central Park West.)—Three-room apartment rent $62.50 unfurnished, $72.50 furnished.

130TH ST., 609 WEST; 130TH ST., 951 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Very high-class elevator apartment house, spacious rooms with every newest improvement; 4 rooms, $40; 5 rooms, $42. Inquire Supt.

1,945 SEVENTH AV., (117th.)
Seven large, light rooms, bath, steam, electricity, hall service; rent $26.
AMES, 26 West 31st St., or premises.

GREENWICH ST., 738.—1 sunny, homelike rooms, bath, range; rent reasonable; owner.

ST. NICHOLAS TERRACE, 40, (corner 130th St.)—HIGH-CLASS elevator apartments; 7-8 rooms, two baths; rent reasonable; concessions.

THE HUNTINGTON,
234-236 West 21st St.
Modern elevator apartments for refined families; all light; rent $480 to $720. Apply Superintendent on premises.

THE LANGHAM
136 to 140 St. and Central Park West.
One Corner Apartment on first floor of seven rooms.
And one of six rooms.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Bronx.

TINDALL AV. AND WEST 261ST ST.—Very desirable apartment; 2-family house; 8 rooms, 2 baths; all light.

Queens.

JACKSON HEIGHTS APARTMENTS.
$25 to $45 a Month.
THE QUEENSBORO CORPORATION,
Renting Office, Jackson Av., cor. 23th St.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

SINGLE LADY, with small pet dog, wishes two rooms, kitchen and bath; sunny apartment; fully furnished, except linen and silver; from Dec. 1 to May 1; rent not more than $40 monthly; first-class accommodations only considered. Situation, west of B'way, between 137th and 181st Sts. Phone Apartment 35, St. Nicholas 2200 between 6 and 7 P. M.

SAVE DESIRABLE CLIENTS LOOKING FOR HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS 4 TO 12 ROOMS, 3 MONTHS OR LONGER. SEND FULL PARTICULARS TO FRED'K ZITTEL & SONS, B'WAY & 79TH.

Gentleman and wife want 2 rooms, bath, kitchen, newly furnished; elevator; convenient Broadway subway, below 116th St.; four months from Dec. 1. Give full information, including price, S 33 Times.

RESPONSIBLE COUPLE
Want handsomely furnished apartment, 8, 10 rooms, 3 baths; West End preferred, or east side; $400 to $900 month. Telephone Clark Realty, Vanderbilt 1456.

WANTED—Furnished apartments, all sizes, in high-class buildings, east or west side, for clients desiring immediate and future possession. Loton H. Slawson Company, 171 Madison Av.

TWO or three rooms furnished, bath, kitchenette; telephone service; below 96th St.; $35 to $45 month for six months. Address R. M., Times.

FURNISHED apartments wanted; clients willing pay $200, $1,000 monthly. J. Wicklife Gray, specialist, 269 West 72d. Columbus 8974.

Party leaving town for Winter wishes to rent apartment to man and wife; will give best care; rent not to exceed $100. N 142 Times Downtown.

CLIENTS waiting for high-class furnished apartments; choice localities. Exclusive Realty Co., 176 West 72. Phone 848 Columbus.

WELL-FURNISHED APARTMENTS wanted for superior tenants. Send us particulars. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, $125-$500. FRED'K L. HURT, AEOLIAN HALL, VANDERBILT 4185.

APARTMENTS WANTED, furnished; high-class clientele. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 176 West 72d.

FURNISHED APARTMENT, SIX ROOMS, ADULTS; MUST BE REASONABLE. Z 204 TIMES ANNEX.

Two rooms, bath, and kitchenette; refined house; moderate terms. B 236 Times Downtown.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

34TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room; electricity; all conveniences; $4; telephone; gentlemen.

49TH, 38 EAST.—Newly decorated, comfortable room for gentleman in owner's house; references.

GRAMERCY PARK, 42.—Single, double rooms $3, $3.50, $4; two rooms, bath, $20.

West Side.

9TH, 11 WEST.—Unusually large, (en suite;) also small; private house; steam, electricity; references.

23D, 455 WEST.—Private house; floor, three rooms; rent singly; bath; telephone; gentlemen.

29TH, 228 WEST.—Large, comfortably furnished heated room; private house; gentleman; $5.

40TH, 66 WEST. — Large room, adjoining bath; electricity; high-class house; bachelors; references.

57TH, 264 WEST.—Large, sunny room, adjoining bath; advantages; references. 4W.

59TH, (Near 7th Av.)—Beautifully furnished rooms; running water; suite, also entrance; gentlemen only. Columbus 5186.

61ST ST., 10 WEST—Suite of two handsomely furnished rooms in high-class elevator apartment; separate entrance; all conveniences; $75.

67TH ST., 70 WEST.—Large, comfortable rooms with, without bath; telephone.

69TH, 68 WEST.—Newly furnished top floor large room, bath, telephone, electricity. F. G. Mattern.

70TH, (Broadway.)—Attractive room, lavatory, business man; appointment. Telephone Johnson, 948 Madison.

70TH, 28 WEST.—Large, attractive room; private bath; electricity, steam heat; gentleman. December.

71ST, 242 WEST.—Attractive room; bath; private family; gentleman. All mornings or evenings.

[illegible] 135 WEST.—Attractive entire first [illegible] bath; kitchenette; piano.

[illegible] Broadway.—Large, light room; [illegible] private family; gentleman preferred.

[illegible] 131 WEST.—Medium rooms; southern exposure; running water; also parlor floor.

73D, 273 WEST.—Nicely furnished, well-heated room, with private bath; telephone.

73D, 302 WEST.—Small room with excellent board; phone; near subway; references.

74TH, 105 WEST.—Medium room; also small; near bath; rooms only; private house.

74TH, 236 WEST.—Well-furnished room, with bath; private family; references required.

74TH, 258 WEST.—Large and small rooms; beautifully furnished; private house; electricity; reasonable.

74TH, 133 WEST.—Immaculately clean rooms; private bath; electricity; hall room; references.

75TH, 251 WEST.—Suite, private bath, continuous hot water; single room; electricity.

75TH, 118 WEST.—Immaculately clean large room; kitchenette privileges; hall room; references.

76TH, 149 WEST.—Desirable large and medium rooms; telephone; reception room; $7 up.

76TH, 147 WEST.—Large, beautiful, sunny rooms; well heated; continuous hot water; references.

76TH ST., 167 WEST.—Attractive suite of rooms, bath; other small rooms; convenient subway, "L."

76TH, 104 WEST.—Medium and single rooms; steam heat, electricity; telephone; reference.

82D, 8 WEST.—Desirable kitchenette; also large, sunny room; all conveniences.

84TH, 123 WEST.—Comfortable parlor, connecting bedroom; twin beds; one flight. D. A. Lacy.

84TH, 41 WEST, Near Drive.—Beautiful large rooms; refined; private bath; skylight room.

87TH, 207 WEST.—Exclusive house; beautiful large, refined; private bath; kitchenette, electricity.

98D, 255 WEST.—Unusually attractive rooms, single, suites, private baths; large closets, electrically lighted; electricity; high-class private house.

98D, 308 WEST.—Attractive room; running water, electricity, elevator; homelike. Apt. 6E.

107TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; large, well-furnished, warm room; bath; gentlemen.

96TH, 264 WEST.—Unusual Winter opportunity; large room or suite, adjoining bath; gentleman or couple. Apartment 9.

100TH, 216 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Beautifully furnished room in private apartment; for one or two gentlemen; new fireproof building. Hurt, 12C, Riverside 5829.

101ST, 230 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Large outside room; gentlemen. Apt. 3.

107TH, 300 WEST.—Superb room; large, airy, light; also smaller room; beautiful bath; near all trains. Melnotte.

114TH, 411 WEST.—Opportunity gentleman, sunny connecting parlor and bedroom, beautifully furnished; two baths; private. Apartment 10. Morningside 2896.

118TH, 401 WEST.—For man comfortably furnished, south room, overlooking park; two closets; running water; double, $8; single, $7. Apt. 2; Lawrence.

120TH ST., 423 WEST.—Sunny front room; private family. Apt. 7B.

121ST, 537 WEST.—Well-furnished corner suite; smaller room; sunny; refined people. Apartment 61.

130TH, 156 WEST.—Large three-window front room, second floor, adjoining bath; spacious closets; gentleman; $4.50; American family; references.

151ST, (at Broadway, The Northeld.)—Unusually attractive outside room, (3 windows,) adjoining bath; high-class elevator apartment; exceptional conveniences; refined surroundings; private American family; references exchanged. Hope Apt. 2B.

BROADWAY, 2,980, (112th.)—Unusually attractive room, large and well furnished; very desirable; references. Telephone 8903 Morningside, Apartment 8.

BROADWAY, 2,181, (74th St.)—Beautiful sunny suite or single; shower bath; every convenience.

CALL RIVERSIDE 902.
Exclusive family offers to gentlemen in own elegant private residence large front room, with bath and balcony overlooking Riverside Drive, near 103d St. subway; references.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (110th St. Subway.)—Elegantly furnished suite, facing Drive, 925 a month, twelfth floor; private family; single room, $35 a month; private bath; gentlemen. Phone 672 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244.—Large, small rooms, modern conveniences, gentlemen. (Davis,) apartment 8B.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 357, 187th Subway.—Nicely furnished rooms; home cooking. Apt. 4-D.

ST. FRANCIS HOUSE.

208 West 20th St.
Newly furnished residence for women; references required. Chelsea 1760 Board optional.

WEST END, 806.—Large front room, adjoining

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good education, thoroughly experienced, good business training. 914 E 24d Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; typist; very best references; $12. E 249 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, thoroughly experienced, competent, conscientious, wide-awake, $18. N 154 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly competent; families with office work; neat appearance; $12. E 218 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, bookkeeper; neat, accurate; salary moderate; references. Stenographer, 144 2d Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat; rapid and accurate; competent writer; $14-$6. E 217 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Reliable; beginner; downtown position. E 220 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wants work for mornings or will take work home. N 115 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, desires position; half days. N 145 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Clever, courteous, 4 years' experience; handle busy switchboard, pleasant voice, excellent credentials; $12. E 222 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Christian, experience busy board; courteous, willing; $10. E 265 Times Downtown.

TEACHER.—Young lady, specialized and experienced in geology, desires position as teacher, tutor, in business, statistics, or abroad; field. N 108 Times.

TYPEWRITER desires work at home; reasonable. Tilden, N 146 Times.

YOUNG LADY, refined, educated; suddenly deprived of means, desires position as social secretary or as companion for lady. Y 253 Times Annex.

YOUNG WOMAN, college education, legal and commercial training, desires position of trust and responsibility; can furnish excellent references; salary moderate. Write R. C., 3,525 Broadway.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS, (colored.)—Neat girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency.) 314 West 58th. Phone Columbus 8022. Established 1899.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS. — Thoroughly experienced girls; excellent cooks; investigated references. Telephone Columbus 8163. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 50th.

COOKS, waitresses, chambermaids, housework'rs. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (78th St.) Schuyler 9126.

COOKS.—Select colored cooks, couples, chambermaids, &c. Augusta, 355 West 53d. Columbus 8129.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT-SECRETARY.

Young man, (26,) at present commanding responsible position with large company, is contemplating a change; thoroughly qualified to act as accountant, auditor, office manager, secretary, or secretary to executive of a large corporation. I desire to connect with a company where executive ability, initiative, sound judgment and thorough knowledge of modern commerce and finance are essential. Salary $2,500 to $3,500 per annum. Credentials of the highest. Executive, 96 Times.

ACCOUNTANTS.

American, 34, employed at present, studying accountancy, desires position in C. P. A. office; eight years' business experience; knowledge of stenography; will accept any salary offered to start. S 43 Times.

ACCOUNTANT. — Experienced, can install, books opened, closed, disentangled, audited; income installed; special arrangements firms employing overtime, not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. Accountant, 2 E. 59th. Phone 1,508. Telephone Cortlandt 7958.

ACCOUNTANT, C. P. A., audits, systems, financial reports, books opened, closed, written up; corporation work; profit and loss statements prepared; balance sheets; fees moderate. C. P. A., Room 761, 299 Broadway. Tel. 1481 Gramercy.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances and audits of monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematized; investigations, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander & Sachar, 38 Nassau. Telephone John 4630.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, periodical audits, investigations; financial statements; reliable personal service; terms reasonable. Kramer, 277 Broadway. Telephone Worth 17.

ACCOUNTANT, office manager; ten years' experience; cost accountant, auditor; age 34. E. Knight, 1,074 Bergen St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ADVERTISING WRITER, highly successful agency and publishing house experience, desires part time or special work; handles anything from booklet to complete campaign. S 39 Times.

A MAN, 30, of varied business experience, is for very good reasons at liberty; desires connection with firm or corporation where faithfulness and ability will be means of advancement. S 42 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—(26;) seven years' experience with modern business methods; constructive accounts, trial balances, financial statements; university graduate; good systematizer and correspondent; A1 references. N 141 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT.

Christian, 26, reliable, executive ability; 7 years' experience with large manufacturers; now employed; salary $24. C. S., Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, 25; excellent ability; 10 years' experience; thoroughly capable, reliable, trustworthy; salary $28 weekly; executive, correspondent. E 219 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER, 22, seek employment; competent and thoroughly experienced; $20. F 236 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, credit man (27,) seeks better opportunity; possesses executive ability; rapid, accurate; credits; collections, desires skilfully handled. S 37 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, CASHIER, (34;) 7 years' experience; double entry, control accounts, trial balances; excellent references; salary $25. M 278 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, desires bookkeeping position; 7 years' practical experience; 2 years as systematizer and auditor. M 272 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER; 23; well educated; thoroughly experienced; competent to take full charge; best references. N 216 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT, 25, seven years' experience, office manager, desires position. M 296 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 26, 8 years' experience, executive, dependable, desires position; references. M 227 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Ten years' experience, double entry, cashier; trial balance; $30. F 274 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, credit man, office manager; eighteen years' manufacturing lines; references. S 41 Times.

CARETAKER.—Couple, refined, wishes position as caretaker with small family or bachelor; also clubhouse; references. Honest, care Advertising Office, 206 East 34th.

CHAUFFEUR, MECHANIC.

Gentleman wishes to secure position for his chauffeur. Columbus 4540.

CHAUFFEUR.—Swedish; married, no children; ten years' experience, private families; careful driver, trustworthy, prompt; good mechanic; excellent references. Written, Ernest, 146 East 86th.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. Write Mr. Moyman, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, single, with first-class city references, wishes position with private family. Ernest Marzo, care of Mechania, 117 East 76th. Telephone Lenox 4000.

CHAUFFEUR, at present in position, A1 mechanic, own repairs, willing to help around furnace, wishes position, city or country. Address Chauffeur, 50 Avenue A, book store.

CHAUFFEUR.—Experienced mechanic; careful driver, desires position with private family; A1 references; New York and New Jersey licenses. N 125 Times.

CHAUFFEUR; 8 years' experience; careful driver; willing worker; private or commercial; excellent references. S. H., 2,359 Grand Concourse. 2633 Fordham.

CHAUFFEUR; American; single; age 28; experienced on foreign and American cars; good mechanic and good references. L. Wagner, 884 Lexington Av.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, four years' experience, two in Paris and two New York, desires position private family; references. S 40 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Gentleman giving up car for winter, desires to place chauffeur in good position. Communicate, White, 126 West 42d St.

CHAUFFEUR, Swede, steady position; private; city; former employer laying up car; reference, Johnson, 778 Lexington Av., city.

CHAUFFEUR, English, married; good mechanic and careful driver; city references. E. Owen, 240 East 72d St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Expert mechanic, (35;) 15 years' references; Pierce, etc. Lembeck, 116 East 59th St.

CHAUFFEUR, English; age 26; careful driver; good references. E. F., 360 West 59th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—10 years' experience all machines; A1 mechanic. Herman, 2,216 8th Av.

COOK.—Young Swiss, with European experience, reliable, desires position as assistant chef or alone if pastry cook is kept, in first-class private house. Charles Muller, 905 Lexington Av. Tel. Plaza 9080.

COLLECTOR.—Ex-Real estate man as collector, renting, repairs; large business experience, city; can produce results; age 30. S 46 Times.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, (23,) two years' experience construction work, desires position with chance for advancement; not necessarily in that line; capable, energetic; willing. Hopkins, 345 Yale Club, New York City.

COMPETENT MAN, 40, American, 20 years' office and credits wholesale dry goods, is open for winter engagement. S 206 Times Annex.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

CORRESPONDENT. — Educated, Brazilian (22) desires position as Portuguese correspondent; can handle technical commercial translations. Carvalho, 2,402 Broadway.

DRAFTSMAN, architectural. Four years' experience with well-known Architect, desires similar position. S 44 Times.

EFFICIENT BUSINESS CORRESPONDENT; EXPERT PENMAN.
OFFICE MAN, BOOKKEEPER;
12 YEARS' EXPERIENCE;
AGE 30; MARRIED;
REASONABLE COMPENSATION.
INITIATIVE. H 288 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ESTIMATOR on building construction, handling purchasing, sub-contracts, superintending, wants position. S 3 Times.

GARDENER.—Single, wishes position, care of horses, furnace; general useful. O. Christensen, 22 Greenwich St.

INVESTIGATOR, INTERPRETER.—An experienced American of refined, sleek, clever calibre, wishes to be connected with firm of reliability, where investigation work and interpretation of Italian, will be appreciated; law firm preferred, not essential; references. E 216 Times Downtown.

I WANT A MAN'S JOB

On a first-class trade or class publication as manager or advertising solicitor; age 40 years of age and have had 25 years' experience in printing and publishing business; 3 years' New York experience as business and advertising manager of a Times publication; am now employed on advertising staff of a large Southern newspaper, but want to come back East and connect with something that is going with and tie to; am willing to accept very moderate salary until ability and worth are proven. G 95 Times.

MANAGER, (36,) last 6 years executive position with New England manufacturing concern, office and factory head; also successful advertising and selling experience; good reason for desiring change; references. P. O. Box 259, Westfield, Mass.

OFFICE MANAGER, 7 years general experience, knowledge efficiency methods, accounting, sales, credits, collections, desires making change. E 202 Times Downtown.

OFFICE POSITION.—Young man, (20,) high school graduate; experienced; highest credentials. O. Deutsch, 1,051 Boston Road.

POSITION WANTED in commercial or advertising business by young man; high school graduate. A. Graff, 2,079 Bainbridge Av., Bronx.

PRESSMAN, cylinder and jobbers; familiar with all grades work; reliable. H 212 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE.—Wide experience managing, collecting, repairs, qualities, energetic, desirable young man, now employed. B. B., 3,013 3d Av.

SALES CORRESPONDENT, 26 years, 10 years with manufacturing corporation; sales letters, catalogue and circular composition, circularizing, opening of new fields. Sales, E 223 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—OPPORTUNITY SOUGHT BY SALESMAN, (26,) NO PREFERENCE; INTRODUCED IN RETAIL AND MANUFACTURING ENDS OF INFANTS', CHILDREN'S, YOUTHS' AND MISSES' OUTFITTING; HAVE COVERED ENTIRE COUNTRY; PERSONALITY AND APPEARANCE EXCEPTIONAL; HIGHEST CREDENTIALS AS TO ABILITY AND CHARACTER. S 35 TIMES.

SALESMAN-CHAUFFEUR, understanding automobiles, accessories, and machinist tools thoroughly, would like position selling or would take position as chauffeur, touring only; eleven years' experience in automobile line; strictly sober. Harry F. Nicholson, 482 Tompkins Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SALESMAN.—I can make good; what can you offer? Seven years, one firm, selling experience, printing and lithography; no line barred; desire to be reputable; salary and commission; give me an interview. S 220 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Clean-cut business man, with ten years' experience as salesman and manager; seeks position to come with either retail or manufacturer; only high-grade proposition considered; Christian. S 29 Times.

SALESMAN.—Leather goods, notions, fancy goods, neckwear, jewelry, desires locate next season; selected Middle West to Omaha; aged 36. S 50 Times.

SALESMAN.—Musical instrument and small goods salesman wants position; also sheet music experience; (pianist.) S 56 Times.

SALESMAN.—Mr. Manufacturer, have you an article or commodity to put on the market? If so write me. Salesman, S 31 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, wants line, city or road; good references. E 209 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wants high-class specialty to sell in city or vicinity; commission or salary; state full particulars. S 63 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced selling cutting up trade, seeks connection reliable concern. S 57 Times.

SALESMAN for live commodity; best reference; 7 years' experience. S 45 Times.

SALESMAN, rare ability, tact, experience, open for specialty to sell. S 52 Times.

SECRETARY.—Expert stenographer; college education; pleasing personality; highest references. M 256 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, high school education; takes dictation, transcribing accurately and rapidly; neat appearing; excellent references; $16. Henry Coors, Room 1,605, 220 West 42d. Bryant 1319.

STENOGRAPHER.—Confidential man, executive, ability; several years' banking, railroad, engineering, accounting; absolutely reliable; fine education; $25. E 224 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, knowledge bookkeeping, dictaphone operator, desires position; $15. F 227 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (27,) 8 years' experience, rapid, accurate, desires position. M 264 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, office man; age 22; will do anything. F. P., 285 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST, evening work; verbatim, 5c folio; copy, 3c. M 275 Times Downtown.

STOCK SALESMAN with unusual following wants high-class proposition; commission basis or salary; describe your proposition. S 62 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT for automobile plant or large service station; thoroughly understands motor construction; machine shop, steam, electricity, purchasing and accounting; employed at present by a company; good reason for desiring change. F. P. Freeman, 161 Elwood Av., Newark, N. J.

VALET-BUTLER. — A high-class Chinese wishes a position with refined bachelor; absolutely reliable, honest, and efficient. N 113 Times.

VALET-BUTLER, Japanese, first-class, for gentleman apartment; please answer, mail only. Gito Mippon, 23 West 65th.

WILL SELL antiques on commission for private parties; references given and required; also reputable firms. S 38 Times.

YOUNG LAWYER, 10 years' professional and business experience, wishes position where initiative and discretion warrant good salary; secretarial work, collections, etc. K 30 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22, good education and personality, knowledge of bookkeeping, collections, stenography, typewriter, and all clerical details, desires position where energy and ability essential; capable and industrious; 4 years' experience; A1 references. N 114 Times.

YOUNG MAN, Belgian-American, two years' head cash.er Swedish restaurant, accurate and honest, wants responsible position where there is future; highest references. N 147 Times.

YOUNG MAN, Southerner, wants position in office; knows shorthand, where working hours allow attendance in night business school; reliable, capable; excellent references. S 40 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 26 years old, desires position with some mercantile concern in a clerical or selling capacity; he has had thorough experience in both and is highly recommended. N 148 Times.

YOUNG MAN, dependable, ambitious, desires clerical position with future, naturally dependent upon personal ability; 7 years' experience; adaptable and thorough. J 196 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22, WISHES POSITION WHERE ABILITY AND HONESTY IS MORE ESSENTIAL THAN STRENGTH. HOLLANDER, 805 SOUTH 2D ST., BROOKLYN.

YOUNG MAN, mechanical experience and inventive ability, desires position where brainwork is required; salary no object. Y 271 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN (29) desires position; 10 years' experience retail salesman, price and cost clerk and correspondent. E 221 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, well educated, business experience, desires position with reliable concern; best references. E 247 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, deaf, ambitious desires position with chance for advancement; knowledge of printing and photo-engraving. H. Dixon, 22 Passaic Av., Jersey City.

YOUNG MAN, 20, six years' experience, foreign money orders, steamship tickets, &c., references, wishes position at anything; salary $15. Box 100, 780 Broadway, Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN intelligent, 26, bookkeeping, typewriting experience, desires office position. E 231 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 23 years, wants position in linen importing house; six years' reference last employer; salary $15. M. V. Ruddy, 113 East 59th.

YOUNG MAN, 20, neat appearance, high school education; four years' office experience. N 144 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) high school education, desires position, engineering concern. E 211 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN (18) desires position in office; understands bookkeeping; salary $8. S 207 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21, seeks position where conscientious work will bring advancement. S 36 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, clerical or stock; 3 years' experience; references. N 150 Times.

YOUNG MAN wishes position evenings, from 6 P. M. to 12 P. M. C 281 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN 20; six years legal and claims investigation. S 48 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

Employment Agencies.

CHAUFFEUR? YOU NEED ONE!
Phone Cat. 2,000 or 1,000.
Blue Label Chauffeurs' Agency, Inc.,
U. S. Rubber Bldg., 1,700 B'way.

Between 46th and 47th Sts., three unfurnished rooms, kitchen; steam heat, bath, electricity, telephone. 227 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
Fulton St., Brooklyn.

SALESWOMEN.—We need saleswomen for our muslin underwear, housefurnishing, toilet articles, umbrellas, linens, leather goods, jewelry, glove, 10c, stationery and handkerchief departments. Apply to Superintendent.

ALSO

YOUNG WOMEN.—We can place inexperienced young women in various holiday departments as salesgirls; special opportunity for young women to qualify for steady service and to be paid while learning. Apply to Superintendent between 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

ALSO

YOUNG GIRLS.—A number of bright girls to wrap parcels, and in various other capacities. Apply to Superintendent, department of wrapping, subway floor, Central Building.

ASSISTANT BUYER.—Large mail order house requires services of an efficient young lady to assist dry goods buyer; mail order experience preferred but not essential; salary commensurate with ability and willingness to work hard; state age, experience, salary. K 45 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; must be accurate and good penman; state age, experience, and salary. K 46 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, young woman, wanted; must be able to keep full set of double entry books. N 126 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT WANTED. WRITE E 230 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DESIGNER on ladies' dresses; one with experience on popular-priced dresses with up-to-date ideas; state references. I. K., 217 Times Downtown.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, white preferred; small family. 878 West End Av., (108d St.)

GIRLS, 16 to 20 years of age, for stockroom and order filling in large mail order house; experience unnecessary. Bellas, Hess & Co., 96 Morton St.

GIRLS WANTED TO WIND LACE AND EMBROIDERY ON CARDS. CALL F. H. & CO., 31 WEST 21ST.

GIRL.—Address envelopes; state salary expected. Lyon Specialty Co., 2,702 B'way.

GIRLS, experienced, working on perfume bottles, labeling, &c. D'Orsay, 46 West 46th.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Wanted, refined lady as experienced managing housekeeper; exceptional opportunity, good salary; satisfactory reference required; French preferable. Apply only by mail, Foreigner, 90 Wall St.

JUNIORS
wanted at Wanamaker's,

From 14 to 20 years of age, as messengers, stock clerks and office help; must come well recommended; steady positions with excellent chance for advancement. Apply at office of Juniors, Basement, New Building.

LAUNDRY DEPARTMENT.—Abraham & Straus, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require experienced folders and receivers. Apply to Superintendent, Department of Buildings, subway floor, Central Building.

LUNCH ROOM.—Abraham & Straus, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require several helpers in their employes' lunch room; must be willing to be generally useful. Apply to Superintendent.

MAID wanted, upstairs work; wages $25. Apply after 9. 94 West 81th St.

NURSE, experienced, wanted for child (18 months;) references necessary. Call Wednesday morning, Mrs. George Wise, 218 West 86th St., corner Broadway.

NURSE.—Wanted, for one month, an experienced baby's nurse; references required. Address C. R. M., 342 Nassau St., Princeton, N. J.

NURSEMAID.—Refined young girl to care for two small boys; good disposition and adaptable; character counts for more than experience; state salary expected. Mrs. J. A. Miller, 227 Fairview Av., Ruthenford, N. J. Telephone Rutherford 944.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Accustomed to checking invoices; experience must be accurate at figures; state age, experience, and salary. K 44 Times.

PRINTER'S BILL CLERK.—Large establishment; responsible position; state experience and references. K 43 Times.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER.—Will give public stenographer office & rent-free in exchange for small duties. Z 201 Times Annex.

SALESLADY.—Experienced in large retail stationery store, good wages and permanent position. Goldsmith Bros., 77 Nassau St.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, quick and accurate; about 2 years' experience; by manufacturing house; a knowledge of chemical terms an advantage; state full qualifications, references, personality and salary expected. Address in own handwriting. S 225 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experience three years; rapid and correct; large wholesale dry goods house; $12 per week; steady position, advancement; references required. H. Lowenstein & Son, 40 West 22d.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, wanted in busy law office; none but experienced need apply; state qualifications & references and salary expected. 324 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, also switchboard operator, Underwood typewriter; must be good transcriber; state past experience, salary expected. Lace, 349 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER one with knowledge of English and Dutch languages; must have good references. Apply in person, Room 336, 44 Whitehall St.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR and filing clerk; steady position. Apply 9 A. M., Salomon & Metzler, 33 East 23d St.

TYPISTS FOR L. C. SMITH, UNDERWOOD, OR OLIVER MACHINES. APPLY MONDAY MANTLE LAMP CO. OF AMERICA, 243 WEST 17TH ST. ASK FOR MISS SNYDER.

TYPIST.—Girl, experienced, rapid and accurate at figures, for billing and switchboard; Oliver operator preferred; salary $13; state references. K 39 Times.

WANTED.
Managing housekeeper for country home near city; write full particulars. E 233 Times Downtown.

WELL-EDUCATED WOMAN, between 25 and 40, for responsible position; tact and executive ability required; liberal salary; give full particulars regarding education and past employment first letter. C. V., Sawhill, 215 Besse Building, Springfield, Mass.

WOMAN to clean apartments mornings. Studio, 113 East 17th St.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER wanted; white; references required. Address C. B. M., 342 Nassau St., Princeton, N. J.

YOUNG LADIES, 18 to 25 years of age, for office and clerical work; previous experience unnecessary. Bellas Hess & Co., 96 Morton St.

YOUNG LADIES, 18 to 30 years of age, as typists; must be rapid and accurate; also beginners. Bellas Hess & Co., 96 Morton St.

Employment Agencies.

NO REGISTRATION FEE.
CLEAN-CUT, high-class men (Americans) for the following STENOGRAPHIC openings:
One, (STEAMSHIP,) $12.
One, (PUBLISHING CO'PT.,) $15.
Five SPANISH-ENGLISH, $25.
One FRENCH-ENGLISH, $25.
BOOKKEEPER for Customers' Ledger steel $15; knowledge of foreign exchange; $100 month.
TYPIST, (STEEL CO.,) $80 month.
MANY openings for College Graduates, $10-$15.
Bank Messengers, $25-$30 month.
Office Boys, $6 upward.
AMERICAN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE and SPANISH-AMERICAN AGENCY,
E. Speiser, Prop. 87 Liberty St.

COMPETENT STENOGRAPHERS can increase their earnings; better positions secured. Class held Wednesday evening; no charge and no interference with present work; register early by phone. Wortz 3043. The Dictaphone.

IMMEDIATE EXCEPTIONAL POSITIONS for office girls, stenographers, bookkeepers, typists, clerks. Call today at either office. Mighill, (Agency,) Flatiron Bldg., or Branch, 1,209 Times Bldg.

STENOGRAPHERS, secretaries, bookkeepers, cypists, telephone operators, office assistants wanted for high-class, permanent positions; no registration fee or waiting. Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey St.

BOOKKEEPER, knowledge of cost and foreign exchange, $20; stenographers, $15-$20; one Dutch stenographer; typists, file clerks. Register free. P. Y. Goggin Agency, 200 Broadway.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS.—Several attractive openings for competent operators; salaries $15-$18. Call The Dictaphone, 66 Chambers St.

TYPISTS.—One knowledge geography; stenographers, clerks. Dunne Agency, 27 William St. Free registration.

BOOKKEEPERS, $15-$18; stenographers, $12 upward; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

HELP WANTED—Female.

LAW STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced in law dictation; excellent opportunity for girl of unusually good appearance; $18.

SPANISH, FRENCH, ENGLISH STENOGRAPHER.—Able to take stenography in the three languages; also have to write letters in these languages; fine opening for bright girl with large export company; $20-$25.

TYPIST.—C. O. Smith machine; proper insurance experience; copying and filing; $13.

STENOGRAPHER AND FILE CLERK.—Good, permanent position for stenographer capable of filing (medical chart); must be able to take charge of three index files; accuracy a requisite; $65 a month and luncheon.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER.—Fine opportunity for a girl with knowledge of stenography and capable of taking entire charge of books; advertising agency; salary $16-$20.

Call between 2 and 4.
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church St., City.

Instruction.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 543-544 Fifth Av., (45th St.)—The oldest and pre-eminently the most successful. Prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions. Favorite school for College and High School graduates. Day, Evening, and Correspondence Courses. Catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course.
PACE INSTITUTE, 30 West 59th St.
Incorporated and Registered by the Board of Regents of the UNIVERSITY of the State of New York.
Individual Instruction. Reservations must be made in advance.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.
Aeolian Hall, 33 West 42d St.

PREPARE FOR INCREASED BUSINESS.—Train yourself for new demands; learn touch stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping, mathematics, business English. Thorough instruction at low cost. Write for booklet. West Side Y. M. C. A., 309 West 57th St.

$10
This week ONLY. Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in STENOGRAPHY, TYPEWRITING, TELEGRAPHY; positions secured. Est. 1894. GAFFEY'S SCHOOL, 11 West 34th St.

LEARN PHOTOGRAPHY; photo-engraving, motion-picture photography; earn $25 to $100 weekly; day, evening; easy terms. New York Institute of Photography, 23 W. 23d.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS
Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

SALESMEN—Require experienced salesmen for our linen and blanket departments. Apply to Superintendent, Subway floor, East Building.

ACCOUNTANT and auditor by C. P. A. firm; must be high grade man in every respect, with broad experience; knowledge of manufacturing costs desirable; exceptional opportunity for right man to associate; only acquire interest in firm; give full information regarding qualifications, stating salary expected to commence. E 222 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Wanted, A1 accountant, thoroughly bookkeeper, with experience in controlling accounts, balance sheets, financial statements, and consolidated balance sheets; state age, salary expected, and experience; letter will be treated with absolute confidence. M 304 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, ledger clerk, wanted in office of large retail dry goods house. Write, giving references and salary expected, C. F., P. O. Box 105 Station F.

BOYS WANTED.—A LARGE INSURANCE COMPANY HAS AN OPENING FOR SEVERAL BOYS; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO LEARN BUSINESS AND FOR ADVANCEMENT; EXPERIENCE UNNECESSARY, BUT MUST HAVE SOME HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION, BE QUICK TO LEARN, OF GOOD ADDRESS, AND AMBITIOUS. ADDRESS IN OWN HANDWRITING, GIVING AGE, EDUCATIONAL EXPERIENCE IF ANY, ETC., K 301 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOYS, 16 years of age; refined, healthy, intelligent, to make themselves generally useful; $6 per week to start; exceptional opportunity to learn the clean, well-paying professional trade of Mechanical Dentistry. Apply personally after 10 o'clock. Dentists' Laboratories School, 28 West 46th St.

BOYS WANTED SIXTEEN TO EIGHTEEN YEARS OF AGE IN LARGE WHOLESALE HOUSE; STEADY POSITION; ADVANCEMENT IF WORTH IT; GOOD REFERENCES NECESSARY; SALARY TO START $6.00 PER WEEK. ADDRESS E 61 TIMES.

BOY, not over 16 years of age, as office boy, to run errands and make himself generally useful in busy office; must be neat and courteous; salary to start, $6. Call 8:30 A. M. or between 5 and 5:30 P. M. Wood, Harmon & Co., 261 Broadway.

BOYS familiar with the financial district and methods, used to making deliveries and collections, wanted by large brokerage house. Address, stating age, previous employment, salary desired. Address Box E 245 Times Downtown.

BOY.—BRIGHT, CLEAR HANDWRITING; EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY TO THE RIGHT PARTY; STATE PAST EXPERIENCE, IF ANY, LACES, 231 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOYS,
CAMPBELL, METZGER & JACOBSON,
3 EAST 22D ST.,
require services of boys to carry salesman's samples and work in shipping department.

BOY, 15 or 16 years old, by a large advertising agency; good opportunity for advancement; must be well recommended. Address K 51 Times.

BOYS.—High school boys wanted in Wall Street; high school graduates to start in brokerage business; address, giving references, Harry Zaplukie, 32 Wall St.

BOY WANTED for brokerage house, one residing with parents preferred; ability will bring rapid advancement; wages $6 to $7 per week. S 223 Times Downtown.

BOY, about 16, as office boy; answer own handwriting. Give age, salary expected, reference, &c. Address Chemicals, M 269 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Unusual opportunity offered boy, 15-17, in large establishment; excellent opportunity for bright future. Tract, 276 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted by large importers; $6 to start; chance to become traveling salesman within three years if intelligent. Sekine Co., 57 West 28th St.

BOY WANTED to run errands and assist in office; $5 or $6 per week. Address Hoover, 26 Washington Place, City.

BOY.—Young, neat-appearing boy as "runner" for Stock Exchange house. Y 375 Times Annex.

BUYER and MANAGER wanted for department; experienced in handling jewelry, notions, toilets, leather goods, umbrellas, books, and stationery. Apply by letter, giving full information to Wm. T. Knott, 23-25 East 26th St., New York City.

CHEMIST, familiar with veterinary products. S 223 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Young man wanted as clerk in manufacturing plant; one who is good at figures; state experience and salary wanted. Address Manufacturer, Y 270 Times Annex.

DESIGNER WANTED FOR LACE, SCRIM CURTAINS; SPECIAL ORDER PANELS WORKROOM EXPERIENCE PREFERRED; CONFIDENTIAL. N 189 TIMES.

CASHIER,
WALL STREET CONCERN.

Thoroughly experienced man, with highest class references from Wall St. houses only; no other applications considered; give full details about yourself, in strict confidence, stating salary. E 248 Times Downtown.

CLERKS.—Applications will be received from young men for positions as purchase and sale clerks in active Stock Exchange firm; only those who have had experience need apply. Address E 242 Times Downtown.

CLOTHING SALESMAN.—Wanted, a wide-awake salesman and good window dresser for progressive clothing and furnishing store; two hours from city; a fine opportunity for live man. Apply at 11 A. M., Cohen & Lang, 707 Broadway, New York. See Mr. Conners.

CLOCK SALESMEN
WANTED AT WANAMAKER'S.

ONLY THOSE WITH EXPERIENCE IN HIGH-GRADE SHOPS. APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, BASEMENT, OLD BUILDING.

ELECTRICIANS.—Competent wiremen wanted in large nearby city. Call after 9:30 A. M., Room 544, 30 Church St.

FOREMAN.—Intelligent, honest, sober night foreman, thoroughly familiar with handling men and a thorough knowledge of the cleaning of automobiles; none but those who had actual experience need apply; wage $25 weekly; no attention paid to answers unless names and addresses of former employers are given. J. S., Box 97 Times.

FRAMERS AND CARPENTERS.—Fifty union carpenters wanted; new State pier, New London, Conn.; experienced in heavy timber framing; $5 for eight-hour day; no labor trouble.

FRUIT CLERK in retail store; references; must have experience. S 44 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

DRESS GOODS, SILKS AND WASH GOODS.

BUYER AND MANAGER WANTED FOR THIS DEPARTMENT. ONLY THOSE CONSIDERED WHO HAVE HAD ACTUAL EXPERIENCE IN BUYING AND MERCHANDISING THESE GOODS IN A BIG WAY. MAIL ORDER EXPERIENCE PREFERRED.

GIVE FULL PERSONAL HISTORY AND BUSINESS CAREER. NO REFERENCES CONSULTED UNTIL AFTER INTERVIEW. ALL REPLIES TREATED CONFIDENTIAL. APPLY ONLY BY LETTER.

President,
The Charles William Stores,
New York City.

DESIGNER on infants' coats wanted; experience and reference required. Backall Brothers, 57 North 3d St., Philadelphia.

DRAFTSMEN.—MECHANICAL OR ELECTRICAL DRAFTSMEN WANTED; IN REPLYING KINDLY STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY WANTED. Y 245 TIMES ANNEX.

INTELLIGENT, conscientious, pleasing personality, capable interviewing business men, familiar with Underwood typewriter, sober, honest; good chance; must produce references, between 30 and 40 years of age; not afraid of work; wage $30 weekly; no attention paid to answers unless names and addresses of former employers given. M. L., Box 199 Times.

JUNIORS
wanted at Wanamaker's,

From 14 to 20 years of age, as messengers, stock clerks, and office help; must come well recommended; steady positions with excellent chance for advancement. Apply at Office of Juniors, Basement, New Building.

MACHINISTS, MOULDERS.

All-around men, engine lathe, planer, boring mill, vise hands; steady work; no labor troubles; good wages. Apply Room 1, Barge Office, Battery Park, New York City.

MAIL-ORDER MAN.

We want a capable mail-order correspondent, thoroughly familiar with the mail-order business, able to take care of all details and write sales letters that will bring results; nominal salary, with good chance for advancement. Water Color Co., 283 9th Av.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN wanted, over 25 years of age, who can detail from layouts; electrical experience not necessary; permanent positions and good chance for advancement offered to the right men. Address Chief Clerk, Engineering Department, Westinghouse Electric and Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Penn.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN, young man with some experience on tool designs; we offer an opportunity to an ambitious hustler; write fully, stating age, nationality, experience, and salary expected; under drafting. Z 210 Times Annex.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young man with knowledge of bookkeeping; moderate salary with advancement opportunities; state age, education, salary expected. C 287 Times Annex.

OFFICE BOY.—Wanted, an office boy to make himself generally useful; not afraid of work; salary $6 to start. Call Wednesday, Room 1,904, 220 West 42d St., New York.

OFFICE BOY,
about 16; bright, energetic boy for office work; salary, $6; reference. Call Buhre, 229 West 42d St., 3d floor.

OFFICE BOY.—SPLENDID CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; WHOLESALE. K 38 TIMES.

OFFICE MAN.—Large manufacturing concern has a vacancy for a high-grade man between 25 and 30 years of age. The job requires a man of ability, quality, sound common sense, and one capable of expansion. Hard and conscientious application will bring steady advancement. In reply state experience and salary expected. Only written applications considered. Address 314 Kinney Building, Newark, N. J.

OPERATOR—Slitting machine operator wanted for Cameron and Kidder machines. Apply Samuel Jones & Company, McClellan St., Newark, N. J.

PACKER AND PORTER.—MUST HAVE FAIR EDUCATION; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY; STATE SALARY. LACES, 210 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

PHOTOGRAPHER.—Young man living with parents to learn photography; salary, $6 to start; good opportunity. Apply Otto Saromy Co., 1,177 Broadway.

PORTER—Holiday novelty firm wants heavy porter who understands packing; state age, salary wanted. E 210 Times Downtown.

PRINTING SALESMAN WANTED.
A large New England company, experienced in all branches of the printing art, with a modern plant equipped to do a large business at a low cost, in need of an experienced salesman. One who understands paper and printing costs and is capable of obtaining business in and about New York City on a commission basis. References and full particulars as to line of work handled in recent years should accompany application,

REBUFFED BY WIDOW AT 51, HE SHOOTS HER

Long, Hopeless Courtship Results in Attempted Murder and Suicide.

A FRIEND OF DEAD HUSBAND

Mrs. Henry Mann Expected to Die —Admirer, an Electrical Foreman, Not Seriously Hurt.

A woman ran from the apartment house at 709 West 178th Street last evening, and, as she hurried to the office of Dr. L. B. Jameson, across the street at 715, she called to Policeman Funk of the West 177th Street Station:

"I am Mrs. Mann. There's a man in my flat. He just shot me."

Funk recognized Mrs. Mann as the widow of Henry Mann, civil war veteran, journalist, and politician, who died on Oct. 18, 1915, and, seeing Mrs. Mann already at the doctor's office and apparently able to care for herself, he ran into the apartment house. He found the door of the Mann apartment, on the ground floor, locked, but he put his shoulder against it and burst it open. Inside he saw a man of middle age, who held a revolver in his hand and who pointed it at Funk as the policeman stumbled into the hall. Funk pulled out his own revolver and exclaimed:

"If you don't drop that pistol I'll kill you."

To his surprise the man crumpled senseless on the floor, and then Funk noticed for the first time that the right side of his head and face was covered with blood. The policeman called Dr. Gordon from the Washington Heights Hospital, and, leaving his prisoner in charge of the surgeon who found that a bullet had flattened itself against the man's skull without penetrating to the brain, Funk ran to Dr. Jameson's office.

He found Mrs. Mann rapidly losing strength and consciousness. Two bullets had entered her body, one lodging in the back and the other in the stomach. She had strength, however, to say that her assailant was Alfred Henricksen, a friend of her husband and herself for some years.

"He shot me because I wouldn't marry him," said Mrs. Mann. "He was in love with me and had bothered me with his attentions for weeks, although I never had any intention of marrying him. He shot me first and then shot himself and I ran out to escape him."

Dr. Gordon carried Mrs. Mann and Henricksen to the hospital in the same ambulance and the woman was put on the operating table at once. Dr. C. C. Sichel, the chief surgeon, removed the bullets from her body, but she did not rally and late last night it was said her chance for recovery was about one in one hundred. Henricksen was only slightly hurt. The bullet he had intended for his brain had torn open his scalp, but he was little injured beyond the loss of blood. He acknowledged, according to the police, that he had shot Mrs. Mann and himself and had done so because she did not return his love.

On the floor of the front room in the Mann flat detectives found testimony of Henricksen's jealous rage. A portrait of Mr. Mann which had been framed in the midst of newspaper clippings containing eulogies of the dead editor was in pieces on the floor. Apparently Henricksen had torn it from the wall and stamped upon it.

It was from Richard B. Mann, the 22-year-old son of Mrs. Mann, and from Miss Mabel Miller, an adopted daughter, that the police learned most of the events leading up to the shooting. Mrs. Mann, it appears, had concealed from her family the increasing attentions of Henricksen until last Sunday night. Then she told them that Henricksen was urging her to marry him and had threatened to injure both her and herself if she refused. It was decided that Mrs. Mann was to have nothing more to do with the man. But he called Monday, as she told her son on his return from business that night, and again yesterday. She was alone in the house and had no one to protect her when he displayed his revolver and announced that he had come to kill her.

Mrs. Mann has two other sons, Ellery Wilson Mann of Rockaway Park and Olaf A. Mann of 156th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue. All were at the hospital last night, and all were heartbroken over the tragedy. No one called to inquire for Henricksen. He is 51 years old, a year older than Mrs. Mann, and is a widower, his wife, who was an invalid, having died several years ago. Henricksen is an electrical foreman and lived with a family named Knudsen at 530 West 174th Street. From them the police learned that Henricksen had acted strangely for several days, and it is believed that Mrs. Mann's refusal to marry him had deranged him.

Henricksen is a Dane and Mrs. Mann was born in Sweden. They became acquainted several years ago, when Mr. Mann was alive, and Henricksen became a frequent caller at the Mann home, but never until recently did he display especial affection for Mrs. Mann. Although their foreign origin and the friendship of their respective countries gave Henricksen and Mrs. Mann something in common, he was not the sort of man, she said, whom she would have selected for a second husband even had she desired to marry again.

Mrs. Mann is proud of the position her husband attained and of the name he left. Mr. Mann was born in Scotland, but came here when he was 16. He was 67 years old at his death. He served in the Fifty-ninth New York Regiment in the civil war, and after his capture and confinement in Libby Prison was one of the few Unionists of foreign birth who declined to take his liberty at the price of an oath of allegiance to the Confederacy.

He was a newspaper reporter after the war and an editorial writer. Later he was editor of several magazines, and was the author of "Ancient Mediæval Republics," "Features of Society in Old and New England," "The Land We Live In," "Turning Points in History," "Story of the Declaration of Independence," "Handbook of American Citizens," "Adam Clarke." He was a member of the Army and Navy League, of the National Geographical Society and of the Luther Burbank Society.

POET DECRIES NATIONALISM.

Sir Rabindranath Tagore Points to Present War for Example.

Before 2,000 persons in Carnegie Hall last night, Sir Rabindranath Tagore, the Bengalese poet and winner of the Nobel prize in 1913, who is making his home here temporarily, said that nationalism, when eradicated, would indescribably benefit the world. The dominant sins of nationalism, he said, were plainly evident today in the war, although they had been unnoticed before. They were greed and self-interest, he said, and the subordination of the rights of the individual to the self-imposed rights of the nation.

While India had never been a nation, he said, she had witnessed silently the growing faults of Western civilization and did not want the tentacles of machinery forced deep into her soul, as it was the tendency of the Western civilization to do. She had been governed, he said, by rulers who did not know the language and did not think knowledge of the language necessary to a better knowledge of the people. Governors, he said, could pull and shunt Indians about with indifference to the victims' personal feeling, while the newspapers published stories of street accidents in London, oblivious to those occurring in Delhi. This, he said, was characteristic of nationalism.

Dr. Felix Adler, in introducing Sir Rabindranath, said the poet bore a message from the East to the West, and through him the East and the West had joined hands. He welcomed Sir Rabindranath on the part of the citizens of New York

$10,000 A YEAR FOR A CHILD.

High Cost of Maids and Governesses Worry the Wallaces.

Annie Marie Wallace, the seven-year-old granddaughter of the late John Wallace, for many years a member of the New York Stock Exchange, who is entitled to the income of trust funds aggregating more than $500,000 under the wills of her grandfather and her father, Allen Wallace, wants more than $10,000 a year for her maintenance. She is now living at Bagnaia, Italy, with her mother, Mrs. Francis L. Wallace. The child is the great-great-granddaughter of Commodore Vanderbilt.

This was disclosed yesterday in the Surrogates' Court when Abraham Greenberg, appointed referee to determine the amount necessary for the child's support, filed his report. He found that $5,500 a year was sufficient, because Mrs. Wallace would supply $2,00 a year additional from her own fortune. The expenses of both Mrs. Wallace and her daughter are estimated at $22,000 a year. The expenditure of $10,500 a year for Miss Wallace is required for the following: Governess, maid, dancing instructor, gymnasium instructor, music teacher, chauffeur, a private suite of rooms, including bedroom, playroom, and maid's room, separate table at meal times, a pet donkey and dogs. Her clothing costs $100 a month.

RUTH LAW STICKS TO FLYING

Offer of $35,000 a Year on the Stage Does Not Tempt Her.

Miss Ruth Law, who broke all American cross country records by flying from Chicago Sunday morning in a Curtiss biplane of obsolete type, landing in Hornell, N. Y., 590 miles away, and completing her journey to this city the following morning, is considering another trip through the air from Chicago to New York, so seriously, in fact, that she declined yesterday offers to enter vaudeville or the moving pictures. And one of these, it was said, was a proffer of $35,000 for one year on the stage.

But Miss Law insists she is an aviator and doesn't want to be anything else and prefers flying to standing behind the footlights and telling how it is done. If she starts another flight from Chicago to Governors Island, she said, she expects to make it without a stop, and if Glenn H. Curtiss doesn't give her a more powerful machine she thinks she can do it in her own little plane. She would install an engine of greater power and a gasoline tank capable of holding sufficient fuel for the whole trip. But it was said yesterday that Mr. Curtiss was ready to supply a modern machine.

Miss Law is contemplating taking part in the transcontinental flight planned for next Summer, which will permit three stops between San Francisco and New York. If she doesn't enter it won't be because she is at all fearful of the result, for Miss Law is quite confident she could go through.

TAKES J. P. MORGAN'S PLACE

James McLean to be Cathedral Trustee—Financier Too Busy.

James McLean will serve as Trustee of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in place of J. P. Morgan, who was chosen at the recent convention of the New York Diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The announcement was made yesterday by Dean William M. Grosvenor of the cathedral, following the receipt of a cablegram from Mr. Morgan, now in England, who declined to serve on account of the press of other business.

This ends a tangle which caused half an hour of argument at the recent convention. Two Trustees were to be nominated, their election by the cathedral corporation following as a matter of regular routine. Robert G. Hone, J. P. Morgan, and James McLean were proposed, and the first two were chosen. Dean Grosvenor told the convention that Mr. Morgan had declined to serve last year, Mr. McLean being then chosen in his place. It was suggested that Mr. McLean be elected this time in view of the unlikelihood that Mr. Morgan could accept. Finally Francis Lynde Stetson moved that if either Mr. Morgan or Mr. Hone found himself unable to serve, Mr. McLean should be chosen in his place.

$15,000 VERDICT UPHELD.

United States Supreme Court Sustains Mrs. Bump in Ship Co. Suit.

In dismissing the appeal of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique from a $15,000 verdict obtained by Mrs. Teresa M. Bump, the United States Supreme Court, it was learned here yesterday, decided in effect that it was negligence for an employe of a transportation company to cause a passenger to go to any place made dangerous by the conditions existing at the time. Mrs. Bump is the daughter-in-law of Orlando F. Bump of Baltimore, author of "Bankruptcy" and many other legal textbooks. Returning from Europe on the steamship Rochambeau, Mrs. Bump worried about the safety and comfort of her little dog. During a heavy storm she spoke to the Captain of the vessel, who said: "Come with me, and I will show you where your dog can go."

Mrs. Bump followed him below, and, in returning, she tripped on a loose mat just as the ship lurched violently. She was thrown against an iron door, and received terrible injuries. Her nose was broken in four places, five lower teeth were knocked out, the jaw was fractured, and teeth were driven up into the head. There were many other injuries.

Mrs. Bump was put to bed, but, according to her testimony, she received no adequate attention. The accident happened shortly after the vessel sailed, and she said she was neglected during the entire trip.

The suit was tried before Judge Julian Mack of the Federal District Court, the verdict was sustained by the Circuit Court of Appeals, and then the appeal was taken to the United States Supreme Court. Abram I. Elkus and William M. Wherry were counsel for Mrs. Bump.

TO AID JEWISH CHARITIES.

Prominent Women Open Their Homes for $2,000,000 Campaign.

To stimulate the efforts of the workers in the $2,000,000 campaign being conducted by the Federation of Jewish Charities three prominent women, Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, and Mrs. William B. Einstein, threw open their homes yesterday for meetings of volunteer workers and to obtain pledges for the campaign.

A similar meeting will be held this afternoon, when Mrs. Bernard Pollock is to address a gathering in the home of Mrs. Aaron E. Nusbaum, 48 East Fifty-second Street. Tomorrow Mrs. Alexander Kohut and Mrs. Henry Meyers will have charge of a meeting in the residence of Mrs. Leopold Plaut, 993 Park Avenue, and on Friday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Randolph Guggenheimer, 923 Fifth Avenue, Mrs. Philip Lewisohn and Mrs. Henry Moskowitz will describe the purposes of the federation.

The youngest federation worker was reported yesterday to the Campaign Committee, 120 Broadway. He is sixteen-month-old Herman Getz, who induced his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Morris Getz of 1,115 165th Street, to send along their donations.

At a meeting of the Federation Campaign Committee held yesterday Felix M. Warburg, Chairman of the federation, presided. Among those present were Aaron E. Nusbaum, Emil Baerwald, William Goldman, and Julius J. Dukas.

Mr. Warburg announced that the federation had raised $1,500,000 to date, and he was confident the $500,000 still needed would be in hand by Dec. 10.

EX-POLICEMAN FACES TRIAL.

Biddinger of Chicago Loses Habeas Corpus—Appeal to be Taken.

The writ of habeas corpus obtained by Guy B. Biddinger to prevent his removal to Chicago, where he is wanted to answer to a number of indictments, was dismissed yesterday by Judge Augustus N. Hand of the Federal District Court. The order was held up to enable Biddinger's counsel to appeal to the United States Supreme Court. This was granted and the appeal will act as a stay.

Biddinger, formerly a policeman in Chicago, was accused of many offenses, among them having operated a confidence game and having accepted a bribe to permit a prisoner to escape. His counsel declared that Biddinger had been indicted on the testimony of ex-convicts and that he had been "framed-up."

FINDS NO NEUTRALS HERE.

Liebert, French Consul General, Says Our Sympathy is With Allies.

Gaston Liebert, the French Consul General, told of an audience at the opening yesterday of the workroom of the New York Surgical Dressings Committee, 681 Fifth Avenue, that he had not found one neutral person in this country. Sympathy was with the Allies, he said, and in many ways this sympathy was finding practical expression. The audience, composed mostly of women, applauded him. He complimented the committee for its work and added:

"There is no better way of showing your real feelings and that you understand why we stood against the barbarians. Many there are who will say that you are neutral. I have been here seven months and I have not found a single neutral. I find myself in an atmosphere of friendliness and sympathy that touches my heart. In my dispatches I have always spoken of the splendid feeling of gratitude to be found here.

"Your country furnishes the one great incident in history of a great nation that has not forgotten what another country did for it in its hour of need. You have not forgotten the service that France did in the eighteenth century."

He spoke of the Americans fighting in France, or who had given up their lives for France in the Foreign Legion.

"The longer the war lasts the better the end," he continued. "We want a fight to a finish, once and for all, to settle the questions that have been raised. We want no patched-up peace. The war may last another year. Lord Kitchener said three years and he was not believed by many. It may be that he far underestimated the length of the war."

Mrs. Edward Ringwood Hewitt, Chairman of the committee, presided, and Sidney Brooks, an English writer, also spoke.

RAIL CHIEFS TO SPEAK HERE.

Both Sides in Dispute Will Be Heard at Columbia.

With the railway labor situation holding public attention, special interest attaches to the annual meeting of the Academy of Political Science at Columbia University today and tomorrow. The academy has called together men representative of both interests to discuss the labor problems from the platform in Earl Hall.

The most important meeting will be held Thursday evening at the Hotel Astor, Oscar S. Straus will preside, and Dr. Samuel McCune Lindsay, President of the academy, announced yesterday the speakers for the dinner. W. S. Carter, President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; Frank Trumbull, Chairman of the Railway Executives' Advisory Committee, and William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, will discuss from their different viewpoints, "Recent Aspects of Labor Disputes Affecting Public Service Corporations."

The first session of the academy will be held this afternoon in Earl Hall. The second session will be held in the hall during the evening. The speakers tonight will be W. S. Carter, Thomas I. Parkinson of the Legislative Drafting Research Fund, Columbia University, and William B. Fitzgerald, General Organizer of the Street Carmen's Union.

"VASSAR DAY" AT BAZAAR.

"Smith Day" Netted $500 for the College Settlement Fund.

The workers at the College Settlement Bazaar, held this week at 95 West Thirty-seventh Street, were in capital spirits last night over the sales of yesterday, which had netted more than $500. They hope to raise the $10,000, which is the minimum sum set for the work of the settlement.

There was a ready sale for the east side brasses, the Armenian candles, and rubber dolls, and Japanese novelties and table linens. The course luncheon was also popular, as were the cinnamon toast and tea later. The restaurant, occupying the largest part of the floor, was conducted by former and prospective Smith College students, it being "Smith day."

Models were shown of the College Settlement in Boston and of the 130-acre farm in Rockland County belonging to the New York Settlement. Members of the settlement are allowed to build their own camps on the farm and to spend Sundays there. Married members and also unmarried girls and young men are permitted on the farm at the same time, in different buildings and camps.

Among those at the bazaar yesterday were Miss Laura Drake Gill, former Dean of Barnard College; Professor Charles Downer Hazen, formerly a professor at Smith; Miss Mary A. Whitop, Miss L. Augusta Curtis, Mrs. George McAneny, Miss Elizabeth Williams of the College Settlement. The Misses Mabel Hammer, Dorothy Puddington and Eleanor and Grace Jones were among the Smith girls in charge of the tables. Mrs. W. G. Schevill, President of the Smith College Club, had charge of the sales.

This is Vassar's day, and many new donations will be on sale. Luncheon a la carte will be served from 12 to 2, and tea from 4 to 6, all the dishes being home made.

ADVERTISEMENT.

RYZON Corn Bread

Mix 1 level tablespoon butter with 2 tablespoons sugar to a light cream; add 1 yolk of egg, stir well and add the 2nd yolk of egg, beat the whites very stiff, add them with 1 level cup of corn meal, 1 level cup of wheat flour, 2 level teaspoons RYZON, The Perfect Baking Powder, and 1 cup of milk.

Mix lightly together, until all is well mixed, then pour into a buttered and floured shallow baking pan, bake in medium oven 15 minutes or till done.

10c, 18c and 35c

ADVERTISEMENT.

The baking knowledge of 10,000 women and many famous cooking experts made the new RYZON Baking Book. Edited by Marion Harris Neil, illustrated in colors, the RYZON Baking Book is the first complete manual of baking powder baking. Although priced at $1.00, you can get a RYZON Baking Book by using RYZON. Ask your grocer.

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ATLANTA, 2½ in. high
WHITBY, 1¾ in. high

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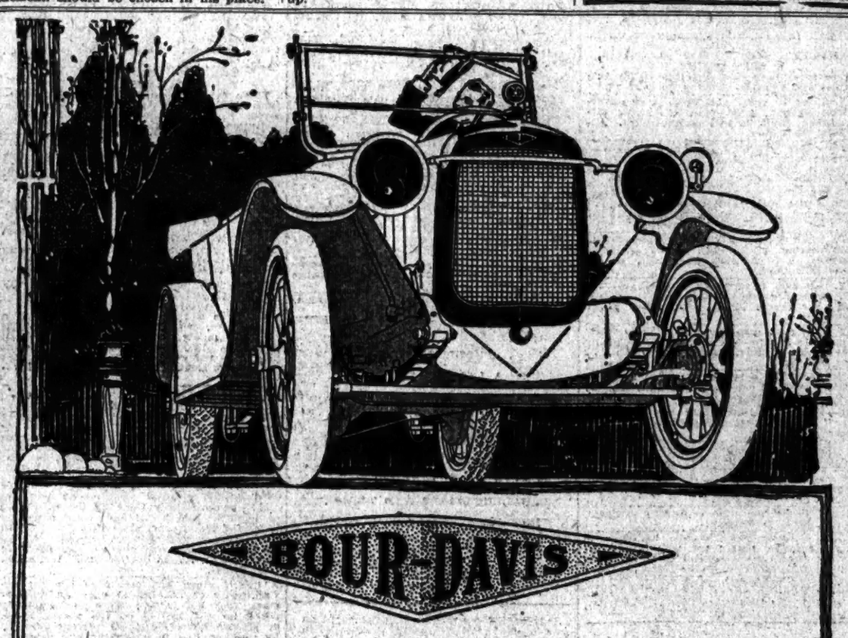

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'Till MONROE CLOTHES came thousands of other New Yorkers thought it impossible that $15 could buy clothes that would stand up. But Monroe customers know that Monroe quality isn't just in our advertisements. It's in the clothes. They know some good reasons why it's there. Here are a few:

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Monroe Clothes are sold in low-rent, upstairs stores. This alone means a considerable saving for us—and for you.

Monroe Clothes are sold for $15 every month in the year. You don't pay a mark up price on one suit so that some other fellow will get a mark down on his.

Before you purchase another suit or overcoat come and see Monroe Clothes. You don't have to buy, but you do owe it to your pocketbook to investigate. Can you visit one of our conveniently located shops to-day? Forget the price. Come up and see Monroe quality!

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BERGEN AVE., Cor. 149th St., Bronx.
125th ST., Cor 7th Ave.
COURT ST., Cor. Montague St., Brooklyn
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JERSEY CITY, 258 Bay St.
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WE LOAN 25% MORE
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Our Rate 1% Per Month
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LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Certificate No. A706515, for 10 shares Canadian Pacific Railway common stock, issued in the name of Edward W. Connolly, and by him assigned to Mrs. M. H. Chisholm, has been lost in the mails between Boston and Halifax, Canada. Transfer of this certificate has been stopped with the transfer agents, the Bank of Montreal, New York, and the public are hereby notified not to negotiate said certificate.

LOST—On Tuesday, Nov. 21, on 5th Av., near 60th St., a life insurance policy in the Metropolitan Life, issued in the name of Sophie Sterna; of no value except to owner. Return to Sophie Sterna, 21 East 82d St., City, and receive reward.

LOST—On the mezzanine floor, Nov. 13, an overcoat containing a notebook, for which a reward of $20 is offered for both and no questions asked. Cashier, Hotel Belmont, 42d St. and Park Av.

LOST—Black automobile, 6 cylinder; factory No. 250963, motor No. 234072; stolen from Broadway and 146th St.; had A. J. license No. 6045; reg. 1916 model, with tan seat covers. Finder will receive reward; no questions asked. J. Aron, 95 Wall St.

LOST—Between 375 Park Av., Ritz-Carlton Hotel, and Metropolitan Opera House, brooch, large yellow diamond, surrounded by small diamonds; $500 reward. Howard & Co., 14 East 47th St.

LOST—In Brooklyn, Saturday, 18th, lady's open-faced gold watch; initial and picture inside case. F. E. Fitch, 360 Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

LOST—Large white ostrich fan Saturday night, Nov. 18, between 169th St. and Broadway and 165th St. subway station; reward. Apartment 42, 600 West 169th.

LOST—Gold monogram fob, initials "I. R. S.," vicinity Audubon Theatre, Saturday, Nov. 18; liberal reward. Silverberg, 122 East 86th St.

LOST—Ring, between 145th and 150th Sts., on Broadway, containing 12 small diamonds and one pearl; liberal reward. Herbert, 600 West 150th St.

LOST—Diamond brooch, at 3 P. M., Friday, between Madison Av. and 32d St. and Lex. Av. subway station; reward. Room 510, 101 Park Av.

LOST—Diamond and sapphire bar pin, in ladies' room, Manhattan Hotel, Monday evening. Liberal reward if returned to Mrs. L. Wood, 219 West 81st.

LOST—Nov. 11, black lynx fur collar, 56th St. or Park and Lexington Avs.; reward. Return to Park Avenue Hotel, Room 617. Phone Murray Hill 8550.

LOST—Lady's gold handbag, containing 50-trip commutation ticket, New Rochelle, $5 bill, pair gloves, &c. Phone Cortlandt 1890.

LOST—Manuscript of story, "The Great Dawn." Return Van Werveke, 44 West 59th St.; reward.

LOST—Monday morning, 8th Av., between 54th and 25th Sts., gold open-faced watch; reward. Return 249 West 25th St.

LOST—In taxicab, 11:30 P. M., Monday night, between Rector's and 112th St., fur muff. Return to Rector's.

LOST—Cameo, between 34th St. and 8th Av. and the Long Island Railroad station; reward. Sullar, 659 10th Av.

LOST—On Cedar St., lady's gold watch and fob; reward. Address Miss Collins, 46 Cedar St., or phone John 2977.

LOST—Gold pin; small crown set with pearls; reward. Phone Bedford 6722-M.

LOST—72d St. and Harlem, skunk pillow muff; reward. Telephone Schuyler 7080.

LOST—Friday, diamond openwork bar pin; reward. Mrs. H. Rankin, 1 West 64th St.

REWARD—Lady's Tiffany gold watch, Nov. 17, New Haven Railroad, Grand Central Station, to Hotel McAlpin. Return Hotel McAlpin, Broadway and 34th St.

REWARD—Nov. 16, large oval, black pin, white lily center; locality Broadway, 115th and 113th. Telephone 3046 J Main, Brooklyn.

REWARD—Black handbag, 103d-125th Sts.; valuable to owner only. Riverside 8000.

$500 REWARD and no questions asked for return of diamond and pearl brooch, lost Nov. 20 between Globe Theatre and Ritz-Carlton Hotel and Webster Hotel, Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

$150 REWARD

One solitaire diamond earring, weight about 1½ carats, lost Nov. 3 in New York. TIFFANY & CO., 54th Av. and 37th St.

$500 REWARD for the return of a diamond platinum pin, with white pearl in centre, lost Monday evening between Hotel Plaza and Harris Theatre, 43d between 5 and 6 P. M. S. L. Riddell, Hotel Plaza.

$100 REWARD.—Lost, three-stone, gypsy-setting diamond ring, Times Annex and Subway Times Square to 181st St. station; no questions asked. K 46 Times.

Found.

FOUND—In basement 309 Amsterdam Av., watch, chain, and other articles. Owner can have them by identifying. J. Huffe.

FOUND—A pair of spectacles; owner may have them by giving description. Apply to E. B. Isaac, optician, 26 John St.

FOUND—Sealskin; will return on proof of ownership. N 151 Times.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Tuesday evening, Nov. 21, a wire-haired fox terrier, with collar marked Ernest W. F., 214 East 17th St. Finder will be rewarded by returning to William Favorsham, 214 East 17th St.

LOST—Dog, red Irish terrier, name Larry; reward. Return to J. J. Dwyer, 61 East 129th St., or telephone 4907 Harlem.